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ALLEN J. SPROW

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GENERAL

1. **Cantril, Hadley.** (*Princeton U., N. J.*) **Ethical relativity from the transactional point of view.** *J. Phil.*, 1955, 52, 677-687.—In social relations it is generally some socio-ethical form of behavior which makes it possible for any individual to guess how other people will behave. Ethical standards are attempts to increase the possibility of gaining satisfaction in living. Communication of ethical principles from generation to generation is essential for the sharing of significance because such communication provides the constancy and repeatability required.—*W. L. Wilkins.*
2. **Fraser, John Munro.** (*Coll. Technology, Birmingham, Eng.*) **Psychology.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. x, 310 p. \$7.50.—This survey of the fields of general, industrial and social psychology from the manager's point of view is divided into three parts. Part I, General Psychology, includes 7 chapters covering such topics as the senses; attention and perception; imagery, memory, and thinking; learning; motivation and emotion. Part II, Industrial Psychology, comprises 10 chapters covering individual differences, vocational guidance and selection, interviewing, training, incentives, work study and working methods, the physical conditions of work, and accidents. Part III, Social Psychology, is divided into 7 chapters that discuss leadership, morale, group attitudes and the Hawthorne Investigations.—*P. Ash.*
3. **Gerard, R. W.** (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*), **Kluckhohn, Clyde, & Rapoport, Anatol.** **Biological and cultural evolution.** *Behav. Sci.*, 1956, 1, 6-34.—A discussion of genetic evolution is utilized as the basis for comparing biological and social evolution (language). These discussions are, in the main, in terms of mathematical theory. A last section describes an experimental program intended to simulate the evolution of cultures. These discussions serve to emphasize the authors' views concerning the usefulness of analogy in science and the importance of interdisciplinary research. 30 references.—*J. Arbit.*
4. **Kline, Milton V. (Ed.)** **A scientific report on "The search for Bridey Murphy."** New York: Julian Press, 1956. xxxi, 224 p. \$3.50.—Five contributing authors discuss a current best-seller on hypnosis in the light of recent psychological and medical knowledge on the subject. Appendix A (27 pages) gives an outline of recent research in clinical and experimental hypnosis. Appendix B (6 pages) is about the Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis.—*J. G. Pratt.*
5. **Metelly, F.** (*U. Padova, Italy.*) **Il campo d'indagine della psicologia moderna.** (The field of investigation of modern psychology.) *Sicilorum gymnasium*, 1952, 2, 131-154.—The field of investigation of psychology is defined in terms of environment, ego and behavior. A phenomenological description of these 3 classes of phenomena is given from a general standpoint, starting from analysis of specific life-situations, and from other points of study: zoological-comparative, pathological, developmental, social and individual.—*L. Canestrelli.*
6. **Overstreet, Harry, & Overstreet, Bonaro.** **The mind goes forth; the drama of understanding.** New York: W. W. Norton, 1956. 384 p. \$3.95.—"The central problem of our time" is viewed as the "growth of extremisms and hostilities. . . . How can the will to make room for one another's minds replace the almost automatic readiness to shut others out? . . . The most appropriate drama in which we humans can engage is that of understanding." The book's 18 chapters discuss this thesis with reference to daily life among individuals and to social problems.—*L. A. Pennington.*
7. **Reidemeister, Kurt.** **Existenz und Ekstase.** (Existence and ecstasy.) *Sammlung*, 1954, 9, 177-180.
8. **Siwek, Paul.** **Psychologia metaphysica.** (Metaphysical psychology.) (5 ed.) Rome: Gregorian University, 1956. xvi, 582 p.—Metaphysical psychology studies living things, man, animal, plant, from the point of view of the ultimate cause of life. The 3 major sections of the volume deal with generic, sensitive and "intellective" life in the Aristotelian tradition. 7-page bibliography.—*D. J. Wack.*
9. **Walker, K. F.** **Psychological science, knowledge and reality.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 147-153.—The author contends that "inadequate conceptions of the nature of scientific procedures and knowledge and their relation to reality are a serious obstacle to the progress of Psychology and to its reception by non-psychologists." Scientific procedures and their relations to reality are discussed in order to clarify psychological theorizing, to facilitate the acceptance of psychology, and to make psychologists more aware of the limitations of their science.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

THEORY & SYSTEMS

10. **Arlow, Jacob A.** **Ego psychology and instinct studies.** *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 31-103.—Papers discussed in this chapter deal with the basic concepts of psychoanalytic theory: drives (instincts) and structural organization of the psyche. Psychoanalytic literature today reveals a tendency characterized by re-evaluation, elaboration, and revision of these fundamental concepts. The origin and development of the psychic apparatus, as well as explanations of the oedipus complex, are changing from former simple and mechanistic explanations to more subtle and dynamic working hypotheses.—*F. Costin.*
11. **Ashby, W. Ross.** (*Barnwood House, Gloucester, Eng.*) **The effect of experience on a de-**

terminate dynamic system. *Behav. Sci.*, 1956, 1, 35-42.—". . . a determinate system, as time goes on, if affected by its surrounding conditions, will tend to change to a state that depends more on how the surrounding conditions have changed than on what state it was at initially." This hypothesis is discussed and several examples in terms of personality and behavior development are noted.—*J. Arbit.*

12. Bigge, Morris L. (*Fresno State Coll., Calif.*) **A relativistic definition of stimulus-response.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 457-464.—The concepts of "stimulus" and "response" and their interaction are discussed in terms of two theoretical positions: mechanistic behaviorism and relativistic field approach. The latter viewpoint is favored by the author.—*F. Costin.*

13. Chauchard, Paul. **La maîtrise du comportement.** (The mastery of behavior.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1956. 218 p. 800 fr.—A study of that part of evolution which is significant for man's development from the inert to the living: his biological beginnings, his neurological developments and his innate and acquired reflexes, the stirrings of conscience in the man who is still without language, and the eventual real characteristics of man for which cerebral progress is responsible; finally true language, the ability to think, draw ethical conclusions about human endeavor. The social behavior of the human being stems from his past: "only upon human biology can there be founded a system of ethics acceptable for all."—*M. M. Gillet.*

14. Cossa, P. **La cybernétique. "Du cerveau humain aux cerveaux artificiels."** (Cybernetics. "From human brain to artificial brains.") Paris: Masson, 1955. 98 p.—The author covers the history of the origin and development of cybernetics, the methods of comparison of man with the machine, the principle of autoregulation, feedback, feedback principle in the function of cerebellum, and homeostasis, the oscillatory circuits in the pathological physiology, various synthetic animals, automatic calculating machines, the theory of information, social and economic problems of cybernetics, and criticism of metaphysical extrapolations of cyberneticians.—*M. Choynowski.*

15. Cunningham, Earl C. (*State Teachers Coll., Kirksville, Mo.*) **Postulational systems: gateways to understanding.** *Educ. Theory*, 1956, 6, 47-59.—This paper is concerned with "psychological and logical factors operating in the system-building enterprise," with "the origin and extent and certainty of the kinds of knowledge which postulational systems yield." It is contended that the kinds of questions which individuals ask and the types of solutions they come to accept can be traced back to cultural, temperamental, and motivational influences. Persons select principles "which seem most in harmony with their inner demands for plausibility or certainty." Logical characteristics of systems are considered and types of general and specific assumptions made by scientists are illustrated.—*A. E. Kuenzli.*

16. Dallenbach, Karl M. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **Phrenology versus psychoanalysis.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 511-525.—The author reviews "the striking similarities of Phrenology and Psychoanalysis; of their invention, their development and modification, their basic philosophy and psychology, and

even the actions and behavior of their *dramatis personae*."—*R. H. Waters.*

17. de Latil, Pierre. **La pensée artificielle. Introduction à la cybernétique.** (The artificial thought. Introduction to cybernetics.) Paris: Gallimard, 1953. 332 p. 890 fr.—Contains detailed discussions of fundamental concepts and assumptions of cybernetics, such as the machine, feedback, automatic control, self-regulation in machines and organisms, causality, entropy, the method of models, etc., as well as the presentation of modern calculating machines, and homeostasis.—*M. Choynowski.*

18. Flew, Antony. (Ed.) **Essays in conceptual analysis.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 1956. ix, 265 p. \$4.25.—The 12 articles in this collection appeared originally in philosophical journals. The discussions fall generally within the field of logic and treat such topics as meaning, language, explanation, validity, and probability.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

19. Grinker, Roy R. (Ed.) **Toward a unified theory of human behavior.** New York: Basic Books, 1956. xv, 375 p. \$6.50.—This volume contains an abstraction of the proceedings of 4 biannual weekend conferences starting in 1951. The purpose of the conferences was to provide a meeting ground for approaching a unified theory of human behavior. Participants whose contributions are included are: Roy Grinker, John Spiegel, David Shakow, Jurgen Ruesch, Talcott Parsons, Laura Thompson, Florence Kluckhohn, Jules Henry, James Toman, Alfred Emerson, Lawrence Frank, Anatol Rapoport, and Karl Deutsch. The topics treated range from homeostasis and intrapersonal organization to communications theory and social systems.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

20. Grossmann, R. S. **Zur Logischen Analyse des Neobehaviorismus.** (Logical analysis of neobehaviorism.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1955, 6, 245-260.

21. Guilbaud, G. Th. **La cybernétique.** (Cybernetics.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1954. 136 p.—The author presents (1) what he calls the project of an article on cybernetics for the encyclopaedia, (2) problems of servo-mechanisms, nets and circuits, devoting a separate section to the homeostat of Ashby, (3) the theory of information ("Signals and messages"), and (4) remarks on the theory of games and some general problems of cybernetics. 27-item bibliography.—*M. Choynowski.*

22. Hamilton, A. E. (*Hamilton Sch., Hamilton County, N. Y.*) **Psychology and "the great god fun."** New York: Julian Press, 1955. 189 p. \$3.50.—This is essentially a book on the psychology of humor. The author presents 19 informal studies of learning and growing with young people in education and psychotherapy. The author demonstrates in practice the significance of understanding rational discipline and humor in the relationships between grownups and children. The selections were made from the author's experience in dealing with all sorts of problems from asthma through xenophobia.—*S. M. Amatora.*

23. Ibrahim, Naguib Iskander. **A philosophical analysis of the concepts of learning, perception, and conception as these are treated in current psychological theory.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2100-2101.—Abstract.

24. Kiselincev, Asen. *Marksistko-leninskata teoriia na otrazhenieto i uchenieto na I. P. Pavlov za visshata nervna deinnost.* (Marxist-Leninist theory of reflexion and Pavlov's teaching on the higher nervous activity.) Sofia: B'lgarskata Akademiia na Naukite, 1954. 281 p. Lv. 16.—This book consists of 5 chapters under the following headings: Pavlov's teaching—scientific confirmation of the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge; Marxist-Leninist philosophy of "reflexion" as a property of matter and Pavlov's teaching on the higher nervous activity; Pavlov's teaching on the nature and significance of mind; Marxism-Leninism on the conscious character of human mental life and Pavlov's teaching; The problem of objective truth in the light of Pavlov's teaching on two signal systems. 37-item bibliography.—M. Choynowski.

25. Kline, Nathan S. (Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N. Y.) *Toward a theory of man.* *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 105-111.—What is needed is a "central model of man which can be confirmed or disconfirmed in terms of the data of all disciplines. We designate this as an interdisciplinary rather than a multidisciplinary approach."—L. A. Pennington.

26. Lindgren, Henry Clay. *Meaning: antidote to anxiety.* New York: Thomas Nelson, 1956. 271 p. \$3.50.—Anxiety results from an absence of meaning ("the perceiving of a sense-making relationship"). Meaning can be developed through magic or through understanding. Symbols become more important for us than meanings. Childhood experiences are important. Help the child to learn how to solve problems, how to search for meaning through understanding and how to be creative at his level of maturity. The views of Sullivan, Erich Fromm, the general semanticists, and others are called upon in this book.—A. R. Howard.

27. Logre, B. J. *Freudisme et liberté.* (Freudism and liberty.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1955, 19, 615-629.—Liberty, according to Freud, is the full exercise of the libido. It is subordinate to a triple dependence: things, persons, the self. To be truly free, man must integrate outer and inner individual psychic laws. The free libido achieves liberty by autonomy and economy and by the strength to regulate itself, the pleasure principle conforming to the reality principle.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

28. Mack, Raymond W. *How scientific is social science?* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1955, 12, 201-208.

29. Madsen, K. B. *En note til R. Rommetveits "Defense of 'Surplus Meanings' of Psychological Concepts."* (A note to R. Rommetveit's "Defense of 'surplus meanings' of psychological concepts.") *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 218.—The author supports a point previously made by Rommetveit (see 30: 3689) that there is more freedom in psychological theory construction if one can use hypothetical terms with "surplus meaning" instead of operationally defined "intervening variables." Reference is made to R. B. Braithwaite's point of view that only by using hypothetical terminology with "surplus meaning" can new phenomena be predicted: "intervening variables" can only systematize observations.—B. Karlsen.

30. Mechler, Achim. *Der Tod als Thema der neueren medizinischen Literatur.* (The theme of

death in recent medical writing.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 371-382.—The various biological views of death concur in seeing it as the ultimate, inescapable outcome of the individual differentiation of the organism. In the existence analysis of Heidegger the possibility of death stands for all possibility in life, and thus it enhances man's awareness of his existence. Sartre, in opposition, asserts that death can only be experienced as contingent. Among medical thinkers the existential view of death has been obscured by prevailing biological views.—E. W. Eng.

31. Moberly, Walter. *Responsibility; the concept in psychology, in the law, and in the Christian faith.* Greenwich, Conn.: Seabury Press, 1956. 62 p. \$1.25.—The moral, social, political, and criminal aspects of the problem of responsibility are discussed by a "leading Anglican educator, philosopher, and Churchman." Each modern viewpoint is summarized and then discussed in relation to the Christian concept of justice and responsibility.—L. A. Pennington.

32. Pepinsky, Harold B. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Cogito, ergo. . . J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 285-289.—The theorist is proposed as a model of the human organism. The author's "Thesis is that the language of the theorist in operation can give us the language with which to talk about the experiences of other persons, and may be used to explain and predict their behavior." Some considerations of a tentative model are proposed. 17 references.—M. M. Reece.

33. Peters, Henry N. *Toward a behavioral theory of value.* *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1955, 12, 172-177.

34. Rajan, K. V. *Beyond psychoanalysis.* *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 328-334.—No culture is capable of developing most of the innate potentialities of man. This undeveloped potentiality expresses itself as anxiety. Man needs culture to be man, yet the culture which makes him human fails to make him truly human. Psychoanalysis makes a man human only to the extent the culture permits. To be oneself means transcending the cultural self and feeling one with mankind. Such a view lends courage to affirm oneself despite anxiety and guilt and even to take fate and death upon oneself. French and German summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

35. Rotthaus, Erich. *Ergänzende Bemerkungen über die Willensfreiheit und die Hierarchie des Unbewussten.* (Supplementary notes on free will and the hierarchy of the unconscious.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 327-331.—A person cannot be understood as a separate individual since his life involves him in a transpersonal order. Thus "conscience" is a given of existence and not simply a developmental outgrowth. Personal will has two levels: ego-feeling or velleity, and id-feeling or volition. Imbalance between these two concomitant levels is expressed as inner conflict.—E. W. Eng.

36. Ryding, Erik. *La notion du moi chez Condillac.* (The notion of the self in Condillac.) *Theoria*, 1955, 21, 123-130.—It is shown that Condillac's notion of the self is, as usually assumed, not only that of the sum of a man's perceptions but also

that of the bond which holds them together. It is not a spiritual substance which is directly perceived. It is correlative with reminiscence which informs us that a perception has occurred or is similar to one which has occurred yesterday. Reminiscence demands the creation of the idea of the self. The discussion is based on a passage from one of Condillac's earlier writings.—K. F. Muenzinger.

37. Sadosky, Manuel. *Cibernetica (conclusion). Matematicas, logica y maquinas.* (Cybernetics (conclusion): mathematics, logic and machines.) *Acta Neuropsiquiátr. Argent.*, 1955, 1, 300-307.—After an examination of the mathematical and "logical" achievements of machines, e.g., Shannon's "rat," Sadosky concluded that when "idealists" propose "philosophical and sociological theories about the . . . substitution of men by machines," cybernetics is transformed into mysticism at best and science fiction at the worst, with only irrationality profiting thereby. (See 30: 6488).—L. G. Datta.

38. Scott Blair, G. W. *Measurements of mind and matter.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. 115 p. \$4.50.—The author's interest in the philosophy of measurement has led him to examine a number of problems lying on the borderline between physics and psychology. There are nine chapters dealing with the nature of dimensions, principles of measurement, dimensions in relation to properties, mental measurement and psychological dimensions, principles of uncertainty and indeterminacy, and quasi-properties and Gestalt psychology.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

39. Siegmund, Georg. *Der menschliche Lebenslauf.* (The course of human life.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 332-350.—The biogenetic hypothesis of Schmeing suggests that contemporary mankind is in the process of adding a third early adult "puberty period" to those of his first two decades. But such a biological view of human development links the ontogenetic development too closely to phylogenetic history. For it is characteristic of man that the fulfillment of his life may continue to rise even while the biological curve of his life descends. Moreover the older person with his greater knowledge becomes of increasing importance in managing the more and more complicated affairs of modern life.—E. W. Eng.

40. Stenius, Erik. *Definitions of the concept "value-judgment."* *Theoria*, 1955, 21, 131-145.—A system of six propositions is set up which are claimed to be most relevant to the concept of "value-judgment" in ethical discussions, namely, that value-judgments can neither be said to be true or false, can neither be said to be obeyed or disobeyed, presuppose valuing subjects, can be said to be either valid or invalid, determine the action of the valuing subject but not of others, and that statements about the validity of value-judgments constitute new value-judgments.—K. F. Muenzinger.

41. Storr, Anthony. *A note on cybernetics and analytical psychology.* *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1956, 1, 93-95.—Jung conceives the psyche as a "self-regulating system in which the unconscious functions in a compensatory relationship to consciousness." Jung's idea of the compensatory aspect of the psyche and of its goal-seeking propensities is similar to the explanation of bodily homeostatic mechanisms offered by the modern science of cybernetics.—O. Strunk, Jr.

42. Tarachow, Sidney. *Critique and methodology.* *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 1-30.—While this chapter contains papers dealing with critical appraisals of historical development and validity of psychoanalytic theories, the emphasis is on studies dealing with methodological problems of research. Inadequacies of psychoanalytic research methods as well as potentialities for doing promising scientific work are discussed.—F. Costin.

43. Thomae, Hans. *Behaviorismus und Verhaltensforschung.* (Behaviorism and behavioral research.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1955, 6, 261-273.

44. Törnebohm, Håkan. *Content of information.* *Theoria*, 1955, 21, 146-157.—The new meta-term "content of information" is defined as a functor. It is used here in the presentation of a criterion by which it is possible to distinguish between essentially positive and negative propositions. It is also used to define the meta-term "degree of specificity."—K. F. Muenzinger.

45. Waelder, R. (Chmn.) *Re-evaluation of the libido theory.* *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 299-308.—Chief discussants were French, Waelder, Kubie, Kardiner, and D. Rapaport. The panel was polemical. "Much discussion was on the failure of the genetic component of the libido theory to account for the executive functions of the ego, societal structure, and certain metapsychological considerations. It was noted that it was never intended to account for all of these. The equating of quantities of libido with various evaluative diagnostic concepts was disputed, but it was also held that libido was never meant to be equated with either biological need or activity. On the affirmative side, it could be stated that substantial parts of the presentations dealt with vicissitudes of libidinal drives and their relation to ego functions, the molding effects of culture on drives via the ego, and the relation of the conception of quantity to nosology and dynamics."—D. Prager.

46. Wiedorn, William S., Jr. (Louisiana State U. Sch. Med., New Orleans.) *A unitary hypothesis of disorganization: stress-organism relationships.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 575-580.—"The problem of the mind-body dichotomy is briefly reviewed, with suggestions for an alternative framework of hypotheses. Some of these hypotheses are illustrated in order to describe stress-organism relationships as a general experience form of the organism."—N. H. Pronko.

47. Woodworth, Robert S. *Askolot psihologiyot b'yamenu.* (Contemporary schools of psychology.) Tel Aviv: Hebrew Teachers Union in Israel, 1954. 216 p.—Hebrew translation of the 2nd edition (see 22: 4699) by B. Harel, edited by H. Ormian. Bibliography contains also 9 Hebrew translations of books mentioned in the English edition and 28 Hebrew books and pamphlets not mentioned in Bonaventura's *Hapsihoanaliza* (see 28: 1807). Glossary of Hebrew psychological terms suggested by the translator is given.—H. Ormian.

(See also abstracts 94, 97)

METHODS & APPARATUS

48. Alsop, Joyce; Flanagan, Anne T., & Hankam, Eric V. *Bibliography on the use of IBM machines in science, statistics, and education.* New

York: Watson Scientific Computing Laboratory, International Business Machines Corporation, 1956. 81 p.—This edition lists 907 technical articles on IBM machine methods separated into science (600), statistics (200), and education and test scoring (107). References to articles about specific calculating machines list the machines. Subject index.—A. J. Spross.

49. Banks, C. J. (*Rothamsted Exp. Sta., Eng.*) The use of radioactive tantalum in studies of the behaviour of small crawling insects on plants. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 158-159.—Radioactive tantalum can be obtained in small strips or wire, has a high gamma-radiation, and can thus be detected with a Geiger counter when present in small amounts. Preparation of the labels from tantalum wire, immobilization of the insect and affixing procedures are described.—L. I. O'Kelly.

50. Bevan, William, & Darby, Charles L. (*Emory U., Ga.*) Patterns of experience and the constancy of an indifference point for perceived weights. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 575-584.—Psychophysical judgments depend upon a subjective scale derived from S's experience with relevant stimuli. This raises the question of the nature of the relevant stimuli in lifted weight experiments. Assuming that in such experiments additional weights are relevant stimuli, 6 groups of 10 Ss were given additional experience with weights of different amounts. The data indicate that Helson's formula predicts the indifference point correctly when this additional experience "was maintained within particular limits of stimulus-magnitude and frequency of presentation."—R. H. Waters.

51. Canter, Ralph R. (*Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.*), & Hirsch, Jerry. An experimental comparison of several psychological scales of weight. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 645-649.—An equal-interval scale of weights based on data obtained by the method of fractionation departed markedly from linearity. Scales based on the assumption of the subjective equality of JNDs approximated linearity. It is suggested that the method of fractionation is "probably not a suitable method for constructing psychological scales of weight."—R. H. Waters.

52. Cox, Robert R., & Kruger, Lawrence. (*Inst. Living, Hartford, Conn.*) A device for observing animals in darkness. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 666-668.—... a simple electro-mechanical scanning device... which utilizes the principle of the Nipkow disk" is described and illustrated.—R. H. Waters.

53. Duckworth, J. E., & Shirlaw, D. W. (*King's Coll., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng.*) The development of an apparatus to record the jaw movements of cattle. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 56-60.—Design and wiring diagram of a device to record jaw movements of cattle without restricting their grazing range are presented. The jaw movements are picked up by a switching device which feeds signals to a small radio transmitter strapped to the cow's back; signals are received by a super-regenerative receiver and led to a signal-marker polygraph recorder. 8 illustrations.—L. I. O'Kelly.

54. Fraisse, Paul. Défense de la méthode expérimentale en psychologie. (The experimental method in psychology.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 485-503.—The author makes a spirited argu-

ment for psychology as an experimental science by presenting a logical analysis of three foci of discussion: (1) knowledge of an individual person vs. knowledge of the conditions of behavior; (2) global vs. analytical approaches; (3) the essential subjectivity of the individual vs. the objectivity of experimental science. 28 references.—M. L. Simmel.

55. Hartman, Bryce O., & Wetherbee, John K. "Beta" a special purpose computer for studies in the human control of complex equipment. *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 236, i, 52 p.—This report describes a special-purpose computer, which is designed to study human performance in controlling complex equipment and systems. The instrument is a research tool featuring a considerable amount of automation. It generates target courses, displays them, receives and displays response signals, computes "error," and feeds the error signal to clocks, counters and graphic recorders, all on a predetermined schedule.

56. Helson, Harry, & Himelstein, Philip. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) A short method for calculating the adaptation-level for absolute and comparative rating judgments. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 631-637.—The method is described and illustrated with several examples.—R. H. Waters.

57. McMurray, R. F., & Rudmose, Wayne. (*Rudmose Assoc. Inc., Dallas, Tex.*) An automatic audiometer for industrial medicine. *Noise Control*, 1956, 2(1), 33-36.—A modified Bekesy audiometer is described in which continuous frequency variation is discarded in favor of discrete frequency steps. The frequency range covered is from 500 to 6,000 cps. Some considerations in the design of this audiometer are discussed.—P. D. Coleman.

58. Newton, John M. Note on the operation of the standard electric timer from storage batteries by use of a current converter. *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 232, ii, 4 p.—The error resulting from the operation of a Standard Electric Timer from Carter Rotary Converters, types E-1016-CW4 and E-1025-C, was measured. It was concluded that driving a timer with these current converters introduces little variable error and that the constant error may vary with the converter employed and its power supply.

59. Rosenberg, S., & Levy, B. I. (*Randolph AFB, Tex.*) A proposed method for increasing accuracy of judges' classification of verbal material. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-79, 6 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 357-362 (see 30: 1876).

60. Schottstaedt, W. W., Grace, W. J., & Wolff, H. G. (*New York Hosp., New York.*) Life situations, behaviour, attitudes, emotions, and renal excretions of fluid and electrolytes—I. method of study. *J. Psychosom. Res.*, 1956, 1, 75-83.—Biochemical studies of all urine voided by 5 adult Ss, who were studied from 14 to 46 days, indicated "wide fluctuations in renal excretion. The range of variation was similar at low and high levels of intake. Many of the variations could not be correlated with changes in intake of water, sodium, or potassium, with activity or sleep, or with any combination of these." This method of study—under "daily routine"

as opposed to the laboratory—is described in detail and is considered feasible. Additional results are to be published in 4 sequential articles.—*L. A. Pennington.*

61. **Surwillo, Walter W.** (*McGill U., Montreal, Can.*) **A device for recording variations in pressure of grip during tracking.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 669-670.—The device is a knob-like arrangement, details of construction of which are given.—*R. H. Waters.*

(See also abstracts 443, 524)

NEW TESTS

62. **McCleery, Robert L.** **The McCleery scale of adolescent development.** Set of manual, 25 test booklets, 25 profile sheets, and scoring stencils (\$3.50), answer sheets (\$.50 per 25), profile sheets (\$.50 per 25). Lincoln, Nebr.: The University of Nebraska Press, 1955.—An inventory yielding scores in 10 developmental areas for adolescents as given by Havighurst. Manual gives odd-even reliability, limited norms, and mean differences between mature and immature boys on each scale.—*R. L. McCornack.*

63. **Nelson, Leslie W.** **Survey of attitudes and beliefs.** Form AH. Test booklets (\$2.50 per 20), profile folders (\$1.05 per 20), Manual, pp. 15 (\$2.50), specimen set (\$.75). Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, 1955.—An untimed inventory of attitudes of high school students in 3 areas: society, education and work, sex, marriage and family. Manual presents Kuder-Richardson reliability, national norms by sex and grade in high school, information on content validity, and correlations with teacher's ratings.—*R. L. McCornack.*

64. **Thorpe, Louis P., Lefever, D. Welty & Naslund, Robert A.** **SRA achievement series.** Consumable booklet for grades 2-4 (\$1.70 per 20 for three tests, \$.40 per 20 for fourth test), scoring stencils (\$4.00 per set); reusable single booklet for grades 4-6 or 6-9 (\$.70 each), answer sheet (\$1.40 per 20), hand scoring stencils (\$2.00 per set), machine scoring stencils (\$4.00 per set for grades 4-6, \$3.00 per set for grades 6-9); Manual, pp. 31 (\$3.50), specimen set grades 2-9 (\$3.00). Chicago, Ill.: Science Research Associates, 1955.—A 7-hour achievement test battery yielding 4 scores at each of 3 grade levels. Language arts, reading, and arithmetic scores at all levels with language perception at grades 2-4 and work-study skills at grades 4-6 and 6-9. A test loan and scoring service is maintained, many supplementary materials available. Manual contains content analysis of tests and both grade and percentile norms.—*R. L. McCornack.*

STATISTICS

65. **Alluisi, E. A.** (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) **Maintaining test validity by selectively scoring a short form.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 57-58.—The least valid (r with point-hour ratio) 50 items were discarded from the 150-item OSPE Form 21 without effecting a significant change in the validity (about +.55) of the 15-year-old test.—*C. H. Ammons.*

66. **Blom, Siri.** **Concerning a controversy on the meaning of "probability."** *Theoria*, 1955, 21, 65-98.—Carnap maintains that the word "probability" and its equivalents in other languages had in older texts

the meaning of "degree of confirmation of a hypothesis relative to given evidence," and that its use in a second meaning of "relative frequency of an event in a long series of events" goes back not more than about a hundred years. In a critical examination of this statement certain passages from the writings of Aristotle, Locke, and Bernoulli are examined and Carnap's hypothesis that before 1850 the second meaning can be subsumed under the first one is disconfirmed.—*K. F. Muenzinger.*

67. **Bonnardel, R.** **Nouvelle étude expérimentale sur les fluctuations d'échantillonnage du coefficient de corrélation ennéachorique de Coumétou.** (A new study of fluctuations of sampling with Coumétou's enneachoric correlation.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 322-328.—He compared correlations obtained between the results of psychometric examinations of such different groups as candidates for apprenticeship, apprentices at end of training, drivers of vehicles, and engineers. The typical difference between these coefficients varied inversely to the square root of the number of cases, and was practically independent of the value of the correlation in a wide range of the latter, as obtains with Fisher's formula. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

68. **Burt, Cyril.** **Test reliability estimated by analysis of variance.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 103-118.—The reliability of a simple test; unstandardized measurements; the reliability of a composite test; unstandardized measurements; interaction between persons and tests; interaction between persons and occasions; comparison of analyses; analysis of variance for standardized marks; and estimates for the variances of the postulated factors are discussed.—*G. C. Carter.*

69. **Cattell, R. B., & Cattell, A. K. S.** (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **Factor rotation for proportional profiles: analytical solution and an example.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 83-92.—The assumption is made that, when (and only when) factors correspond to organic influences inherent in the data, will their loadings alter as a whole, by ratios peculiar to each, from one situation to another in which the factor as a whole is differently involved. It is shown in the orthogonal case that, when this relation exists, it can be found only by one unique paired rotation of the two factor matrices, and that this position can be discovered with certainty by an analytic solution. An example is worked on errorless data, in which the solution was made to be simultaneously the simple structure and the proportional profiles position. 31 references.—*G. C. Carter.*

70. **Cesa Bianchi, Marcello, & Perugia, Angelo.** **Metodi statistici in psicologia.** (Statistical methods in psychology.) Florence: Editrice Universitaria, 1952. 183 p. L.1000.—This is an elementary textbook of statistical methods, including chapters on the graphical representations of data, measures of central tendency, centiles, the curve of normal distribution, applications of the normal curve, measures of variability, correlations, planning of psychological experiments on statistical basis, reliability and validity of tests, outline of factorial analysis, technique and theory of mental tests. 34-item bibliography.—*M. Chojnowski.*

71. **Coughenour, C. M.** (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) **An application of scale analysis to the study of**

religious groups. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 197-207.—"When the formal aspects of scale analysis are applied to finite, rather than indefinite, universes of attributes, somewhat different criteria of scaling are found to be feasible." By way of illustration, a scaling technique is applied to an area of non-attitudinal data, i.e., sub-organizations of religious groups. On p. 208-211 follow "Some notes on cumulative scales: a comment on Coughenour's paper" by Ira H. Cisin, and, on p. 211, "Rejoinder" by Coughenour.—H. K. Moore.

72. Cox, D. R. **The mean and coefficient of variation of range in small samples from non-normal populations.** *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 469.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2193.)

73. David, H. A. **The distribution of range in certain non-normal populations.** *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 463.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2194.)

74. du Mas, F. M. (Montana State U., Missoula.) **Behavioral scaling of personality tests.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 195-204.—A general model for test and scale construction, based on nonparametric methods, use of probability and of behavioral statements as items and/or levels of classes without interference of face validity or the notions of trait or item continua, is presented.—C. H. Ammons.

75. du Mas, Frank M. **Manifest structure analysis.** Missoula, Mont.: Montana State University Press, 1956. ix, 193 p. \$6.00.—A method of scaling is described which permits the prediction of criterion (called the manifest variable) from such non-parametric, qualitative, characteristics as sex, race, religion and politics. A general theory, 3 theoretical models and computational examples are presented. Each model rejects certain kinds of data. Whether data fit a model depends on their relation to the criterion, e.g., related to the bottom or top part of the criterion range, related throughout the range, related to a segment of range. Score values based on the criterion scale may be derived for items and for individuals. The method may be used with checklists and case histories.—D. R. Krathwohl.

76. Faverge, J.-M. **Methodes de calcul des coefficients de regression et de correlation multiples.** (Methods to calculate the coefficients of regression and multiple correlations.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1955, 4, 372-377.—"The author exposes a new practical method for the calculation of multiple correlation coefficients, and illustrates this method with a numerical example. Comparison with Aitken classical reduction method shows that the last is more advantageous if regression-coefficients are required. On the contrary the method exposed here is shorter if only the multiple correlation coefficient is wanted. In the last part of this article the author exposes a third method, leading to very simple calculations if the factorial structure of the criterion and predictive variables are known."—V. Sanua.

77. Filippello, F. (U. California, Davis.) **A critical comparison of the two-sample and triangular designs.** *Food Res.*, 1956, 21, 235-241.—The triangular (2 samples alike and one different, S selects the odd sample) and two-sample (2 samples presented for relative intensity judgment) methods were used to obtain RL's and DL's for sucrose in water. Series of solutions of varying higher concentrations were tested against 0%, 1%, and 10% sucrose stand-

ards. When the proportion of correct responses, as corrected for chance expectation, was plotted against the log of concentration differences, linear curves were obtained. Both DL's and RL's were lower for the two-sample test. "This difference in power of discrimination is explained by the fact that the just noticeable difference for the triangular is higher than for the two-sample design."—D. R. Peryam.

78. Fisher, Ronald A. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) **Statistical methods and scientific inference.** New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956. viii, 175 p. \$3.00.—An explicit statement of the logical nature of statistical reasoning that has been implicitly required in the development and use of statistical techniques in the making of uncertain inferences and in the design of experiments. Included is a consideration of the concept of mathematical probability; a comparison of fiducial and confidence intervals; a comparison of the logic of tests of significance with the acceptance decision approach; and a discussion of the principles of prediction and estimation.—R. L. McCornack.

79. Frank, G. H. (Topeka State Hosp., Kan.) **Note on the reliability of Q-sort data.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 182.—Test-retest reliability coefficients were computed for personality data using Q-sorts by 10 Ss. Coefficients of correlation were high (between .93 and .97), suggesting that the technique yields reliable measures.—C. H. Ammons.

80. Goguelin, P. **Étalonnage en Gamma.** (Scaling in Gamma.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 329-335.—Coulmèto proposes to simplify and speed the calculation of correlation between two series of values by using his enneachoric correlation, which is designated as r_7 . This achieves a synthesis between the effort to discover the decile rating of a subject and the necessity for grading in scales of equal difficulty. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

81. Guttman, Louis. **The determinacy of factor score matrices with implications for five other basic problems of common-factor theory.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 65-81.—The extent for which the indirect analysis of the scores is equivalent to a direct analysis is explored. The existence of solutions and a set of necessary and sufficient conditions of the construction of all possible solutions are established. The formulae and supplementary problems are included.—G. C. Carter.

82. Hoffmann, Hans-Joachim. **Psychologische Grundfragen der Faktoren-Analyse.** (Basic psychological problems of factor analysis.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 81-85.—The following points are discussed: (1) Factor analysis as an independent psychological theory. (2) The factor as a model unit of mental abilities. (3) Method and preparation of a factorial analysis. (4) Experimental design of factor analysis, and (5) Examples of applications of factor analysis.—E. Schwerin.

83. Kinard, A. J. **Randomizing error in multiple-choice questions.** *J. Market.*, 1955, 19, 261-263.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1732.)

84. Mahmoud, A. F. **Test reliability in terms of factor theory.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 119-136.—Analysis of variance; correlations between tests; pooling square with differential saturations; pooling square with equalized saturations; analysis

by simple summation; and general and bipolar factors are discussed.—G. C. Carter.

85. Mount, G. E. (U. California, Berkeley.) **An analytic account of the principles of measurement.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 13-28. (Monogr. Suppl. 2.)—Use of mathematics in measurement has traditionally implied the demonstration of empirical operations which are used to establish the properties of order, equal units, absolute zero, and addition. Acceptable operations have not, in general, been discovered for measurements made in psychology. It is asserted that this problem rests on a false assumption and no such general requirement exists. The only formal requirement which must be met for numerical measurement is the identification of a set of instructions to be used in assigning the things to be measured to a numerical reference system. The empirical requirement is the development of a description of the system.—C. H. Ammons.

86. Noble, Clyde E. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) **Scale reliability and the Spearman-Brown equation.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, AFPTRC-TN-55-82, 11 p.—Reprinted from *Educ. psychol. Measmt*, 1955, 15, 195-205 (see 30: 1910).

87. Payne, M. Carr, Jr., & Staugas, Leonard. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **An IBM method for computing intraserial correlations.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-81, 6 p.—Reprinted from *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 87-92 (see 29: 8192).

88. Sher, Irving H. (National Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) **Two methods of obtaining least square lines.** *Science*, 1956, 123, 102-104.—"Two methods of obtaining the best fitting straight line through a set of points are presented here. The first method uses the Askovitz technique to find y , while the slope is calculated from the values of y on a transposed x -axis. The second method is, to my knowledge, original and is completely graphic." Each method is described and a proof of the second method is presented.—S. J. Lachman.

89. Siegel, Sidney. (Pennsylvania State U., University Park.) **Nonparametric statistics for the behavioral sciences.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. xvii, 312 p. \$6.50.—For the reader with limited mathematical background and only introductory work in statistics. For each statistic the sort of data to which it is applicable is indicated, the rationale behind the test is explained, the computations are explained and illustrated, and the test is compared with other parametric or nonparametric tests with similar functions. The 21 necessary tables are given. The statistics are presented in six chapters, which are preceded by three chapters devoted to introducing the book, a general discussion of tests of hypotheses, and the basis upon which a choice between statistical tools is made. 97 references.—R. L. McCornack.

90. Somerville, Paul N. **Some problems of optimum sampling.** *Biometrika*, 1954, 41, 420.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2203.)

(See also abstract 48)

REFERENCE WORKS

91. ———. L. L. Thurstone: **Bibliographie des travaux publiés Juin 1905-Janvier 1955.** (L. L. Thurstone: Bibliography of published works, June, 1905 to January, 1955.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 203-213.—203-item bibliography.

92. **American Foundation for the Blind. Films relating to blindness and work with blind persons.** New York: Author, 1956. 20 p. 35¢.—Films are listed, described, and details as to their availability are given, in the following areas: adult blind (21 films), preschool blind child (6), school-age blind child (10), guide dogs (8), recreation (1), television films (one series of 13 films), prevention of blindness (4), film strips (2), slide film (1).—B. Lowenfeld.

93. **American Library Association. Adult Education Board. Subcommittee on Book Appraisal. Mental health book review index: psychology, psychiatry, psychoanalysis.** *Psychol. Newsltr, NYU*, 1956, 7(3), Suppl. No. 1, ii, 17 p.—Indexes reviews of books in the field of mental health appearing in 50 American and English journals in the three title areas. Will be published semi-annually. Available from Lois Afflerbach, Paul Klapper Library, Queens College, Flushing 67, N. Y.—C. M. Louttit.

94. Ferm, Vergilius. (Ed.) **Encyclopedia of morals.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. x, 682 p. \$10.00.—Presents substantial articles, with frequent cross-references, on moral behavior and ethical ideas. Morals are approached from both the philosophical, theoretical and the anthropological, practical points of view. Many major ideas and their proponents are represented together with examples of moral behavior in unfamiliar cultures. Some, but not all, the major religions are included.—A. J. Sprow.

95. **International Sociological Association. International bibliography of sociology. Bibliographie internationale de sociologie.** *Curr. Sociol.*, 1955, 4(2/3), 3-241.

96. Leigh, Denis. (Ed.) (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **Journal of psychosomatic research.** New York: Pergamon Press, 122 E. 55th St. Vol. 1, No. 1, February, 1956. Quarterly. \$14.00 annual subscription.—The failure in the psychosomatic approach to medicine, editorially viewed, lies primarily in the failure to apply rigorous experimental procedures. The goal of this journal is to endeavor to correct the situation. The scope will include "controlled clinical investigations, animal or human experimental work, and relevant studies from related fields such as psychology, sociology, and anthropology."—L. A. Pennington.

97. Miller, James G. (Ed.) **Behavioral science.** Baltimore, Md.: Mt. Royal and Guilford Avenues. Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1956. Quarterly. Subscription, \$6.00 per year; single issues, \$1.75.—". . . contains articles on general theories of behavior and on empirical research specifically oriented toward such theories. An interdisciplinary approach to problems of behavior is stressed . . . special emphasis is placed on contributions relating to research in mental health and disease."—J. Arbit.

98. **United States Air Force. Air University. School of Aviation Medicine. Subject index of research project reports published January 1942-**

December 1953; supplement, December 1953-June 1955. [Randolph Field, Tex.]: USAF Air University School of Aviation Medicine, n.d., 49, 13 p.

ORGANIZATIONS

99. American Board for Psychological Services. 1955 annual report. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 24.

100. American Psychological Association. Board of Directors. New associates of the American Psychological Association. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 44-49.—Lists the 1,269 persons elected Associates of the APA as of 1 January 1956.

101. Henry, George W. Seventh annual report of the George W. Henry Foundation. *Psychol. Serv. Cent. J.*, 1957, 9, 1-24.—This is the report of the activities of a foundation which attempts "... to bring realistic help to those who, by reason of psychosexual deviation," mainly homosexuality, "are in trouble with themselves, the law or society." Although homosexuality is regarded as symptomatic of a deep-seated personality disorder, it is felt that the homosexual can be helped toward discipline and self-control.—L. S. Blackman.

102. National Science Foundation. Organization of the Federal government for scientific activities. . . . Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1956. vii, 349 p. \$1.75. (National Science Studies, NSF 56-17.)—Part I reviews the history of Federal organization for science. Part II describes the organization for scientific activities of the 38 departments and agencies of the Federal government engaged in conduct of research and development, planning and administration of research and development, expansion of research and development plant facilities, testing, evaluation, and standardization, training of scientific manpower, dissemination of scientific information, and collection of general purpose statistics in the natural and social sciences.—A. J. Sprow.

103. Ransom, Dorothy. An index of future growth for divisions of APA. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 14-20.—An effort to discover the essential nature of the process by which the APA grows and develops. Data presented indicate that: "As the size of APA group increases, the percentage of members born in large cities increases and percentage of members born in small communities decreases. . . ." Data are also presented on a central interest factor for the divisions of APA. Conjecture and predictions regarding the further growth, development, and differentiation of the APA and its divisions are presented.—S. J. Lachman.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

104. Black, John W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) R. Paget and human speech. *Science*, 1956, 123, 215.—Obituary.

105. Cardinet, Jean. Louis Léon Thurstone (1887-1955). *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 149-154.—Obituary. Portrait frontispiece.

106. Cardno, J. A. Bain and physiological psychology. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1956, 7, 108-120.—Bain was a scientific psychologist in the sense of regarding observation and induction as fundamental. At the same time he took a restrictive view of the function of experimentation. Holding to a dualism of

mind and body, Bain's analysis fluctuated between the two rather than integrating them at a psychological level. Bain deserves to be called a physiological psychologist in light of the times in which he lived and in view of his interest in relating overt behavior to basic physical mechanisms. 36 references.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

107. Dauber, Moshe. Mishnata hapsihologit shel Karen Horney. (Psychological teachings of Karen Horney.) *Urim*, 1954/55, 12, 410-415.—The main point is to explain how a new psychological outlook arose through the process of withdrawing from Freud and of continuous approaching to Adler. Today, psychology has to evaluate common points between the founders of psychoanalytical schools, and not the differences between them. Horney's relation to Freud is analysed, her criticism of Freud's theory, her interpretation of neurosis and her new therapeutic techniques.—H. Ormian.

108. Faure, H. Un maître d'anthropologie contemporaine—Le docteur M. Verdun. (A contemporary master of anthropology—Dr. M. Verdun.) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1954, 3, 597-609.—This resumé concerns the contributions of M. Verdun, clergyman, missionary, anthropologist, neurologist, and teacher. Summaries are included as well as criticisms made of his work. Throughout his life, he never attempted to explain character by means of constitutional structure, a point which many of his critics seem to have missed. 17-item bibliography.—L. A. Ostlund.

109. Fodor, Nandor. Freud and the Poltergeist. *Psychoanalysis*, 1955-56, 4(2), 22-28.—The Poltergeist is a racking spirit that throws stones, breaks crockery, and creates a general pandemonium around an afflicted person. Fodor was considered a charlatan in 1938 by the International Institute for Psychical Research because he contended there was a basic sexual trauma behind the Poltergeist phenomenon. Fodor's wife and later Fodor visited Freud and experienced a considerable boost in morale as well as a letter (herein reprinted) encouraging him to stick to his guns and fight for the truth as he saw it.—D. Prager.

110. Hörnfeldt, Ragnar. Rudolf Anderberg in memoriam. *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 181-182.—Obituary. Portrait.

111. Kantor, J. R. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) W. L. Bryan, scientist, philosopher, educator. *Science*, 1956, 123, 214.—Obituary.

112. Klüver, Heinrich. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Stephen Polyak: 1889-1955. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 675-678.—Obituary.

113. Langfeld, Herbert S. (Princeton U., N. J.) Walter Fenno Dearborn: 1878-1955. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 679-681.—Obituary.

114. Meili, Richard. Prof. Dr. G. Révész. *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 316.—Obituary.

115. Meng, Heinrich. Dr. Leo Kaplan. *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 316.—Obituary.

116. Meyerson, I. Geza Révész, 1878-1955. *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 566.—Obituary.

117. Moor, P. Heinrich Hanselmann zum 70. Geburtstag. (Heinrich Hanselmann at his 70. birthday.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 314-

315.—A biographical sketch and an appreciation of the work of Heinrich Hanselmann, Professor of pedagogy at the University of Zürich.

118. Moore, John Robert. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Defoe's project for lie-detection.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 672.—Defoe "anticipated by two centuries the scientific approach to lie-detection." A quotation is given in which he proposed the use of the pulse rate for the purpose, mentioned "its statistical character and its possible invasion of the individual's rights (the Fifth Amendment) which are among those being discussed today."—R. H. Waters.

119. Moore, Merrill. **Alfred Adler—creative personality.** *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 1-8.—A laudatory review of some of Adler's contributions.—A. R. Howard.

120. Morgenthaler, Walter. **Dr. Henri Bersot.** *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 316-317.—Obituary.

121. Muramatsu, Tsuneo. (Nagoya National U., Japan.) **Koichi Miyake 1876-1954.** *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1955, 9, 1-2.—Obituary of the first Japanese psychiatrist to study, among others, with Freud and to introduce the 1911 edition of the Binet-Simon Test in Japan.—M. L. Simmel.

122. Rasmussen, H. Chr. **Géza Révész.** *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 182.—Obituary.

123. Strong, Edward K., Jr. (Stanford U., Calif.) **Walter Dill Scott: 1869-1955.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 682-683.—Obituary.

124. Sulzberger, Carl Fulton. **Two new documents on Freud.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1955-56, 4(2), 9-21.—Ten letters from Freud to Arthur Schnitzler written from 1906 to 1931 show Freud's pessimism, discouragement, and bitterness over his early lack of recognition. Freud said of Schnitzler: "You, by intuition or as a result of keen self-awareness, know all that I, by arduous work, have had to uncover in others." Freud believed Schnitzler was, in a sense, his double. A memoir of Rene Laforgue appearing in 1954 shows evidence of so marked a dislike of Freud's ideas on religion as to warp his estimate of the personality and message of Freud. Laforgue aims to protect religion from Freud and to salvage the essentially scientific Freud from the bureaucratic inertia of his slavish adherents. 17 references.—D. Prager.

125. Wellek, Albert. **Oswald Kroh: 1887-1955.** *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 325-326.—Obituary.

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

126. Abel, Theodora M., Oppenheim, Sadi, & Sager, Clifford J. **Screening applicants for training in psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 24-39.—The criteria for accepting candidates for training at the Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy are presented, together with the Rorschach criteria for prediction of success in training and the criteria for and rating of proficiency in psychotherapy. Some positive relationship between the evaluations on the Rorschach and the acceptance and rejection judgments of the initial interviewers of applicants was found, but there was little relationship between Rorschach prediction of success in therapy and the proficiency ratings of the trainees. Discussion by Clara Thompson. 30 references.—L. N. Solomon.

127. **American Board for Psychological Services. Report by the . . . ; purposes, standards, and procedures.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 21-23.—"The American Board for Psychological Services was incorporated to accomplish one fundamental purpose: to serve the public interests by providing a directory of agencies judged to be capable of providing competent psychological services to the public." Means by which ABPS intends to achieve its functions, the definition of "psychological service," criteria for evaluation of psychological services, evaluation procedures, means of appeal from ABPS judgments, re-evaluations, and current fees and charges of ABPS, are discussed.—S. J. Lachman.

128. Drevdahl, John E. **Professionalization in psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 51-52.—It is felt ". . . that the ABEPP should be operated as medical specialty boards are operated—as a means of designating particular excellence among one's competent, well-trained, and independent colleagues, and not as a means of professional approval of one's ability to assume independent professional responsibilities."—S. J. Lachman.

129. Frank, Irving H. **Psychological testimony in a courtroom.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 50-51.—Reports an experience as an expert witness in a courtroom litigation. It was ". . . the first time that psychological testimony was introduced into the Superior Court of Hartford County and . . . this testimony was held to be not only relevant but significant by the counsel and medical consultant for the plaintiff."—S. J. Lachman.

130. Heron, A. **Problèmes scientifiques et professionnels du psychologue dans l'industrie.** (Scientific problems and professional activities of the industrial psychologist.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 181-191.—Translation of an article which appeared in the July, 1955, issue of *Occupational Psychology*. (See 30: 3803.)

131. Krout, Maurice H. (Ed.) **Psychology, psychiatry, and the public interest.** Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1956. xv, 217 p. \$4.00.—Some 14 psychologists, in 15 chapters, present their views on the relationship between psychology and psychiatry, and the private practice of psychology. One psychiatrist contributes two chapters on how "organized psychiatry" views the same topics. Also included are pertinent statements prepared by the American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric and Psychoanalytic Associations, as well as the Veterans Administration. 74 references.—H. P. David.

132. McCary, J. L. (U. Houston, Tex.) **The psychologist as an expert witness in court.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 8-13.—"An important problem in psychology today is the legal status of the psychologist and his relationship to the courts; and of special importance in the position of the psychologist as an expert witness. . . . There is considerable evidence of the use of psychologists in court cases in the federal courts . . ." as well as in state courts. "There is . . . conflicting evidence as to state court opinions on the expertness of testimony given by psychologists. . . . Once an adequate definition of a psychologist is established by legal authorities . . . [the problem of the position of the psychologist as an expert witness] . . . will be much nearer to a solu-

tion." Certification or licensing legislation seems to be desirable. 29 references.—S. J. Lachman.

133. Matarazzo, Joseph D. The role of the psychologist in medical education and practice: a challenge posed by comprehensive medicine. *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(2), 9-14.—The increasing participation of psychologists in medical schools and hospitals necessitates research to increase the scope and accuracy of diagnostic tests as well as to ascertain the psychological effects of illness.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

134. May, Rollo. A psychologist as a legal witness. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 50.—A recent decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals which reversed the decision of the lower court helps to establish the position of the psychologist as an expert witness: "The uncontradicted evidence received at the trial tended to show that the expert was qualified in his field by academic training and by experience; and also that the objective tests which he described, although perhaps not well known to the general public, were recognized as helpful by medical experts in psychiatry."—S. J. Lachman.

135. Mohr, G. J. (Chm.) Special problems in connection with termination of training analyses. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 314-322.—Benedek favored interruption of training analysis when candidate ready for supervision and resumption after time was allowed for integration of the postanalytic personality. Weigert believed that errors about termination are due mostly to an acting out of transference resistance which may lead to precipitate ending or undue prolonging of a training analysis. Ekstein emphasized that the training analyst actually is a decisive person in the life of the candidate. N. Ackerman stated that the greatest growth is often achieved in the postanalytic phase. Grotjahn believed that the candidate's training should include in its last phase a truly supervisory analysis with the training analyst.—D. Prager.

136. Moore, Bruce V. (APA, Washington, D. C.) Educational facilities and financial assistance for graduate students in psychology: 1956-1957. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 25-43.

137. Rasmussen, H. Chr. Kursus og kontakt. (Course and contact.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 212-214.—Good communication among Scandinavian psychologists has been achieved by their conventions and "Nordisk Psykologi." Psychologists with similar special interests find it difficult, however, to get together. A discussion of specialized summer courses indicates these to be unsatisfactory. It is proposed that the experimental designs of psychological research be circulated among psychologists in these countries, to promote personal contacts among those with similar special interests.—B. Karlsen.

138. Schofield, William. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Psychology, law, and the expert witness. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 1-7.—Stresses for the psychologist called on for expert testimony stem from (1) the general nature of court procedure and (2) the "special stresses which inhere in the present position of psychologists as experts and their uncertain status relative to physicians. . . . The general responsibility of psychologists to society entails efforts to bring legal practice into line with facts derived from the scientific investigation of behavior—

normal, criminal, and insane. These efforts should be direct and continuous."—S. J. Lachman.

139. Ward, John Henry. The status of psychology in the seven Negro colleges of Alabama. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2477.—Abstract.

140. Zazzo, Rene. Formación del psicólogo escolar. (Formation of the school psychologist.) *Rev. Psicol. pedag. apl.*, 1955, 6(11-12), 97-103.—A definition of the school psychologist is formulated, with special emphasis being laid upon his preparation.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

(See also abstracts 764, 1360)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

141. Clerc, Nelly A., Turner, Marcos, & Bérard, Enrique. Modifications de l'électro-dermogramme, de la sudation et la température cutanée provoquées par la chlorpromazine (4560 R.P.) chez l'homme. (Electrodermographic, sweat, and skin temperature changes provoked by chlorpromazine in man.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 35-39.—Sweat gland secretion, EDG, and skin temperature responses provoked by adrenaline, Doryl, and nociceptive stimuli were observed in 5 human Ss during and after slow intravenous injection of chlorpromazine. The sweat response is inhibited; EDG responses are abolished; the temperatures of cheek and arm tend to decrease, those of the hand and leg tend to increase. The possibility of the central origin of these changes is considered.—R. J. Ellingson.

142. Davis, Stanley W. Stress in combat. *Sci. Amer.*, 1956, 194(3), 31-35.—Physiological measures showed differences in men in an attacking company, a defending company, and a control group, with data gathered under combat conditions in Korea. The first two groups showed physiological stress recovery which required several days. Psychological tests were also made but without significant results due in large measure to impossibility of controlling test conditions.—C. M. Louttit.

143. Goldsmith, Grace A. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Experimental niacin deficiency. *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1956, 32, 312-316.—In 16 subjects who received diets low in niacin and tryptophan, a niacin precursor, characteristic manifestations of pellagra were induced. These included dermatitis and glossitis (in 12 subjects), abdominal pain (6), mental depression (5), nausea and vomiting (3), anorexia, weakness and apathy (in 2 subjects each), and pain and numbness of soles and feet (1 subject).—J. Brožek.

144. Janzarik, W. Zur Psychopathologie der Megaphenwirkung. (On the psychopathology of the effects of Megaphen.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 330-336.

145. Kalmus, H. (U. Coll., London.) The genetic and the genetical aspects of behaviour. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 38.—Abstract.

146. Lee, J. Warren. Tongue-folding and tongue-rolling. *J. Hered.*, 1955, 46, 289-290.—The frequencies of tongue-rolling and folding among 1890 American Negro college students showed that 17.26% of the females and 10.27% of the males could roll and fold. Furthermore 70.79% of the males and 65.25% of the females could roll but not fold, whereas only

2.44% of the females and 2.10% of the males could fold but not roll. The two traits appear to be highly independent of each other.—G. C. Schwesinger.

147. Lyon, M., & Harrison, John M. (Boston U., Mass.) **A research program in physiological psychology.** *Boston Univ. Grad. J.*, 1956, 4, 101-103.—A description of several experimental problems leads the authors to assert that "scientific knowledge in psychology must come to depend not upon gross intuitive observation but upon more exact measurement of the physiological and behavioral variables involved in a given situation."—O. Strunk, Jr.

148. Martin, Cecil P. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) **Psychology, evolution and sex.** Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1956. xiii, 166 p. \$4.75.—"It is the contention of this book that . . . the mutation-selection theory is unsustainable and that the usual genetical approach to the problem of the mechanism of evolution is too narrow and too speculative." The fact that . . . "mutations can be evoked only by applying the evoking agent to the germ cells at an extremely early age . . . proves that natural evolution has not proceeded by mutations. Of itself it disposes of the mutation theory." Other reasons for the rejection of the above theory are discussed. The author maintains . . . "that in Nature new evolutionary segregating characters arise by way of lingering modifications and not by way of mutations." 283 references.—S. M. Schoonover.

149. Wohl, Michael G., & Goodhart, Robert S. (Eds.) **Modern nutrition in health and disease.** Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1955. 1062 p. \$18.50.—The 3 parts of this book deal with normal nutrition, nutrition in disease, and nutrition in periods of physiological stress. Pertinent chapters include: Ancel Keys' Body weight, body composition and calorie status; Henry W. Brosin's The psychology of appetite; John R. Brobeck's Physiology of hunger, appetite and satiety; Michael G. Wohl's Obesity; J. M. Strang's Undernutrition; Douglas G. Campbell's Nutrition in diseases of the nervous system and in the psychiatric patient; J. J. Stern's Nutrition in ophthalmology; and Maurice E. Shils' Food and nutrition relating to work and environmental stress. Chapter bibliographies.—J. Brožek.

(See also abstracts 60, 462, 1202, 1462, 1534, 1904)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

150. Azima, H., Cramer, J., & Faure, H. **Le système réticulaire activateur central, son rôle en psychopathologie.** (The ascending reticular system—its role in psychopathology.) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1955, No. 1, 121-143.—Recent experiments upon cats and humans have confirmed earlier hypotheses by Freud, Janet, and De Biran concerning the sub-cortical localization of consciousness. Auditory, electrical, and chemical stimulation resulted in findings which were supported by independent clinical and therapeutic evidence. These studies indicate that the central nervous system can be studied more fruitfully if dichotomized into ascendant and descendent branches. Moreover, important psycho-physiological ramifications are pointed out with regard to sleeping, waking, healing, consciousness, and sensory-motor integration. 65-item bibliography.—L. A. Ostlund.

151. Bellemare, E. R., & Belcourt, Jean. **Action du dérivé cyanuré du DDT sur le système nerveux de *Periplaneta americana* (L.).** (The action of a cyanide derivative of DDT on the nervous system of *Periplaneta americana* (L.)). *Rev. canad. Biol.*, 1955, 14, 95-107.—"By using such methods as decapitation, ganglionectomy, excision of segments, amputation of appendices, . . . nervous structures of the cockroach are not equally sensitive to the action of the cyanide derivative. In low concentrations, this compound stimulates the motor fibers in a reflex manner by producing, at ganglion level, waves of impulses from the afferent nervous fibres, while, in strong doses, it may act directly upon the motor elements without having recourse to the reflex arc." These results are identical to those obtained with DDT.—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

152. Bykov, K. M. **Izbrannyye proizvedeniia.** (Selected works.) Vol. 1. Moscow: Medgiz, 1953. 390 p. 14r. 40 k.—"In this volume are collected (1), investigations done under the guidance of I. P. Pavlov on the study of the dynamics of cortical activity; (2) part of investigations from years 1928-1940, which is included in the monograph "Cerebral cortex and internal organs" (1943); (3) lectures, papers and articles, devoted specially to the characterization of I. P. Pavlov's theory and to the perspectives it has opened. The volume contains 27 papers published previously in the period from 1924 to 1952, written by Bykov alone or by Bykov with his collaborators: Speranski, Petrova, Alekseev-Berkman, Gorshkov, Chernigovskii, and Slonim.—M. Chojnowski.

153. Caspers, Heinz. **Die Aktivierung corticaler Krampfstromherde im natürlichen und elektrisch induzierten Schlaf beim Tier.** (The activation of cortical convulsive foci in natural sleep of animals and in sleep electrically induced.) *Z. ges. exp. Med.*, 1954, 124, 176-188.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(11), abs. 26044.)

154. Cohen, Sydney M. (Columbia U., New York.) **Ascending pathways activating thalamus of cat.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 32-43.—A study is based upon 87 experiments on 47 of more than 100 cats to locate the activating pathways afferent to the thalamus. Thalamic activity is produced by ipsilateral afferent paths as well as contralateral. Largest and earliest activity in the thalamus is derived from the medial lemniscus which the data show has crossed and uncrossed fibers. Differences in latency between medullary and thalamic responses do not imply additional synaptic complexity in the pathway from the forelimb to the thalamus. Earlier findings that somatotopic localization in the ventral posterior nucleus of the thalamus is relatively poor is supported.—F. Elliott.

155. Davis, Hallowell. (Cent. Inst. Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.) **Space and time in the central nervous system.** *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 185-191.—"The dimensions of space and time within the central nervous system are related to the space and time dimensions of the external world in certain rather simple and obvious ways. . . . "There are also devious and indirect relationships in which the basic dimensions are interchanged or in which they supplement one another in coding the information available from the sense organs. And somewhere, somehow, in the

central nervous system all of these many codes are translated and the results are integrated in a shorthand form, which, subjectively, is our perception of objects (including ourselves) engaging in a series of events in a space-time frame of reference."—R. J. Ellingson.

156. Fields, William S., Guillemin, Roger, & Carton, Charles A. (Eds.) (*Baylor U. Coll. Med., Houston, Tex.*) **Hypothalamic-hypophysial interrelationships: a symposium.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1956. ix, 156 p. \$4.75.—Eight prepared papers and informal discussion of each, followed by a general discussion and summary, are presented. The topics are: neural pathways to the hypophysis, neurosecretion in the central nervous system, hypothalamic control of the anterior hypophyseal lobe, production of pituitary hormones *in vitro* as related to hypothalamus and hypophysis, the interrelationships between hypothalamus and hypophysis in stress, telencephalic influences on the hypothalamus, steroidal hormonal responses to stimulation of electrodes in sub-frontal parts of the brain, and hypothalamic-hypophysial dysfunctions in man. Bibliographies follow each paper.—L. I. O'Kelly.

157. Freedman, David A., & Ferriss, Gregory S. (*Tulane U., New Orleans, La.*) **Effect of mesencephalic lesions on metrazol-induced cortical activity.** *Neurology*, 1956, 6, 173-178.—A comparison was made of the cortical electrical activity of cats given metrazol with intact brain stem and after mesencephalic lesions. "Where the cortex is isolated from the mesencephalic reticular formation, there results a loss of capacity for it to respond with sustained high voltage hypersynchrony, irrespective of the nature of the seizure inducing agent used."—L. I. O'Kelly.

158. French, John D., Hernandez-Peon, Raul, & Livingston, Robert B. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) **Projections from cortex to cephalic brain (reticular formation) in monkey.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 74-93.—Experiments performed on 31 monkeys using evoked potential and physiological neurographic method revealed corticofugal pathways to central cephalic brain stem. Cortical and subcortical projection regions are described graphically. Subcortical region is apparently the same as that previously identified as the reticular activating system implicated in the arousal response as elicited by peripheral sensory stimulation. Relationships between cortical zones and pathways located are discussed.—F. Elliott.

159. Goldman, Martyn A., & Snider, Ray S. (*Northwestern U. Med. Sch., Chicago, Ill.*) **Mono- and multisynaptic arcs of cerebellum.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 536-546.—"Relations of cerebellar afferent volleys to cerebellar efferent discharges have been studied in adult cats. Electrical stimulation of afferent pathways . . . induces 2 groups of fiber responses in the efferent pathway. . . . The first wave (C_1) is interpreted as representing a monosynaptic arc with synapse in the dentate nucleus and/or nucleus interpositus. . . . The second wave (C_2) is interpreted as representing multisynaptic activity. . . . A third wave is reported but mechanisms of formation are not known. The effects of Lissiphen, Metrazol, topical novocaine, sodium pentobarbital on the

C_1 and C_2 wave have been studied as have the effects of anoxia and hypo-plus hyperthermia."—P. Ratoosh.

160. Gottschick, J. **Entwicklung und Leistungsentfaltung des Menschenhirns während der Menschheitsgeschichte.** (Development and evolution of abilities of the human brain during the history of humanity.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 271-275.

161. Hernández-Peón, R., & Hagbarth, K. E. **Interaction between afferent and cortically induced reticular responses.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 44-55.—Interaction between afferent and cortically invoked reticular potentials was studied by use of single, repetitive and conditioning volleys. Degree of sharing of neurones and characteristics of activation of incoming impulses were measured. Results indicate extensive overlapping of reticulopetal pathways. Blocking, facilitation, recruitment, refraction and summation effects analysed and discussed.—F. Elliott.

162. Hess, W. R. **Hypothalamus und Thalamus.** (Hypothalamus and thalamus.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1956. vi, 70 p. DM 36.—An atlas of those locations in the cat's thalamus and hypothalamus that have been stimulated in Hess' laboratory, together with detailed photographic records of postural reactions of the animals. A wide variety of responses is illustrated, including both autonomic and skeletal components. The text in German and English is reproduced in parallel columns. Each reaction pictured is verbally described in detail, anatomical loci are given and physiological significance is discussed. Appended is a full bibliography of published reports in which each result is to be found. 88-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

163. Howarth, Edgar. (*U. Melbourne, Australia.*) **An approach to brain function.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 175-185.—The author discusses anxiety in terms of internal events. It is suggested that anxiety is mediated by the frontal and temporal portions of the brain and that these parts, acting in conjunction with subcortical centers, predict the occurrence of stress. Stress prediction is discussed in relation to the problem of the engram, levels of consciousness, and lobotomy. 43 references.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

164. Howland, B., Lettvin, J. Y., McCullough, W. S., Pitts, W., & Wall, P. D. **Reflex inhibition by dorsal root interaction.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 1-17.—Dorsal roots L 6 and L 5 were stimulated in such a way that a volley in one inhibited the motor response to a volley in the other. The authors used multiple electrode placement to measure the potential and calculated the current distribution in a cross-section of the cord traversed by the fibers. Test volleys in L 5 failed to invade the collateral of the primary axons when stimulus reached L 6 simultaneously. The authors conclude that one type of inhibition involved blockage of afferent nerve impulses before they can reach the cells.—F. Elliott.

165. Izumi, Chikao, & Hayakawa, Tomokazu. (*Hiroshima U., Japan.*) **Electroencephalographic researches of Hiroshima atomic bomb casualty on after-effects 9 years later (Preliminary report).** *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1955, 9, 226-242.—27 cases (14 male, 13 female, aged 21-66 years) with after-effects of the Hiroshima atomic bomb were investigated. All had been within 2 km of the bombed center, had suffered burns, had been soaked by "black

rain" following the bombing and suffered from radiation disease since. All patients presented multiple symptoms. EEG abnormalities were found to correlate highly with abnormalities in blood counts (red cells, white cells), psychogalvanic response, Kraepelin tests, cardiovascular tests, symptoms immediately after exposure and present symptoms. There were more abnormalities in women than in men, and more in the older patients than in the younger ones. The abnormalities of the EEG are of subcortical rather than cortical origin, and indicate primary diencephalic involvement.—*M. L. Simmel.*

166. Jacobson, Edmund. (*Lab. Clin. Psychol., Chicago, Ill.*) **Neuromuscular controls in man: methods of self direction in health and in disease.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 549-561.—Man can conserve his energies in the interest of health and efficiency by the technique of progressive relaxation and by a more positive method of control. This method requires that the individual learn to recognize sensations of muscular strain and thus become able to "count the costs of achieving his goals." Evidence from 110 patients and healthy subjects, gathered over a period of 4 years, indicates that the individual can be taught the habitual use of such control over energy expenditure, increase personal and social efficiency, and avoid many hypertensive and allied disorders.—*R. H. Waters.*

167. John, Roy E. **Radioactive tracer exchange in functional brain mapping.** *J. Neuropath. exp. Neurol.*, 1956, 15, 103-116.—Studying the rate of incorporation of P^{32} by the optic nerves of dogs, it was found that "unilateral stimulation of one eye by means of a flashing light changed the P^{32} distribution gradient in both optic nerves, and decreased rather than increased the differences in P^{32} uptake between the two sides. It was further found that optic nerve tends to equilibrate with the P^{32} in CSF rather than with that in the blood. It was found that the composition of the cerebrospinal fluid was not constant with respect to any of the materials observed (Na, K, I, P), and that physiological mechanisms exist which can alter the blood-brain barrier, affecting the distribution ratio of radiotracer between plasma and CSF." 42 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

168. Koella, Werner P. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Motor effects from electrical stimulation of basal cerebellum in unrestrained cat.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 559-573.—"The basal medial area of the cerebellum of unrestrained cats was stimulated electrically. Using Hess' method the relation between site, intensity, frequency, and pulse duration, of stimulation on the one hand and the motor effects produced on the other, was studied in 57 animals on the basis of visual observation and cinematographic recordings. The localization of the electrode tips was verified histologically." 25 references.—*P. Ratoosh.*

169. Kurosawa, Minoru. (*Kyoto U., Japan.*) **The function of the pineal body and its neighboring nervous structures for the control of the somatosexual function. Experimental studies in female rats.** *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1955, 9, 183-217.—"The pineal body itself seems to be unconcerned with the somatosexual development. It is probable that an acceleration of the somatosexual development occasionally occurs, when there is, besides

a posterior epithalamic lesion, a slight but long-lasting dilatation or a marked but fresh dilatation of the posterior part of the third ventricle. It should be noted that lesions so placed as to destroy the nuclei surrounding the dorsal part of the third ventricle result in a retardation of the somatosexual growth. These nuclei seem to have an intimate association with the hypothalamus which has been accepted to be a higher regulating center of the somatosexual function." 18 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

170. Lassek, Arthur M. (*Boston U., Mass.*) **Effect of combined afferent lesions on motor function.** *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 269-272.—Combined lesions of the dorsal roots, dorsal columns and parietal cortex in monkeys produce long-lasting deficits of all aspects of motion. Single lesions of the three systems vary in their motor effects, the lesions of dorsal roots being the most serious.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

171. Lesse, Henry. (*Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.*), Heath, Robert G., Mickle, Walter A., Monroe, Russell R., & Miller, William H. **Rhinencephalic activity during thought.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 433-440.—Four patients with chronically implanted cortical and subcortical electrodes furnished an opportunity for exploring the electrical activity of the amygdaloid and rostral hippocampal regions of the brain. Results showed distinct and reproducible changes in electrical recordings that were correlated with spontaneous and interview-elicited thinking. Theoretical interpretations are suggested.—*N. H. Pronko.*

172. Liberson, W. T. **Electroencephalography.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 517-519.—Technical developments, basic research and clinical research in electroencephalography during 1955 are briefly reviewed. 34 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

173. Madsen, Annelise, & Lennox, Margaret A. (*U. Copenhagen, Denmark.*) **Response to colored light flash from different areas of optic cortex and from retina in anesthetized cat.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 574-582.—"Cortical responses from anterior, mid and posterior optic cortex and retinal responses to light flash variable with respect to color and intensity were recorded simultaneously in the anesthetized cat. The on-response of the cortical potential consisted of . . . a surface-positive followed by a surface-negative phase. . . . With increasing intensity, the latency of the cortical responses decreased and the amplitude increased. . . . As to areal color differences, the latency for responses to blue was shorter and that for red longer at anterior than at posterior optic cortex. . . . The amplitude for responses to blue was relatively higher at anterior than at posterior optic cortex."—*P. Ratoosh.*

174. Marrazzi, Amedeo S. (*VA Hosp., Leech Farm Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.*), & Hart, E. Ross. **The possible role of inhibition at adrenergic synapses in the mechanism of hallucinogenic and related drug actions.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 453-457.—The animal and its neural circuits were used as a model to study the influences of drugs and endogenous chemicals that may have a bearing on the genesis and course of behavior disorders in animals or mental disturbances in man. A possible theory is offered to explain how the brain works under the influence of hallucinogens and related drugs.—*N. H. Pronko.*

175. Mautner, Hans. (*Wrentham State Sch., Mass.*) Drug action on underdeveloped and damaged brains. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1955, 72, 265-274.—The high tolerance of the newborn to some severe poisons and to asphyxia is related to the lack of development of large areas of the central nervous system. On the other hand, "the effect of drugs on well-developed parts of the brain is stronger in infants than in adults because of the weak inhibitory effect of the cortex in young children. . . . There is a striking similarity between the effect of drugs on newborn and on decorticated animals." The differential effects also are seen in the autonomic nervous system, and in metabolic conditions.—*I. N. Mensh.*

176. Meyer, John S. Studies of cerebral circulation in brain injury. III.—Cerebral contusion, laceration and brain stem injury. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 107-116.—Experimental cerebral contusion, laceration, herniation and brain stem injury were studied in terms of measures previously described, and the various effects are outlined. "Brain trauma causes first a local transient paralysis of neurons complicated in later stages by the effects of ischemia, anoxia and resulting metabolic disturbances. In contusion these secondary effects overshadow the paralytic effects."—*R. J. Ellingson.*

177. Morrell, Frank, & Jasper, Herbert H. (*McGill U., Montreal.*) Electrographic studies of the formation of temporary connections in the brain. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 201-215.—Conditioning of the alpha-blocking R and the cortical R to intermittent photic stimulation to visual, auditory, and tactual CSs is demonstrated in monkeys. "The localized occipital frequency-specific, repetitive discharge which, following paired trials, is elicited by a previously ineffective stimulus and is subject to differentiation, we regard as an objective trace in cortical activity of a conditioned temporary connection."—*R. J. Ellingson.*

178. Nathan, P. W., & Smith, Marion C. (*The National Hospital, Queen Square, London, Eng.*) The Babinski response: a review and new observations. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 250-259.—After a detailed review of the literature the authors present a study of 38 cases with antero-lateral cordotomy and conclude that there is no particular relation between the anatomical state of the cortico-spinal tracts and the form of the plantar response. The Babinski response is a pathological response; it may be taken as an indicator that there is an abnormality of function in the central nervous system. 39 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

179. Papez, James W. (*Columbus (O.) State Hosp.*) Central reticular path to intralaminar and reticular nuclei of thalamus for activating EEG related to consciousness. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 117-128.—Fiber connections of the intralaminar and reticular nuclei are illustrated, based on study of series of sections of human brain stems. The patterns of connections were found to agree with EEG studies. These connections are believed to be involved in the production of EEG rhythms related to general consciousness.—*R. J. Ellingson.*

180. Popov, Catherine. Inhibition externe étudiée par la méthode électrocorticographique sur l'animal (Lapin). (External inhibitions studied by

the electrocorticographic method in animals (Lapin).) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1956, 242, 2397-2400.—Recordings of electrical cortical activity in 16 rabbits over a period of 18 months show a variety of inhibition phases associated with pulsed luminous stimulation. The electrical responses are comparable to those obtained in human subjects using the "after-image method."—*R. W. Burnham.*

181. Popov, N. F. *Issledovaniia po fiziologii kory golovnogo mozga zhivotnykh.* (Investigations on the physiology of the cerebral cortex of animals.) Moscow: Sovetskaia nauka, 1953. 100 p.—Besides the complete and partial extirpation of the cerebral cortex and spinal cord, Pavlovian method of conditioned reflexes and the successive morphological control of the remaining parts of the brain have been used. Separate chapters deal with the ends, tasks and methods of the study; morphological examination of the brain remnants after the extirpation of the cortex; physiological investigations of decorticated animals; functional localization in the cerebral cortex; mechanism of the role of the cerebral cortex in the development of organism's complex functions.—*M. Choynowski.*

182. Radnót, M., Wallner, E., & Török, É. (The effect of light on the activity of the adrenal cortex.) *Orv. Hétl.*, 1955, 96, 881-882.—In Hungarian. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 988.)

183. Rall, Wilfrid & Hunt, Carlton C. Analysis of reflex variability in terms of partially correlated excitability fluctuation in a population of motoneurons. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1956, 39, 397-422.—"Consideration of a motoneuron population as an array of units each subject to independent and correlated components of excitability fluctuation has indicated the manner in which the two components contribute to variation in population response. It is clear that correlated fluctuations in excitability of units comprising a population will be much more effective in causing variation in population response than will independent fluctuations, providing the number of units is reasonably large."—*S. S. Marzolf.*

184. Rapoport, Anatol. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Technological models of the nervous system. *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 119-131.—"Historically the technological analogies purporting to explain the behavior of living things have been geared to prevailing technological concepts. We are now entering a new technological era—the era of 'intelligent machines' called automata and servomechanisms. The understanding of the principles on which these machines are constructed and operate promises to extend our understanding of the living process still further." One illustration given is the study of communication nets from the information-theoretical point of view.—*L. A. Pennington.*

185. Rinaldi, Franco. (*Galesburg State Res. Hosp., Ill.*), & Himwich, H. E. The cerebral electrographic changes induced by LSD and Mescaline are corrected by Frenquel. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 424-432.—Experiments on rabbits showed that the cerebral activity of different brain structures was modified by LSD and Mescaline as well as by the subsequent administration of Frenquel. These observations are related to the pharmacological data of the authors and of other investigators.—*N. H. Pronko.*

186. Rinaldi, Franco, & Himwich, Harold E. (*Galesburg State Research Hosp., Ill.*) **The site of action of antiparkinson drugs.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 209-224.—"This investigation is concerned with the actions of drugs upon the electrical brain activity and upon the excitability of the midbrain reticular formation to physiological stimuli and to direct electrical stimulations. . . . Our results confirm those [earlier] data and point to the brainstem reticular formation as the site of action of antiparkinson drugs. The selective depression exerted by atropine and atropine-like drugs upon the activating system is explained by the fact, previously shown by us, that a cholinergic atropine-sensitive mechanism is involved in the function of the activating system." French and German summaries. 36 references.—M. L. Simmel.
187. Roger, A., Rossi, G. F., & Zirondoli, A. (*U. Pisa, Italy.*) **Le rôle des afférences des nerfs crâniens dans le maintien de l'état vigile de la préparation "encéphale isolé."** (The role of cranial nerve afferents in the maintenance of the state of wakefulness in the "encéphale isolé" preparation.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 1-13.—Different cranial nerves were severed in "encéphale isolé" cats to study the role of the various modalities in the maintenance of wakefulness. Only bilateral destruction of the Gasserian ganglia resulted in sleep patterns appearing in the EEG. This phenomenon is really a consequence of the elimination of centripetal trigeminal influences. It is suggested that the waking state might be a consequence of reticular activity maintained by extero- and proprioceptive impulses rather than intrinsic in origin.—R. J. Ellingson.
188. Rovetta, Piero. (*U. Copenhagen, Denmark.*) **Effect of mescaline and L.S.D. on evoked responses especially of the optic system of the cat.** *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 15-24.—Cortical responses evoked by visual and auditory stimuli and by shock to the sciatic nerve were recorded before and after the topical application of mescaline chloride to the cortex and to the lateral geniculate. The amplitude, especially of the second phase, of evoked responses was greatly increased. The latencies of responses evoked by visual stimuli were increased; of those evoked by auditory and sciatic stimulation were unchanged. In the lateral geniculate amplitude of responses was increased, but latency was unchanged. Observations were also made of the effects of intravenous mescaline and of topical and intravenous L.S.D.—R. J. Ellingson.
189. Schwarz, Bert E., Bickford, Reginald G., & Rasmussen, Waldemar C. **Hypnotic phenomena, including hypnotically activated seizures, studied with the electroencephalogram.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 564-574.—11 physician-subjects and 35 patients were studied with the electroencephalogram during hypnosis for visual phenomena, anesthesia, wicket rhythm, sleep, automatic frequency analysis, regression, seizures with probable organic cause, and seizures hypnotically activated. The results are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.
190. Sholl, D. A. (*U. London, Eng.*) **The organization of the cerebral cortex.** New York: John Wiley, 1956. xvi, 125 p. \$4.25.—A descriptive review of the histology of the cerebral cortex is followed by discussion of quantification of neuronal connectivity and consideration of theories of cortical function. The qualitative models of Lashley and Hebb are evaluated, as well as the feed-back models of Ashby, Grey Walter and the cyberneticists, concluding that "there is a danger that the ingenuity displayed in the design of machines able to carry out operations similar to the activities of an animal may be misplaced unless the relevance of the machine analogue to the animal is carefully examined." Mathematical models are briefly reviewed, the stochastic nature of cortical processes being emphasized. 105-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.
191. Tang, Pei Chin. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) **Levels of brain stem and diencephalon controlling micturition reflex.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 583-595.—"The diencephalic and brain stem areas controlling the micturition reflex were localized by combining cystometry with transections of the neural axis at different levels. The minimal volume of fluid necessary to initiate micturition contraction (the micturition threshold) was employed as the criterion for the relative activity of the micturition reflex. A total of 35 female cats were studied." The micturition threshold is depressed following intercollicular and supracollicular decerebration and is elevated in transhypothalamic decerebrate animals after secondary supracollicular transections. In intercollicular decerebrate animals the reflex is abolished by secondary subcollicular transection.—P. Ratoosh.
192. Tasaki, I. **Initiation and abolition of the action potential of a single node of Ranvier.** *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1956, 39, 377-395.—Using single node preparations of the bull frog or the toad, observations were made on the variation of the voltage across the nodal membrane under various experimental conditions. It appears that initiation and abolition of action potentials are "transitions" between the two "equilibrium potential levels" at the node.—S. S. Marzolf.
193. Turner, M., Bérard, E., Turner, N., & Franco, N. **Modifications électro-encéphalographiques, électro-dermographiques et électromyographiques provoquées par la chlorpromazine chez l'homme.** (Electroencephalographic, electrodermographic, and electromyographic changes provoked by chlorpromazine in man.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 25-34.—EEG, EDG, and EMG observations were made in a variety of patients during and after slow intravenous injection of 25-50 mgm. of chlorpromazine. In 8 cases with "activated" EEGs the alpha rhythm appeared. In 6 cases with epileptic discharges there was an enhancement of such discharges. Skin electrical reactivity diminished. Involuntary muscular activity decreased. Results are discussed in view of the probable action of chlorpromazine on the brain stem reticular formation.—R. J. Ellingson.
194. Yoshii, Naosaburo; Pruvot, Philipe, & Gastaut, Henri. **A propos d'une activité rythmique transitoirement enregistrée dans la formation réticulée mésencéphalique et susceptible de représenter l'expression électroencéphalographique de la trace mnémonique.** (Concerning transitory rhythmic activity recorded from the mesencephalic reticulate formation and capable of being the electroencephalographic representation of the mnemonic trace.) *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1956, 242, 1361-

1364.—Evidence, obtained from EEG records in cats, is presented for "spontaneous" sub-cortical rhythms which it is believed represent mnemonic traces.—*R. W. Burnham.*

195. Yoshii, Naosaburo; Koyasu, Yoshihiko; Okazaki, Kin-ichi, & Hasegawa, Yoshiharu. (Osaka U., Japan.) Effects of hypothermia on the electrical activity of the brain, especially on the thalamo-cortical circuits. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1955, 9, 121-134.—Anesthetized dogs and cats with cranial electrode implants were immersed in water and cooled down to from 16°C to 24°C, then rewarmed. The frequency of background potentials changed almost linearly with temperature except for an appreciable lag of increase in frequency during rearming. The frequency of spontaneous barbiturate bursts did not change significantly with hypothermia. Repetitive after-discharges elicited by a single volley applied to the thalamus disappeared at body temperature of about 20°C and reappeared at about 30°C. Evoked cortical potentials in response to thalamic stimulation persisted without change throughout the experiment. The authors conclude that "the oligosynaptic pathways are more resistant to cold and anesthesia than the multisynaptic systems." 34 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

196. Young, J. Z. The organization within nerve cells. *Endeavor*, 1956, 15(57), 5-19.—"In the cytoplasm of all cells there occur several types of particles that are complex molecular aggregates surrounded by membranes . . . it is suggested that these particles serve as signals by which the nucleus controls the complex operations of the cell." Using the nerve cell for illustration this cellular organization is described as a two-way intracellular communication system. Cell surface events are communicated inward to the nucleus, which in turn alters cytoplasmic reactions. 43 references.—*C. M. Louttit.*

(See also abstracts 199, 417, 530, 630, 1439)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

197. Andrieux, Cécile. Contribution à l'étude des différences entre hommes et femmes dans la perception spatiale. (Contribution to a study of differences in men and women in spatial perception.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 41-60.—3 negative propositions are presented: women are less precise than men in pointing without visual control, inferior to men in purely kinaesthetic perception of direction and distance and in visual translation and spatial structuration of perceptive kinaesthetic data. The first is verified in only a particular sense and the others, though tenable, must be modified by qualifications derived from a dynamic interpretation. 19 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

198. Behr, K., Preber, L., & Silfverskiöld, B. P. Recording of the skin resistance in thermal and rotatory stimulation of the labyrinth. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 741-748.—50 Subjects. Specially designed apparatus for recording. Vertigo induced by slight rotatory stimulation was sometimes accompanied by a fall in skin resistance that was difficult to distinguish from nonspecific falls due to emotional factors. Thermal stimulation often produced a pro-

nounced fall in skin resistance coincidentally with nausea. The fall sometimes appeared without demonstrable sweating or other objective signs of nausea. The causes of the fall in skin resistance are discussed. The method employed here seems serviceable as a means of recording vegetative, vestibular reactions.—*D. Prager.*

199. Benjamin, Robert M., & Pfaffmann, Carl. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) Cortical localization of taste in albino rat. *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 56-63.—The cortical receptive zone for C.IX and Chorda Tympani nerves in the rat were located by the evoked potential method using electrical stimulation applied directly to the nerves. Bilateral ablation of this region produced permanent increases in the quinine hydrochloride thresholds as measured by the 2-bottle preference choice discrimination method. Removal of the rest of the neo-cortex has no effect. Diagrammatic sketches of lesion sites with composites of nerve areas are included in the report.—*F. Elliott.*

200. Bennett, Grace; Spahr, Barbara M., & Dodds, Mary L. (Pennsylvania State U., University Park.) The value of training a sensory test panel. *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 205-208.—7 S's were given 3 weeks' training in judging the flavor and aroma of hamburger containing varying concentrations of rancid beef. Training consisted of daily rating sessions, using a 5-point scale, followed by group discussion of the samples and ratings assigned. Individual and group performance definitely improved as shown by increased separation between mean ratings for the various samples and lower sample variances. Greatest improvement was noted for the least and most rancid samples.—*D. R. Peryam.*

201. Berrick, Myron Elihu. An investigation of the influence of examiner suggestion of the perception of ambiguous stimuli. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2566.—Abstract.

202. Breig, Alf. Beobachtungen über cutimuskuläre Schmerzreflexe. (Observations on cutimuskular reflexes to pain.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955 26, 167-170.

203. Bresson, François. Perception: Fréquence des stimuli et motivation. (Perception: frequency of stimuli and motivation.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 67-78.—The author critically reviews 19 studies dealing with the importance of motivation and frequency stimulus in perception, all of them published in American journals. 19 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

204. Brown, Joe R. (Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.) Spontaneous bilateral labyrinthine deficit. *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 654-658.—Three cases of labyrinthine disturbance coming on in the absence of any demonstrable specific cause are described. The predominant symptoms were unsteady gait, difficulty in visual fixation and bilateral unresponsiveness of the vestibular labyrinths.—*L. I. O'Kelly.*

205. Carlin, Agnes Frances; Kempthorne, Oscar, & Gordon, Joan. (Iowa Agric. Exp. Sta., Ames.) Some aspects of numerical scoring in subjective evaluation of foods. *Food Res.*, 1956, 21, 273-281.—Panels of judges tasted samples of orange juice with 3 levels of added sugar and scored them for intensity of sweet on numerical scales of 0-5, 0-10, and 0-100. The mean score was found to be related

linearly between scales, showing that the scales measure the same attribute. Using the coefficient of variation, SD within judges, and sensitivity as criteria, the 0.5 scale was inferior to the 0-10 scale but equal to the 0-100 scale. The mean score for the middle level of sugar was affected by the order in which the 3 samples were presented.—D. R. Peryam.

206. Clark, Edward C., & Dodge, Henry W., Jr. Effect of anosmia on the appreciation of flavor. *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 671-674.—A 44-yr. old woman with anosmia due to destruction of the olfactory nerves by a meningioma of the olfactory grooves is reported. The patient could identify and enjoy the flavor of many foods placed in the mouth. "Although this patient may be an exception, our observation suggests that different persons vary in their dependence on olfaction in their appreciation of flavor."—L. I. O'Kelly.

207. Costiloe, Carol Spencer. A study of the facilitation of the perceptual process through the introduction of a specific set. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2306-2307.—Abstract.

208. Davis, S. W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Auditory and visual flicker-fusion as measures of fatigue. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 654-657.—Fusion-frequencies of visual flicker and auditory flutter decreased after 2 hr. of mental arithmetic, change in the latter was more marked than the former. After 1 hr. of mental arithmetic only the auditory measure declined. Auditory flutter-fusion "may provide a sensitive and convenient index of fatigue."—R. H. Waters.

209. Dethier, V. G. Olfactory responses of blowflies to aliphatic aldehydes. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 37, 743-751.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(3), abs. 5836.)

210. Duensing, F. Zur Frage der optisch-räumlichen Agnosie. (Optic spatial agnosia.) *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenkr.*, 1954, 192, 185-206.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 4035.)

211. Fischbach, E. Licht-, Schwere- und Geruchssinn bei Isopoden. (Light, gravity and olfactory sense in isopods.) *Zool. Jb.*, 1954, 65, 141-170.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(12), abs. 28779.)

212. Frings, Hubert, & Cox, Beverley L. The effects of temperature on the sucrose thresholds of the tarsal chemoreceptors of the fresh fly, *Sarcophaga bullata*. *Biol. Bull.*, 1954, 107, 360-363.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(11), abs. 26018.)

213. Gasser, Herbert S. Olfactory nerve fibers. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1956, 39, 473-496.—Cross sections of olfactory nerves present a unique appearance. They contain large numbers of very small fibers with a modal diameter of 0.2μ and a narrow range of size variation. Almost all of the action potential is encompassed in a single elevation. In general, the properties of pike olfactory fibers conform to those of vertebrate fibers and thus differ from the exceptional properties of unmyelinated fibers of dorsal root origin.—S. S. Marzolf.

214. Gaydos, Henry Frank. Intersensory transfer in form recognition. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2582-2583.—Abstract.

215. Geers, John Byron. Pain thresholds in human subjects. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2308.—Abstract.

216. Goustard, Michel. Le complexe oculo-oculaire et le comportement spatio-cinétique chez *Blattella germanica*. (The oculo-ocular complex and spatio-kinetic behavior in *Blattella germanica*.) *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 1956, 212, 1517-1518.—"Analysis of the functional role of the eyes and of the ocelli [in *Blattella germanica*] makes it possible to define the specific character of these organs in three types of reactions: the eyes are the dynamogenic organs and are sensitive to the relative distribution of illumination; the ocelli have a function antagonistic to that of the eyes in the speed [of reaction], and in the spatial reaction their excitation is related to extracular excitation. Placing in evidence a different determination of excitation of the eyes and ocelli in the three types of reactions has particular importance for the methodology of phototropism."—R. W. Burnham.

217. Gruber, H. E., & Clark, W. C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Perception of slanted surfaces. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 97-106. (Monogr. Suppl. 2.)—On the basis of two experiments the hypothesis is advanced that a gradient of interaction produced by the stimulus array is responsible for the impression of slant, and that intermediate degrees of interaction are optimal for producing maximum impressions of slant. Interaction between units of texture is thought to be a direct function of their size and an inverse function of the distance separating them.—C. H. Ammons.

218. Gruen, Arno. (Coll. City New York.) The relation of dancing experience and personality to perception. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(14), (No. 399), 16 p.—60 professional dancers were compared with 103 college students on their respective performances "on the Witkin study of perception-personality relationship, in order to determine whether extensive body experiences would alter performance in space-orientation and other perceptual tasks." It was found that the perceptual performances of dancers did not differ significantly from their controls. Where differences were noted between the control and experimental group they were not in keeping with Witkin's hypothesis that experience with the body is an important variable in space orientation performance. The author questions, on the basis of his findings, the validity of Witkin's single field dependency-independency dimension.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

219. Holzman, P. S., & Klein, G. S. (Menninger Found., Topeka, Kans.) Intersensory and visual field forces in size estimation. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 37-41.—60 Ss judged the sizes of disks which varied as to weight and figural compactness. The results indicate that size estimations are a function not only of retinal size, but of many field conditions, among which are phenomenal compactness and size-weight interactions. The findings suggest that these and other mediating processes should be controlled before attributing size distortions to value and need.—C. H. Ammons.

220. Hoover, Edward F. (Wise Potato Chip Co., Berwick, Pa.) Reliability of phenylthiocarbamide sodium benzoate method of determining taste classification. *J. agric. food Chem.*, 1956, 4, 345-

348.—20 S's each made 6 replicate taste tests on PTC (phenylthiocarbamide) and sodium benzoate. In both cases the instructions were to describe the flavor as salt, sweet, sour, bitter, or tasteless. Filter paper, saturated with solution then dried, was held on the tongue to provide the stimulus. Most S's failed to respond consistently to either substance. This lack of reliability invalidates any method of classification of people into groups on the basis of such responses.—D. R. Peryam.

221. Jerison, Harry J., & Smith, Arden K. (*Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.*) **Effect of acoustic noise on time judgment.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-358, iv, 12 p.—Does noise modify human performance? This study asked the S's to indicate the passage of 10 minute intervals while they were working on another job which kept them almost completely occupied. S's were exposed to both quiet and noise conditions. Results indicate that noise significantly affects time judgments as measured in this experiment. The results are discussed in terms of effects of motivation on time judgment and in terms of a neural model for the construction of subjective time involving the normal activity of the central auditory nervous system.—R. T. Cave.

222. Kalmus, H. (*U. Coll., London, Eng.*) **The discrimination by the nose of the dog of individual human odours and in particular of the odours of twins.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 25-31.—Under controlled experimental conditions, trained police and show dogs can distinguish reliably between the odors of individuals, even when mixed with another person's body odors or with strongly smelling substances. The reliability of differentiation of the odors of identical twins is lower, and to a great extent the odor of one twin can be substituted for that of the other.—L. I. O'Kelly.

223. Kushner, Malcolm. **The effects of experimentally induced stress upon critical flicker frequency, palmar skin resistance and reversible figure fluctuation.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2583-2584.—Abstract.

224. Long, Eugene R., & Garvey, William D. (*U. Virginia, Charlottesville.*) **The role of setting cues in reducing the simultaneous location and identification ambiguity of letter patterns.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-289, iv, 19 p.—This study was planned to learn how setting cues might be utilized to facilitate identification when both location and identification uncertainty existed simultaneously in the ambiguous stimulus situation. Multiple distorted letters were used to provide such a condition. Principal experimental variables were degree of location restriction and level of figural contour distortion. Degree of identification restriction was held constant. Locational setting cues were found to aid identification, but only when so specific as to reduce location uncertainty to 0. This setting effect was independent from significantly influenced identification.—R. T. Cave.

225. Mackey, Andrea Overman, & Kyriake, Volassi. (*Oregon State Coll., Corvallis.*) **The discernment of primary tastes in the presence of different food textures.** *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 238-240.—Using the triangle test method with 12 S's, the levels at which primary taste substances (NaCl, sucrose, tartaric acid, and caffeine) could be de-

tected were determined in water solution and in two foods (tomato juice and custard) prepared as liquid, gel, and foam. Thresholds for all substances were lower in water solution than in either food and were lower in food gels than in food liquids. The relative position of the threshold in foams varied.—D. R. Peryam.

226. Mitchell, John W. (*G. Heilman Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis.*) **Duration of sensitivity in trio taste testing.** *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 201-203.—The number of duo-trio taste difference tests taken by each subject at a single testing session was varied from 2 to 5. Analysis of mass data obtained over a period of 6 months, from difference tests between various lots of beer, showed that the 3rd, 4th, and 5th tests yielded significantly more correct responses than did the first two.—D. R. Peryam.

227. Mitchell, John W. (*G. Heilman Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis.*) **The effect of assignment of testing materials to the paired and odd position in the duo-trio taste difference test.** *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 169-171.—Two hypotheses about the duo-trio taste difference test were tested: (1) if the difference between the test materials is primarily one of flavor intensity, use of the weaker material as the standard will give better discrimination, and (2) if one of the materials has an atypical flavor, using it as the odd sample will give better discrimination. Results obtained in testing a series of pairs of whiskeys supported both hypotheses.—D. R. Peryam.

228. Mitchell, John W. (*G. Heilman Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis.*) **Time-errors in the paired comparison taste preference test.** *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 218-220.—A significantly greater frequency of choice of the first sample was found in paired comparison taste preference tests on whiskey. The magnitude of the effect was directly proportional to the amount of taste difference between the paired samples. Presentation of a "conditioner" sample, similar to the paired samples, prior to the pair eliminated the time error.—D. R. Peryam.

229. Ornstein, Samuel Leo. **Perceptual accuracy and bias as related to anxiety and interest.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2571-2572.—Abstract.

230. Ortiz de Zarata, J. C. **Analgesie généralisée congénitale.** (Congenital generalized analgesia.) *Encéphale*, 1955, 44, 414-426.—A case of congenital insensitivity to pain is described. No convincing etiology for the condition could be found. The pathologic conditions in which insensitivity to pain may occur are discussed. 20 references.—A. L. Benton.

231. Raffensperger, Elsie L., & Pilgrim, Francis J. (*QM Food & Container Inst., Chicago.*) **Knowledge of the stimulus variable as an aid in discrimination tests.** *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 254-257.—The relative effectiveness of different types of instructions giving information about the stimulus variable in the triangular taste test was determined by comparing percentages of correct responses. Findings were: (1) naming the dimension (flavor quality) involved gave marked improvement, (2) including direction (whether odd sample was weaker or stronger) gave no additional improvement, (3) inappropriate information resulted in a decrement, and (4) instructions given in physical and psychological terms were equally effective.—D. R. Peryam.

232. Richard, G. *Les bases sensorielles du comportement des insectes.* (The sensory bases of insect behavior.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 465-477.—This is a review of sensory equipment, modes and ranges of sensitivity and correlated behavior in a large number of insect species. 20 references.—M. L. Simmel.

233. Russell, R. W. *Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of climate. Effects of varying ambient temperature on tactile and kinesthetic sensitivity and on certain tracking skills.* *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 5.—Abstract.

234. Taft, A. E. (Box 493, Haverford, Pa.) *On touch as a special sense.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 386-389.—Text books and manuals show a general lack of agreement concerning how the senses commonly known as special shall be considered. The two-fold nature of touch is discussed, the active and passive forms. *I touch and I am touched.* The question is discussed: does the Spinal Accessory nerve have both motor and sensory fibers and evidence is cited to show that it does.—N. H. Pronko.

235. ten Doesschate, G. (Depth discrimination at long distance.) *Ned. T. Geneesk.*, 1954, 98, 1495-1501.—In Dutch. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3671.)

236. Valdes, Rose Marie; Hinreiner, Elly H., & Simone, Marion J. (U. California, Davis.) *Effect of sucrose and organic acids on apparent flavor intensity. I. Aqueous solutions.* *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 282-285.—Various pairs of solutions of organic acid, sucrose, and synthetic flavoring in distilled water were presented to a trained taste panel. Sucrose and flavoring were varied independently over different ranges of intensity and judges evaluated these factors separately. As the sucrose range increased discrimination of sweetness levels improved, but discrimination of flavor differences was poorer. The panel tended to ascribe more flavor to the sweeter sample and greater sweetness to the more flavorful. At sucrose concentrations about 15% sweetness interfered with flavor perception.—D. R. Peryam.

237. von Skramlik, E. *Über eine Art von Wettstreit der Wahrnehmungen, vermittelt durch verschiedene Sinneswerkzeuge.* (A contest of perceptions transmitted by different sense organs.) *Z. Biol.*, 1954, 107, 200-205.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3675.)

238. Whelan, Thomas P. *A factor analysis of tests of balance and semicircular-canal function.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2092.—Abstract.

239. Whittenburg, J. A., Ross, S., & Andrews, T. G. *Sustained perceptual efficiency as measured by the Mackworth 'clock' test.* *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 109-116.—Results of these studies agree with those of Mackworth in showing a sharp initial drop in performance followed by a more gradual decrease. Females showed significantly less cumulative decrement and less variability than males. The measured behavior did not seem to be simply related to processes reflected by CFF and a stress experience inventory. Relatively low reliability and sensitivity to practice effects lessen the value of the technique.—C. H. Ammons.

240. Williams, J. G. L. *An experimental study of Rohrer's body micro-vibrations.* *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 22.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 149, 506, 507, 521, 1641)

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241. Adair, Eleanor Reed. *Foveal dark adaptation as a function of the wavelength of preadaptation and test lights.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2582.—Abstract.

242. Alluisi, Earl A. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *Measured visual acuity as a function of phenomenal size.* *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-384, iv, 14 p.—The present study was designed to test whether measured visual acuity might be bettered when the test object is made to appear larger even though its objective size on the retina remains constant. In a daylight situation favorable to the operation of size constancy, S's read a visual acuity chart at 3 convergences, and, thus, at 3 apparent distances and 3 conditions of phenomenal size. The procedure was duplicated in a stimulus-reduced night situation and, for this group, phenomenal size remained constant. Acuties differed significantly between convergences in the first situation but not in the second. It appears that visual acuity is therefore a function of phenomenal size. 32-item bibliography.—R. T. Cave.

243. Altevogt, R. *Das visuelle Minimum Separable eines Indischen Elefanten.* (Visual acuity of an Indian elephant.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1955, 37, 325-337.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1036.)

244. Babington Smith, B. *A contribution to the problem of apparent size.* *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 14-15.—Abstract.

245. Bailliant, P. *Theories of vision.* *Optometria*, 1954, 10, 5-20.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3656.)

246. Basilio, Henrique. *Análise da imagem radiológica diante da natureza do processo perceptivo.* (The analysis of X-ray images considered in relation to the nature of the perceptual process.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1954, 4(9-10), 29-34.—The author, a radiologist, considers the process of interpretation of x-ray plates in the light of certain psychological notions: those concerning the perception of ambiguous images, and those concerning the perception of organized wholes.—J. M. Salazar.

247. Besnard, Guy Germain. *Effects of changes in brightness-contrast upon varying levels of visual acuity.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2303-2304.—Abstract.

248. Blest, A. D. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) *The function of eyespot patterns in insects.* *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 73.—Abstract.

249. Bouman, M. A. *On foveal and peripheral interaction in binocular vision.* *Optica Acta*, 1955, 1, 177-183.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 745.)

250. Boynton, Robert M., & Bush, Wm. R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) *Laboratory studies pertaining to visual air reconnaissance.* *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-304, Part 1, v, 41 p.—Two experiments are reported which utilized an unique apparatus wherein 3 observers can view a complex array

of forms under varying conditions of distance, exposure time, number of forms, and brightness contrast. Results are given for the recognizability of various-shaped figures as a function of brightness contrast and distance. 46 rectilinear and curvilinear figures were selected from these results for use in an investigation of the variables involved in selecting critical targets in a heterogeneous array. The results indicate that the probability of correct response increases with exposure time, decreases with log number of curvilinear forms, and decreases with subject-figure distance. The effects of figure-density, figure-cluster, and learning are also evaluated.—R. T. Cave.

251. Brown, W. R. J., Howe, W. G., Jackson, J. E., & Morris, R. H. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) **Multivariate normality of the color-matching process.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1956, 46, 46-49.—"A sample of 656 color matches made on a binocular wide-field colorimeter was studied for normality by the chi-square test. . . . The distribution in terms of the instrument primaries was found to be normal. The data were individually transformed by the principal axis transformation and the chi-square values were again computed. The distributions were again found to be normal. The normality of the univariate distributions in the two coordinate systems is taken as strong evidence of the trivariate normality of the distribution of color matches."—F. Ratliff.

252. Bursill, A. E. **Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of climate. The effect of hot and humid conditions on peripheral vision.** *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 5.—Abstract.

253. Chin, Newton B., & Horn, Richard E. (Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) **Infrared skiascopic measurements of refractive changes in dim illumination and in darkness.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1956, 46, 60-66.—"A brief review of the literature on night myopia and empty field myopia and the disagreement over their causes is presented. Measurements of the refractive state of the eye in reduced illumination and in darkness were made using an infrared skiascope. For about half of the subjects, there was an increase in the refractive state of the eye as the illumination was lowered. The contribution of accommodation to the night myopia measured, was generally small. Under conditions of complete darkness, all of the subjects showed variable spasms of accommodation."—E. Ratliff.

254. Chinaglia, V., & Balestrieri, A. **L'elettroencefalogramma quale contributo allo studio della ambliopia.** (Electroencephalography as a contribution to the study of amblyopia.) *Riv. oto-neuro-oftal.*, 1955, 30, 305-320.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1523.)

255. Chinaglia, V., & Fregnan, E. **Il senso luminoso nelle anisometropie.** (The light sense in anisometropia.) *Ann. Ottol.*, 1955, 81, 273-297.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 986.)

256. Cohen, Jerome. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) **Binocular disparity as a coding dimension for pictorial instrument and radar displays.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-393, v, 22 p.—The experiments were undertaken to

determine the increments of binocular disparity angle which would result in equal discriminability of absolute depth judgments. There is an almost linear relationship between discriminability and the log of binocular disparity angles. The discriminability is most accurate at 0 disparity, and decreases proportionately to the log of disparity angles. Suggested angles of binocular disparity for equipment use are presented, as well as a discussion on the effects of disparity on target location on the horizontal dimension. 24 references.—R. T. Cave.

257. Corbin, H. H., Reese, E. P., Reese, T. W., & Volkmann, J. (Mt. Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, Mass.) **Experiments on visual discrimination 1952-1955. Final Report under Contract No. AF 18(600)-344.** South Hadley, Mass.: Psychophysical Research Unit, Mount Holyoke College, 1956. v, 55 p. (Operat. Appl. Lab. AFRC No. 56-62.)—This report summarizes 20-odd experiments in four areas of visual discrimination as follows: (1) Judgment and scaling; (2) Subject statistics; (3) Visual grouping; (4) Judgment of position after enforced delay.—R. W. Burnham.

258. Crannell, C. W. (Miami U., Oxford, O.), & Christensen, J. M. **Expansion of the visual form field by perimeter training.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-368, iv, 32 p.—This second report of a series of experiments (see 30: 6714) designed to examine the possibility of increasing the size of the visual form field by specialized training was concerned with the effect of various amounts of perimetric training on the visual form field. There was considerable improvement in ability to identify familiar stimuli presented farther and farther from the foveal area, but no evidence of transfer to other stimuli.—R. T. Cave.

259. Crescitelli, Frederick. (U. C. L. A., Los Angeles.) **The nature of lamprey visual pigment.** *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1956, 39, 423-435.—Retinae of *Petromyzon marinus* yield a photolabile rhodopsin pigment, with a peak at 497 m μ . A similar pigment was found in *Entospenus tridentatus*. Results are significant because (1) the lamprey, though it spawns in fresh water, has rhodopsin as a retinal pigment rather than porphyropsin, and (2) the primitive phylogenetic position of the lamprey suggests rhodopsin as the visual pigment of the original vertebrate.—S. S. Marzolf.

260. Ditchburn, R. W. **Eye movements in relation to retinal action.** *Optica Acta*, 1955, 1, 171-176.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 740.)

261. Dodt, E. **Ergebnisse der Flimmer-Elektroretinographie.** (Results with flicker electroretinography.) *Experientia*, 1954, 10, 330-332.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(10), abs. 23773.)

262. Edmund, J. **Visual disturbances associated with gliomas of the temporal and occipital lobe.** *Acta ophthal.*, Kbh., 1954, 32, 547-553.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 4037.)

263. Engelmann, Carlheinrich. **Versuche über den Gesichtskreis der Gans.** (An investigation of the field of vision of the goose.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 266-276.—Visual testing of 5 geese revealed recognition of a white plate at 35 m., single maize grains at 3 m., and single wheat grains at 1 m. Fellow members of the species were recognized at 120 m.

Comparisons with three domestic ducks and four chickens indicate that the goose's distance vision is better, although the acuity of the chicken for near objects is superior to that of the goose or duck. Visual reactions of all species studied depended on visual horizon, size of retinal image of the object, attentiveness, shyness, and the innate manner of securing food. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

264. Fantz, R. L. (Yerkes Lab., Orange Park, Fla.) **A method for studying early visual development.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 13-15.—The method of determining differential ocular fixation of different stimulus objects is shown to be an effective means of testing visual discrimination in the chimpanzee infant. An approach is thus provided for studying early visual development in primates, including the problems of innate versus learned visual organization. Advantages of the method include applicability at various age levels starting from birth, avoidance of prolonged training or deleterious treatment of Ss, and the wide range of stimulus variables which may be studied, including some for which previous methods are not applicable at an early age.—C. H. Ammons.

265. Ferguson, W. J. Wellwood. **Dark adaptation and miners' nystagmus.** *Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., London*, 1956, 21, 42-45.—This is a follow-up study (see 27: 6981) on dark adaptation thresholds of 150 coal miners having miners' nystagmus. Results suggest that the higher dark adaptation thresholds found in cases of miners' nystagmus "improve over a long period" but there is no systematic correspondence with improvements in other signs and symptoms of the condition. Improvement is more marked in younger men.—R. W. Burnham.

266. Fisichelli, V. R. (Hunter Coll., New York.), Rockwell, F. V., & Clarke, Lenore. **The effect of electro-shock therapy on the rates of reversal of ambiguous perspective figures.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 638-644.—Two groups of 20 depressed patients were given two tests of reversibility separated by a 3-wk. interval. The moving Lissajous, and the stationary book-figures were used. The experimental group was given 4 electro-shock treatments during the 2-wk. interval. The effect of the electro-shock treatment was to reduce, significantly, the rate of reversal.—R. H. Waters.

267. Fleishman, Edwin A., & Hempel, Walter E., Jr. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **The relation between abilities and improvement with practice in a visual discrimination reaction task.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-32.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 301-312 (see 30: 308).

268. Forbes, A., Burleigh, S., & Neyland, M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Electric responses to color shift in frog and turtle retina.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 18, 517-535.—Electric responses in retinas of frog and turtle were measured in response to changes in color of nearly monochromatic stimuli with little change in retinal illuminance. With all stimuli the color shift evoked an electric response that could not be abolished by balancing intensities. "The shift responses can probably most simply be interpreted as on-effects of certain receptor mechanisms superimposed on off-effects of others." Observations

of the effect of alcohol applied to the frog retina "suggest a close relation between the shift response and the mechanism that underlies the a-wave."—P. Ratoosh.

269. Gaffron, Mercedes. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) **Some new dimensions in the phenomenal analysis of visual experience.** *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 285-307.—A method for finding the basis for phenomenal changes upon picture reversal of object qualities and of relationships between objects and the self is presented and discussed.—M. O. Wilson.

270. Gogel, Walter C., Hartman, Bryce O., & Harker, George S. **The retinal size of a familiar object as a determiner of apparent distance.** *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 235, ii, 25 p.—Several retinal sizes of a familiar object were presented one-at-a-time in an otherwise dark field of view. The subjects threw darts to the apparent distance of the familiar object. The analysis of the results from the first presentations of the stimuli offers no evidence that the retinal size of the familiar object determined the absolute distance at which the object was seen. Changes in the results between successively presented stimuli are interpreted as indicating a relation between relative retinal size and the perception of relative distance.

271. Goldstein, A. G., & Williams, L. K. **Judgments of visual velocity as a function of length of observation time.** *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 239, i, 15 p.—Two experiments were conducted to investigate the relationship between the apparent (subjective) velocity of a constant speed visual movement and the length of time an observer views this movement. In general, apparent velocity decreased as observation time increased. More specifically, little change occurred between 2 and 8 seconds of observation; apparent velocity decreased between 8 and 30 seconds; from 30 to 60 seconds there was either no change or a slight tendency for apparent velocity to increase but not to the level obtained under 2 second observation. The effect was present to some degree in each of the 3 physical velocities employed.

272. Goldzband, M. G., & Clark, George. **Flicker fusion in the rat.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 257-264.—". . . (It) is possible to approximate the critical flicker fusion frequency in the rat. However, the range of successive determination is quite large. Frontal lesions were placed in a small series of rats with the CFF's determined pre- and postoperatively. Those animals with the largest lesions suffered losses in the CFF but in view of the variance in the results it is not possible to conclude definitely that frontal lesions lower the CFF in rats."—Z. Luria.

273. Goto, M., & Toida, N. (Some mechanisms of colour reception found by analysing the electroretinogram of frogs. Pt. I. Colour characteristics of the multiple off-response and number of retinal elements.) *Nippon Seirigaku Zasshi*, 1954, 4, 221-228.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3666.)

274. Gougerot, L. **Une nouvelle théorie de la vision des couleurs; la théorie des trois couches.** (The new theory of colour vision; the three zone theory.) *Rev. Prat. Paris*, 1954, 4, 2235-2236.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3667.)

275. Granger, G. W. Dark adaptation in neurotic patients. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26 (Inset), 3.—Abstract.
276. Hagino, R. (Visual perception of the moving object.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 743-755.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1023.)
277. Hake, Harold W., & Averbach, Emanuel. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Apparent and real resolution in radar visibility. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-459, iv, 10 p.—Differential sensitivity for luminance differences existing in 2 spatially separated homogeneous fields was measured under varying conditions of field separation. The results, which suggest that the visual system can reform and sharpen the gradient of light separating a return from the background illumination on a radar screen, indicate that visual resolution for radar returns cannot be predicted in a simple way from facts known about the resolving power of the radar system. Methods are suggested for increasing visual resolving power without increasing radar resolution.—R. T. Cave.
278. Harrington, David O., & Flocks, Milton. Visual field examination by new tachistoscopic pattern method. A preliminary report. *Trans. Amer. ophthalm. Soc.*, 1953, 51, 413-422.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(11), abs. 26020.)
279. Harrington, David O., & Hoyt, William F. Ultraviolet radiation perimetry with monochromatic blue stimuli. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1955, 53, 870-881.—Recommends luminescent inks and ultraviolet light for perimetry, particularly blue at 450 to 475 μ , which is useful in the early diagnosis of lesions of nerve fiber conduction in the retina and optic nerve. Central scotomata are seen with monochromatic blue stimuli which are missed with fields plotted under white light.—S. Renshaw.
280. Heckel, L. Pulfricheffekt bei seitlicher Blendung. (The Pulfrich effect in lateral dazzle.) *Arbeitsphysiologie*, 1954, 15, 394-426.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3676.)
281. Helson, Harry. (U. Texas, Austin), Judd, Deane B., & Wilson, Martha. Color rendition with fluorescent sources of illumination. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1956, 51, 329-346.—Using a modified system of Munsell color samples, the experimenters determined the change in hue, lightness and saturation reported by five subjects when illumination was changed from daylight to fluorescent sources. A formula to account for these changes in terms of a trichromatic theory of color vision satisfactorily described the averages of the judgments, but individual judgments showed wide variations.—G. Westheimer.
282. Henneman, Richard H., Reid, L. Starling, & Long, Eugene R. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The influence of categorical cuing on the identification of visually distorted words selected from a logically organized population. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-362, iv, 15 p.—The experiment attempted to learn whether response restriction in the form of setting cues would facilitate the recognition of visually distorted words drawn from a logically organized population, when s's were familiar with the word categories and the specific words. A $5 \times 3 \times 2$ factorial design used the following variables: (1) degree of restriction in cuing, (2) type of familiarization, and (3) temporal position of the setting cues. The findings were: (1) increases in categorical restriction led to improved identification, (2) familiarity with specific words significantly improved identification, (3) temporal position of cuing was not a significant factor.—R. T. Cave.
283. Hetherington, R. The Snellen chart as a test of visual acuity. *Psychol. Forsch.*, 1954, 24, 349-357.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3725.)
284. Hillmann, Beverly; Lee, Gilbert B., & Sperling, Harry G. Brightness thresholds as a function of target contrast and retinal position. *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1955, 14(6), No. 266, iv, 12 p.—"The variations in brightness threshold for targets of differing contrasts were studied at eight positions on the temporal retina. Thresholds following 25 minutes of dark adaptation are reported for two subjects who judged the orientation of rectangular test objects subtending $1^\circ \times \frac{1}{8}^\circ$ of visual angle and having 16, 26, 38, 51, and 96.4 per cent contrast with the background. The constant stimulus method was used. The results show a marked drop in threshold for all retinal positions as contrast increases. The threshold curves show that there is an optimum point of off-center viewing for each contrast. This point moves from four to eight degrees as contrast varies from 16 to 96.4 per cent. At no contrast level does central viewing prove superior. Likewise, extreme parafoveal viewing yields high thresholds for the targets studied."—R. W. Burnham.
285. Hiroishi, M., & Kawaoka, H. (Studies on the electro-oculogram. 6. Dynamic analysis of eye movements and its clinical application.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 169-174.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 746.)
286. Hofstetter, H. W. (U. Indiana, Bloomington.) Industrial vision. Philadelphia, Pa.: Chilton Co., 1956. x, 189 p. \$10.00.—Primarily intended as an undergraduate text in optometry; secondarily as a general reference work. Chap. 1: Industrial eye hazards and protection; Chap. 2: Visual testing in industry; Chap. 3: Vision and industrial efficiency; Chap. 4: Industrial compensation for loss of vision; Chap. 5: Visual tests for driving ability; Chap. 6: The relation of vision and visual testing to driving ability. Extensive bibliographies follow each chapter. A general formula for visual efficiency is derived.—T. Shipley.
287. Janoušková, K. (Colour vision and age.) *Čsl. Ophthalm.*, 1955, 11, 37-48.—In Czech. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 134.)
288. Johannsen, Dorothea E., McBride, Patricia I., & Wulfeck, Joseph W. (Tufts U., Medford, Mass.) Studies on dark adaptation. I. The pre-exposure tolerance of the dark-adapted fovea. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1956, 46, 67-71.—The course of dark adaptation as measured by the absolute brightness sensitivity was investigated following pre-exposures of the dark-adapted eye to 0.10, 1.0, 10, and 100 ft-L for 1, 10 and 100 seconds. Dark adaptation was too slight to be measured by the techniques used in this investigation following pre-exposures of the dark-adapted eye to quantities of light in which the brightness X duration product was 100 foot-lambert-seconds or less. The extent of dark adaptation was

found to increase as combinations of pre-exposure duration and brightness increased above that critical value."—F. Ratliff.

289. Joshi, G. C. Vision and visual pigments. *Sci. & Cult.*, 1954, 19, 488-490.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(11), abs. 26023.)

290. Junceda Avello, J. El problema de la agudeza visual. (The problem of visual acuity.) *Arch. Soc. oftal. hisp-amer.*, 1955, 15, 184-205.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1046.)

291. Keele, K. D. Leonardo da Vinci on vision. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, 1955, 48, 384-390.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 8.)

292. Krauskopf, J. The effects of retinal image motion on contrast thresholds. *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 221, ii, 33 p.—Contrast thresholds for continuous seeing were determined under varying conditions of retinal image motion. The 'stopped image' technique was used to eliminate normal retinal image motion. Controlled motion at various frequencies and amplitudes was introduced by means of a rotatable mirror in the optical system. Low frequency vibrations (1, 2 and 5 cps) of the retinal image were found to be beneficial to maintained vision while high frequency vibrations (10, 20 and 50 cps) were found to be detrimental to maintained vision when compared to vision in the absence of normal retinal image motion.

293. Krauskopf, J., & Coleman, P. D. The effect of noise on eye movements. *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 218, i, 8 p.—Recordings of eye movements were made during monaural and binaural stimulation with 137 db (re. threshold) noise and in the absence of noise. When compared to the records obtained in quiet, the binaural records showed a greater amount of movement, but monaural did not. Analysis of eye movement recordings suggested that the increase in total movement was due to an increase in the high frequency tremor movements.

294. Krieger, Howard P., & Bender, Morris B. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) Optokinetic after-nystagmus in the monkey. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 97-106.—Optokinetic nystagmus and after-nystagmus were studied by recording the corneo-retinal potential. After-nystagmus is readily elicited in darkness; it is diminished and in time obliterated by light. It is suppressed by eyelid closure and sleep. The direction of the movement is determined by the antecedent stimulus. Frequency and duration are only partially determined by the stimulus. A definite mechanism has yet to be worked out.—R. J. Ellingson.

295. Kumnick, Lillian S. (Fordham U., New York.) Aging and decay of pupillary psychosensory restitution. *J. Geront.*, 1956, 11, 46-52.—Photographs were made of the pupil as it constricted to repetitive light stimuli of one second duration presented every four seconds for a total of 60 stimuli. After 60 stimuli the pupil response was restored to light by the simultaneous presentation of a 97 db sound stimulus. Results indicate, "... pupil size, extent of constriction, and response velocity during decay of the PPR (PPR = reconstitution of pupillary response following pupillary fatigue) decreased with increasing age, and in general variability of response increased with age."—J. E. Birren.

296. Kumnick, Lillian S. (Fordham U., New York.) Aging and the efficiency of the pupillary mechanism. *J. Geront.*, 1956, 11, 160-164.—An analysis of data obtained on age changes in pupil responses to light, "... indicated that the efficiency of the pupillary mechanism in relation to similar original diameter in the response to light stimuli remained constant with increasing age." Although the older pupil tends to be smaller in relation to its original size it responds in a normal fashion to light stimuli.—J. E. Birren.

297. Kumnick, Lillian S. (Fordham U., New York.) Aging and pupillary response to light and sound stimuli. *J. Geront.*, 1956, 11, 38-45.—Photographs were made of the pupil of the eye as it constricted or dilated to variations in light stimuli. The 94 subjects ranged in age from 7.5 to 90.8 years. "No significant difference in rate of change occurs with age in mean maxima and minima diameters, extent of constriction, and response velocity as revealed by the tests of deviation from linear regression." Although age and fatigue affect the response to light differently in parts of the total process of constriction, "... the older eye does not react as feebly as is generally assumed."—J. E. Birren.

298. Kuntz, James Edward. The effect of intensity of illumination on "normal" and "sub-normal" visual acuity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2311.—Abstract.

299. Kurao, N. (Blind spot by coloured object.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 175-188.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 130.)

300. Landolt, E. Über gleichartige, von der Sehschärfe unabhängige Farbsinnstörung bei 3 geschwistern mit Maculadegeneration. (Similar disturbances of the colour sense unrelated to visual acuity in two sisters and a brother with macular degeneration.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1955, 156, 323-327.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 565.)

301. Leibowitz, H. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Relation between the Brunswick and Thouless ratios and functional relations in experimental investigations of perceived shape, size, and brightness. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 65-68.—Data obtained from experimental investigations of perceived shape, size, and brightness are often expressed in terms of the Brunswick and/or Thouless ratios. When the independent variable is introduced over a wide range of values, power functions may be obtained and the "traditional" Brunswick and Thouless ratios determined from the constants of the equations. However, it is possible that other functions, will be generated. In such cases the Brunswick and Thouless ratios will not be related to the fitted constants in a simple manner.—C. H. Ammons.

302. Lovett Doust, John W., & Callagan, John E. (U. Toronto Med. Sch., Can.) Studies on the physiology of awareness: metabolic concomitants of the perception of colour. *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 298-303.—"The responses of 182 healthy subjects to a variety of hues were analysed in terms of alveolar gas tensions, oximetrically monitored capillary blood-oxygen saturation and skin temperature. Perception of colour was found to be followed by capillary anoxaemia, lowering of alveolar pO₂, elevation of alveolar CO₂ tension and depression of the skin tem-

perature. These effects were significantly greater for yellow, red, purple and black than they were for perception of white. The implications of these results are discussed in relation to consciousness and to the place of perception in the psychophysics of the communication continuum." French and German summaries.—*M. L. Simmel*.

303. McCarty, Gerald J. **Small group interaction and perceptual changes.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic University Press, 1956. 34 p. 50¢.—The variables of visual perception and small group verbal interaction are studied in relation to attitude, structure of the situation, and structure of the group. 60 normal females were divided into 2 groups each of 30 as "authoritarian" or "equalitarian" on the basis of the F-scale. They were further paired as equal or mixed attitudes for interaction studies. The perceptual measure used was susceptibility to distortion induced by aniseikonic lenses. There are 15 generalizations provided. Perhaps the most important are: distortion is not related to F-scale scores; interaction concerning perceptual experience alters perceptual behavior; situation does not affect distortion.—*R. A. Littman*.

304. Mahneke, Axel. (*U. Copenhagen, Denmark*.) **Flicker fusion thresholds.** *Acta ophthalm., Kbh.*, 1956, 34, 113-120.—"The threshold of flicker fusion and that of flicker discrimination are influenced differently by changes in the acceleration of frequency. The use of the mean value of the two thresholds to indicate the FFF requires that the acceleration of frequency is constant, is the same for both thresholds, and is independent of the examiner. With existing equipment and with minimal participation of the examiner, standard deviations averaging less than 1 flash per second cannot be obtained."—*M. M. Berkun*.

305. Maruo, T. (**Pinhole-glass and visual acuity.**) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 470-491.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 189.)

306. Miles, Paul W. **Optics and visual physiology.** *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1955, 53, 893-914.—An annual review of the literature for 1954, with 278 references.

307. Miller, Wilfred Theodore. **Perception of apparent depth as a function of illumination intensity in the case of a relatively unstructured stimulus.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2312-2313.—Abstract.

308. Mitarai, G., & Yagasaki, Y. (**Light and dark adaptation of the visual receptor observed from the standpoint of membrane potential.**) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 868-873.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 980.)

309. Mori, K. (**A study of stereoscopic vision.**) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 729-743.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1030.)

310. Morrison, L. C. **The problem of the auto-kinetic light.** *Optician*, 1955, 129, 55-59; 81-83; 110-111.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 747.)

311. Müller-Limmroth, H. W., & Wirth, W. **Die Erregbarkeit der Retina unter Belichtung.** (The sensitivity of the retina to light.) *Z. Biol.*, 1955, 107, 444-459.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 957.)

312. Nomura, A. (**Experimental study of twilight vision.**) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 755-764.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 993.)

313. Oláh, Émile. **Sur l'insuffisance de la capacité du regard.** (On the inadequacy of the glance capacity.) *Ophthalmologica*, 1955, 130, 321-328.—Paralysis of the glance does not explain all the disorders of this function. Movement of the eyes straight forward is the shortest, but it is impossible; however it can be achieved indirectly. The author prefers the term "glance capacity" to "glance function" and discusses the inadequacy of glance capacity. German and English summaries.—*S. Renshaw*.

314. Otake, T. **Relationship between accommodation and the extent of Mariotte's blind spot.** *Rinshō Ganka*, 1955, 9, 206-209.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 196.)

315. Pascal, J. I. **Ocular accommodation and image size.** *Optom. World*, 1954, 42, 20-21; 48.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3702.)

316. Pflanz, M. **Weitere Untersuchungen zur pharmakologischen Beeinflussung der kleinsten Zeiteinheit ("moment") der optischen Wahrnehmung.** (Further experiments on the influence of drugs upon the smallest time unit ("moment") of optical perception.) *Klin. Wschr.*, 1954, 32, 704-705.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3670.)

317. Quereau, J. V. D. **Rolling of the eye around its visual axis during normal ocular movements.** *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1955, 53, 807-810.—Plotting the positions of the physiological blind spot for various directions of gaze is recommended for observation of rolling in normal and pathological rotations of the eye. The positions of the blind spot show that in movements of the eye other than toward or away from the primary position, a meridian of the retina, by rolling around its visual axis, assumes the same angle with the meridian of longitude it is crossing that it would if the eye were in the primary position. Slight normal outward rolling occurs when the eye is moved obliquely into the upper temporal quadrant, and inward rolling occurs when it is moved obliquely into the lower temporal quadrant. Use of a spherical system of coordinates eliminates torsion and thereby gives a true picture of rolling.—*S. Renshaw*.

318. Ranke, O. F. **Objektive Lichtverhältnisse bei der Blendung.** (Objective light ratios in dazzing.) *Arbeitsphysiologie*, 1954, 32, 388-393.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 4066.)

319. Rensch, Bernard, & Altevoigt, Rudolf. (*U. Münster, Germany*.) **Das Ausmass visueller Lernfähigkeit eines Indischen Elefanten.** (The measurement of visual learning ability of an Indian elephant.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 68-76.—Visual discrimination of an Indian elephant was tested from her 5th to 7th year. After 13 2-dimensional object pairs had been learned, training was suspended for a year. Retention trials were then commenced, and stimulus-pairs were recalled correctly on 73-100% of trials. The number of correct choices was increased when several pairs were presented per day, indicating an interest factor. It is hypothesized tentatively that large ganglion cells of the elephant

brain are capable of permanent connections. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

320. Rønne, Gerhard. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) **The physiological basis of sensory fusion.** *Acta ophthalm., Kbh.*, 1956, 34, 1-26.—A theory to account for depth vision phenomena is developed from the assumption of an innate anatomical pairing between ganglion cells from corresponding points in both retinas. Certain pairs serve to establish the surface of reference; disparity between signals to the two members of a pair determines stereoscopy. The phenomena of retinal rivalry are related to the resolution of disparity between signals for the two eyes.—M. M. Berkun.

321. Rutschmann, J. **Recherches sur les concomitants électroencéphalographiques éventuels du papillotement et de la fusion en lumière intermittente.** (Investigations on the EEG concomitants of the perception of flicker and fusion with intermittent light.) *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1955, 35, 93-192.—The results obtained lead the author to conclude that neither the flicker or fusion perceptions nor the thresholds have an electroencephalographic counterpart that could be made evident with his methods. An historical review of the literature on the variables in perceptual fusion, the electrical activity of the retina, and electroencephalography, as well as a critical review of certain experiments related to the problem, is included. 133-item bibliography. English and German summaries.—J. R. Whitman.

322. Satake, T. (Contrast visual field.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 188-199.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 136.)

323. Schneider, D. **Das Gesichtsfeld und der Fixiervorgang bei einheimischen Anuren.** (The field of vision and fixation in European Anuren.) *Z. vergl. Physiol.*, 1954, 36, 147-164.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3657.)

324. Schreiber, H. **Zur Theorie der Lichteinwirkung auf den Organismus.** (The theory of the influence of light on the organism.) *Arch. Geschwulstforsch.*, 1954, 6, 220-225.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3660.)

325. Schwarz, F., Winker, H., & Langer, H. **Weitere Untersuchungen über die Unterscheidung und Beurteilung von Frequenzen rhythmischer Lichtblitze.** (Further investigations on the discrimination between, and judgment of the frequencies of periodic light flashes.) *Pflüg. Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1955, 261, 295-301.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1017.)

326. Seo, A., Jojima, T., & Igarashi, T. **Endurance of visual sensation.** *Nippon Seirigaku Zasshi*, 1955, 5, 68-74.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 140.)

327. Shevelev, I. N. **Tsvetnaia khronaktsiia.** (Color chronaxy.) Kharkov: State University, 1952. 143 p.—The author sums the results of his electrophysiological investigations: There exist 2 kinds of optical chronaxy—of rods and of cones—defined with the help of qualitatively different tests. Chronaxy of the color phosphor is the chronaxy of the system of cones of the visual analyser. In norm, the cone chronaxy fluctuates, according to our data, in various persons from 1.6 to 72 μ . Electrical excitability of the pathologically changed cone system depends

(at the usual method of investigation) not only on the degree of the change, but also on the "height" of this change. The method of color chronaxy is a method of chronaximetric diagnostic of the changes of the cone system of visual analyser and permits evaluation not only of the degree of this change, but also in many cases its "height." The method of color chronaximetry permits catching the fluctuations in the excitability of cortical cells. The proposed method enlarges the possibilities of physiological study of the visual analyser. 129-item bibliography.—M. Choynowski.

328. Shikano, S., & Kuwahara, I. (Brightness of mixed colour, evaluation of Ferry-Porter's law.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 445-448.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 124.)

329. Sholl, D. A. **The organization of the visual cortex in the cat.** *J. Anat., London.*, 1955, 89, 33-46.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 29.)

330. Strazzi, A., & Gaist, G. **Conseguenze neurovisive delle lobectomie occipitali.** (Neurovisual consequences of occipital lobectomies.) *Riv. otoneuro-oftalm.*, 1954, 29, 393-424.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 4032.)

331. Suzuki, I. (Studies of accommodative convergence.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 213-222.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 739.)

332. Tausch, R. **Optische Täuschungen als artifizielle Effekte der Gestaltungsprozesse von Größen- und Formenkonstanz in der natürlichen Raumwahrnehmung.** (Optical illusions as artificial effects of size and shape figuration in natural spatial perception.) *Psychol. Forsch.*, 1954, 24, 299-348.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 3679.)

333. Toch, Hans H. **The perceptual elaboration of a stroboscopic presentation of three contiguous squares.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2316-2317.—Abstract.

334. Trincker, Dietrich, & Trincker, I. **Die ontogenetische Entwicklung des Helligkeits- und Farbensehens beim Menschen.** (The ontogenetic development of brightness perception and colour vision in man.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1955, 156, 519-534.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 994.)

335. Trincker, Ingeborg, & Trincker, D. **Kontrast- und Integrationsphänomene bei unscharfer Abbildung.** (Contrast and integration phenomena in blurred images.) *v. Graefes Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1955, 156, 222-234.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 169.)

336. Umazume, K., Seki, R., Obi, S., & Shimizu, K. (New colour vision test plates. Report II.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 765-766.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 998.)

337. von Holst, E. **Die Beteiligung von Konvergenz und Akkommodation an der wahrgenommenen Grössenkonstanz.** (The contribution of convergence and accommodation to the observed constancy of size.) *Naturwissenschaften*, 1955, 42, 444-445.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1020.)

338. von Holst, E. **Ist der Einfluss der Akkommodation auf die gesehene Dinggrösse ein "reflektorischer" Vorgang?** (Is the influence of accommodation on the observed object size reflex in

nature?) *Naturwissenschaften*, 1955, 42, 445-446.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1021.)

339. Walter, Richard D., & Yeager, Charles L. (U. Calif. Sch. Med., San Francisco.) Visual imagery and electroencephalographic changes. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 193-199.—EEG changes relating to active vision, visual imagery, recall, and visual-motor performance were studied in 180 psychiatric patients and 15 blind students. Accurate reproduction of a diagram was associated with a low potential, relatively nonrhythmic resting EEG; inaccurate reproduction with a higher potential, rhythmic occipital EEG. Attempted recall resulted in 31% reduction in potential as compared with 54.5% during active vision.—R. J. Ellingson.

340. Wanderer, E. Blendung mit farbigen Lichtern. (Glare due to coloured lights.) *Int. Z. angew. Physiol.*, 1955, 16, 2-19.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1579.)

341. Watanabe, T. (Electroencephalogram induced by flicker illumination.) *Acta Soc. ophthalm. Jap.*, 1955, 59, 873-889.—In Japanese. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 1018.)

342. Wienke, Richard Eugene. An empirical test of the Grassmann-Maxwell theory of color vision. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2316.—Abstract.

343. Wirth, W., & Müller-Limmroth, H. W. Die Erregbarkeit der Retina unter Belichtung. III. (The stimulation of the retina by light. III.) *Z. Biol.*, 1955, 108, 32-41.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(2), abs. 958.)

344. Wolff, J. E., & Etzine, S. A report on four cases of Laurence-Moon-Biedl-Bardet syndrome. *S. Afr. med. J.*, 1955, 29, 280-281.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 328.)

(See also abstracts 182, 208, 502, 961, 975, 1554, 1915)

AUDITION

345. Cramer, R., & Zeitlin, L. Frequency discrimination of pure and complex tones. *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 223, ii, 9 p.—The ability of subjects to discriminate small changes of frequency of pure and complex tones was investigated. Performance was significantly better in discriminating frequency changes in the middle and low frequency ranges of complex tones than of pure tones. A marked difference in individual ability to discriminate frequency changes was noted.

346. Durand, Marguerite. Procédés phonétiques expérimentaux. (Review of experimental phonetics.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 478-484.—The author reviews methods and results of experimental phonetics and concludes that the phoneme cannot be defined in terms of the physical characteristics of the sound.—M. L. Simmel.

347. Fraisse, Paul, & Ehrlich, Stéphane. Note sur la possibilité de syncoper en fonction du tempo d'une cadence. (Note on the ability to syncopate in relation to cadence tempo.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 61-65.—The ability of 30 subjects to tap a counter rhythm to a given rhythmic pattern presented at various speeds was registered by means of polygraph, with these results: syncopation proved easier with

slower tempos; it is accomplished by an organization of tapping response and sound stimuli which has its maximum stability in cadences of medium speed.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

348. Galambos, Robert. Neural mechanisms of audition. *Physiol. Rev.*, 1954, 34, 497-528.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(5), abs. 11217.)

349. Galloway, Thomas F., & Butler, Robert A. Conditioned eyelid response to tone as an objective test of hearing. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 47-55.—A study of 22 subjects ranging in age from 19 to 52 at the Audiology and Speech Center, Walter Reed Army Hospital, shows that the conditioned eyelids response can be used in an objective test of hearing. The chief virtue of this technique is the precision with which the conditioned eyelids response can be defined. The difference between thresholds obtained by audiometric tests and those measured by this conditioning technique averaged approximately 5 db.—M. F. Palmer.

350. Goetzinger, Cornelius Peter. The effects of noise on loudness and on the intensity difference limen in normal ears. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2339.—Abstract.

351. Harbold, George James. Recognition of three magnitudes of interphonemic transitional influence. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2340.—Abstract.

352. Harris, J. Donald. Recovery curves and equinoxious exposures in reversible auditory fatigue following stimulation up to 140 DB plus. *Laryngoscope*, 1953, 63, 660-673.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(3), abs. 5843.)

353. Harris, J. Donald. The roles of sensation level and of sound pressure in producing reversible auditory fatigue. *Laryngoscope*, 1954, 64, 89-97.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(3), abs. 5844.)

354. Held, Richard. (Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.) Shifts in binaural localization after prolonged exposures to atypical combinations of stimuli. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 526-548.—Shifts in binaural localization caused by wearing an electronic pseudophone for periods of 7 hours were demonstrated in 3 Os, the microphone axis of the pseudophone being displaced 22° relative to O's interaural axis. In a second experiment the role of body movement (head translation) directly toward, away from, or laterally to the sound source was assessed using 6 Os during 8 1-hr. sessions. The results support the suggestion that the movement-produced proprioceptive stimuli are critical for the general problem of the original acquisition of auditory localization.—R. H. Waters.

355. Hollien, Harry Francis. A study of some laryngeal correlates of vocal pitch. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2340-2341.—Abstract.

356. Jerger, James F. The effect of stimulus intensity on the pattern of recovery from auditory fatigue. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1956, No. 55-143, 6 p.—The pattern of recovery of the auditory threshold following intense stimulation is characterized by a secondary maximum, or "bounce," occurring approximately 2 minutes after cessation of the fatiguing stimulus. The present study investigated the effects of the intensity of the fatiguing

stimulus on this bounce phenomenon. Results are interpreted in terms of their significance for the problem of predicting susceptibility to permanent, noise-induced hearing loss.

357. Jerger, James F. Loudness adaptation following intense acoustic stimulation. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1956, No. 56-9, 8 p.—Loudness adaptation, the progressive decline in the loudness of a sustained tone, was measured both before and after exposure to intense stimulation. In addition, adaptation was compared with other measures of reaction to acoustic stress. Results are interpreted in terms of their significance for the problem of isolating the noise-susceptible individual.

358. Jerger, James F. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Recovery pattern from auditory fatigue. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 39-46.—Pattern of recovery of auditory threshold after intense stimulation is characterized by secondary maximum or "bounce" at approx. 2 min. after cessation of fatiguing stimulus. With 2-min. fatiguing tone at frequency of 3,000 cps and interrupted threshold tracing signal of 4,000 cps as SPL of fatiguing tone was increased from 80 to 95 db, mean recovery curve showed gradual increase in magnitude of "bounce." Above 95 db, sudden acceleration in initial threshold shift accompanied gradual decrease in magnitude of the bounce. At SPL of 110 db the bounce had virtually disappeared. Disappearance of bounce from recovery curve may mark transition from fatigue to reversible acoustic trauma.—M. F. Palmer.

359. Kwiek, Marek. (U. Poznań, Poland.) Badania nad przebiegiem czułości słuchu na amplitudę dźwięków. (Investigations of the relation between the intensity and audibility of the sinusoidal tone.) Poznań: Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, 1950. 18 p.—The task of this study has been to investigate if the evaluation by the ear of the standardized tone of 1,000 c.p.s. is a logarithmic function. A method has been elaborated which permits tracing the investigated function from the threshold of the audibility to the limit of the painful sensation in the equal intervals. The value of these 2 limits has been determined and a scale of 120 units subjectively equal has been devised. French summary.—M. Choynowski.

360. Kwiek, Marek. (U. Poznań, Poland.) Badania przebiegu czułości słuchu na natężenie tonu sinusowego metodą różniczkową. (Investigations on the sensibility of hearing to the intensity of the sinusoidal tone with the differential method.) Poznań: Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, 1953, 24 p.—Taking as his starting point the mathematical formulation of the law of Weber and Fechner, the author obtained 2 different integrals for the increasing and diminishing intensities and experimentally found that there are distinct differences between these 2 integrals, and that there are differences between the hearing of men and women. The curves obtained in the present investigation form the loop of hysteresis, what permits explaining the phenomena well-known in the musical practice, that tones of the equal intensity may be variously evaluated depending on the intensities previously heard. Russian and French summaries.—M. Choynowski.

361. Lightfoot, Charles; Carhart, Raymond, & Gaeth, John H. Masking of impaired ears by

noise. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 56-70.—31 normal hearing university students were compared with 17 adults with conductive losses and 42 adults with perceptive losses for puretone and spondee thresholds in quiet and in two levels of white noise to test hypothesis that such noise would produce same amount of masking in an ear which is impaired as it would produce in a normal ear. Number of abnormal M-Z relationships which were found in the data obtained for hypacusis subjects tended to invalidate hypothesis. Results suggest that concept of "critical band," as formulated by Fletcher and others may have limited applicability especially if the impairment is of perceptive type.—M. F. Palmer.

362. Long, Eugene R., & Garvey, William D. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The influence of sensory channel of cuing on the identification of aurally presented distorted words. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-361, iv, 22 p.—This 3 × 3 factorial design used as principal variables; sense channel used for presentation of the setting cues (vision and audition), and temporal position of the cuing with respect to stimulus presentation. S's were required to identify distorted spondaic words as heard through earphones. Cuing consisted of presenting the S's with 4 alternative words, 1 being the same as the distorted stimulus word. The results were: (1) all forms of cuing significantly improved identification of the distorted word, (2) there was no definite relationship between sense channel used for cuing and that for stimulus presentation, (3) pre-stimulus cuing was more effective than post-stimulus cuing.—R. T. Cave.

363. O'Neill, John L. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Ohio county fair hearing survey. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 188-197.—Hearing surveys in the summer of 1951 were conducted at the Clinton, Greene, and Fayette County Fairs consisting of audiometric pure-tone screening and threshold tests in a 2-room, sound treated, mobile trailer. In the summer of '52, the program was extended to cover 9 county fairs and the State Fair. Individuals over 40 failed the threshold test more frequently than did the individuals 39 yrs. old or younger. Farmers and industrial workers showed frequent hearing losses. Auditory sensitivity appeared to decline with age, especially after 40 yrs. The frequency most frequently affected was 4,000 cps in both ears.—M. F. Palmer.

364. Oyer, Herbert Joseph. The relative intelligibility of speech recorded simultaneously at the ear and mouth. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2343.—Abstract.

365. Peterson, Arnold. (General Radio Co., Cambridge 39, Mass.) Noise measurement at very high levels. *Noise Control*, 1956, 2(1), 20-26.—Performance of microphones at high sound levels is discussed with respect to: (1) distortion, (2) frequency response, (3) non-linearity, and (4) susceptibility to damage. Types of microphones covered are: (1) Rochelle-salt, (2) dynamic, (3) condenser, (4) ammonium dihydrogen phosphate and, (5) hydrophones and blast gages. The use of additional attenuation in sound level meters for measurements above 140 db is discussed. Precautions against mechanical vibration of microphones and vacuum tube microphonics must be taken in order to avoid inaccuracies in high noise level measurements.—P. D. Coleman.

366. Schuknecht, Harold F., & Woellner, Richard C. Hearing losses following partial section of the cochlear nerve. *Laryngoscope*, 1953, 63, 441-465.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(3), abs. 5861.)

367. Summers, Raymond R. The nasal sound pressure levels of vowels produced at specified intensities. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2345-2346.—Abstract.

368. Tiffany, William R., & Hanley, Clair N. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Adaptation to delayed sidetone. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 164-172.—20 normal hearing subjects were subjected to 80 db of delayed sidetone during 24 readings of a 45 word, prose passage. 12 successive readings were given the first week, 12 the following week. Measures of reading time and fluency and related measures of speaking ability showed that there was no significant adaptation in reading rate, but there was a significant adaptation in fluency from the first series of readings to the second series one week later. There were marked individual differences with some readers growing markedly worse and some growing markedly improved, as well as differences relating to the initial reactions of the speaker.—M. F. Palmer.

369. von Gierke, H. E. Personal protection. *Noise Control*, 1956, 2(1), 37-44.—Difficulties in the specification of noise levels dangerous to hearing are outlined. Ear plugs, muffs and helmets are described as devices that may be used to protect the ear from noise. The limits of attenuation (both theoretical and practical) provided by these devices and the factors establishing these limits are discussed. The use of protective devices in combination is mentioned. An educational program designed to insure that personnel wear protective devices is discussed.—P. D. Coleman.

370. Wallerstein, H. An electromyographic study of listening with varying degrees of attention. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 3.—Abstract.

371. Wever, Ernest Glen, & Vernon, Jack A. (Princeton U., N. J.) The sensitivity of the turtle's ear as shown by its electrical potentials. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1956, 42, 213-220.—Electrical potentials in response to sounds were recorded from the otic capsule, the perilymph space near the semicircular canals, and the round window of 3 species of turtle. At its most sensitive region, 100-500 cps, the response was about as good as the cat's response at its most sensitive region, dropping off with increasing frequency. Beyond 3000 cps a measurable potential is only obtainable with traumatic intensities. Potential is linear to sound intensity only for a range of 20 db from 1 μ v, and the maximum range of response is 40 db.—M. M. Berkun.

372. Wever, Ernest Glen, & Vernon, Jack A. (Princeton U., N. J.) Sound transmission in the turtle's ear. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1956, 42, 292-299.—Turtle's well-developed middle ear is diagrammed. Clipping out a small piece of columella raised by 30-50 db sound pressure the threshold for an electrical response from the cochlea. Opening the tympanic cavity had no effect but blocking the pericapsular recess with bone wax reduced sensitivity markedly in the neighborhood of 700 cps. Just re-

moving the fluid from the pericapsular recess had no effect. Although lacking a mechanical lever system, the turtle ear effectively transmits airborne sounds (at least at low frequencies), probably by a hydraulic factor in the ratio of the areas of the stapedial footplate and the round window.—M. M. Berkun.

373. White, Charles E. Effect of increased atmospheric pressure upon hearing. *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Memo. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-7, iii, 6 p.—The extent of change in hearing sensitivity was tested on five S's exposed to simulated sea water depths up to 200 feet. "Under the conditions of the experiment, divers showed a loss of sensitivity of 25.8 per cent as measured by intelligibility scores when using monosyllabic, phonetically balanced word lists." It was concluded that improvement in diver and swimmer underwater communication must be sought in quality improvement of communication equipment.—B. Kutner.

374. Zeaman, David. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.). & Wegner, Norma. Cardiac reflex to tones of threshold intensity. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 71-75.—The human cardiac response to auditory stimulation at three widely separated intensity levels was tested on four experienced psycho-physical observers, two male and two female. As an objective test of hearing, the use of the reflex is simple from the point of view of equipment and procedure, but somewhat tedious from the point of view of analysis.—M. F. Palmer.

(See also abstracts 57, 208, 961, 1884)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

375. Allen, M. Delia. Observations on honeybees attending their queen. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 66-69.—Age of attendants and time spent feeding the egg-laying queen in a honeybee hive were observed. There was no significant age relationship. The number of feedings per hour declined as swarm preparations increased. The mean age of bees feeding the queen was significantly reduced after construction of queen cells had started.—L. I. O'Kelly.

376. Ammons, C. H., & Ammons, R. B. Motor skills bibliography: XIV. Psychological Abstracts, 1944, Volume 18. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 89-92.—96 references summarized in this volume of the abstracts are listed. These cover a wide range of perceptual and motor skills. Foreign titles are listed in English.—J. Coulson.

377. Ammons, R. B., & Ammons, C. H. Motor skills bibliography: XIII. Psychological Abstracts, 1943, Volume 17. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 57-61.—In this paper of a series are listed 125 references pertinent to research on a variety of motor skills by psychologists, industrialists, speech personnel, psychiatrists, neurologists, and physical education specialists.—J. Coulson.

378. Antonius, Otto. Beobachtungen an Einhufern. (Observations on ungulates.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 169-174.—The behavior of a number of donkeys, onagers, kiangs, and ponies in a zoological garden is described. Responses to man and to other animals are reported, with special attention given to responses to females in oestrus. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

379. Aschoff, Jürgen, & Meyer-Lohmann, Johannes. (Inst. Physiol., Heidelberg, Germany.) Die Aktivität gekäfigter Grünfinken im 24-Stunden-Tag bei unterschiedlich langer Lichtzeit mit und ohne Dämmerung. (The activity of caged greenfinches in a 24-hour day under varied periods of light with and without twilight.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 254-265.—The locomotor activity of caged finches is composed of a continuous series of bursts upon which is superimposed a bimodal 24-hour periodicity. The evening maximum fluctuates and is more cue-determined than the morning or prime maximum. The highest activity per light-hour is obtained under conditions of 8 light-hours per day; the highest total activity per day is found when the light period is increased to 12 hours per day. When the light period is decreased below 8 hours, regulation of activity per light-hour breaks down. English summary.—C. J. Smith.
380. Baeumer, Erich. Lebensart des Haushuhns. (The life of the domestic chicken.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 387-401.—Some less well known aspects of the behavior of domestic chicks are discussed. The inexperienced chick learns food selection by trial and error, but drinking behavior is innately organized. Responses of mother hens to their own and other chicks are analyzed. Chicks hand-reared in isolation do not emit the typical piping call when left alone. Case histories are used to illustrate principles of social stratification, as well as learning and long-term memory.—C. J. Smith.
381. Barraud, E. M. Notes on the territorial behaviour of captive ten-spined sticklebacks (*Pygosteus pungitius*). *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 134-136.—Six small sticklebacks were taken from a pond and reared in an aquarium. There were two males and four females. Both sexes set up territories, two of the females showing as marked aggression as the males. It is suggested that no hard and fast line can be drawn between male and female behavior patterns.—L. I. O'Kelly.
382. Baxter, William M. (St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.) The relationship of faith to sexual morality. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1955, 9, 77-82.—A discussion of the moral implications of the Kinsey Report.—O. Strunk, Jr.
383. Beckman, Paul E., Jr. Reaction time and response amplitude as a function of level of induced muscular tension. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2303.—Abstract.
384. Benaim, Jose. La funcion sexual del paraplejico. (Sexual function in the paraplegic.) *Acta Neuropsiquiátr. Argent.*, 1955, 1, 411-414.—Depending on the locus of destruction, a paraplegic man through the active cooperation of the woman, is able to complete coitus; although the patient "does not perceive sensation in relation to his genital organs," an important factor in raising the morale of these patients is the possibility of successful sexual acts. While there was not sufficient data for similar conclusions regarding sexual functions of women, the author notes instances of paraplegic women bearing normal children in a normal way.—L. G. Datta.
385. Bilodeau, Edward A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Motor performance as affected by magnitude and direction of error contained in knowledge of results. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-69, 11 p.—Reprinted from *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 40, 103-113 (see 30: 2233).
386. Bilodeau, Ina McD. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Self-paced rest with variation in work loading and duration of practice. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1956, No. AFPTRC-TN-56-35, 4 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 245-248 (see 30: 5621).
387. Bilodeau, Ina McD., & Bilodeau, Edward A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Some effects of work loading in a repetitive motor task. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-60, 13 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 455-467 (see 29: 6736).
388. Bowlby, John. (Tavistock Clinic, London, Eng.) A note on the selection of love-objects in man. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 122-123.—Abstract.
389. Brown, Mary Eleanor, & Van der Bogert, Mary. Prevocational motor skill inventory: preliminary report. *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1953, 7, 153-163.—(See *Child Developm. Abstr.*, 1954, 28 (1 & 2), abs. 149.)
390. Buchholtz, Christiane. Eine vergleichende Ethologie der orientalischen Calopterygiden (Odonata) als Beitrag zu ihrer systematischen Deutung. (A comparative ethology of oriental Calopterygidae (Odonata) as a contribution to their systematic significance.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 364-386.—The courtship movements of male dragonflies belonging to 6 forms of *Calopteryx splendens* have been studied in order to gather ethological evidence relevant to the controversial taxonomy of these subspecies. Three types of courtship display, correlated with territorial habits, were noted. The innate releasing mechanisms for the male's clasping of the female's neck with his cerci have been investigated with respect to taxonomy.—C. J. Smith.
391. Buytendijk, F. J. J. Allgemeine Theorie der menschlichen Haltung und Bewegung. (General theory of human stance and movement.) Berlin: Springer, 1956. viii, 367 p. DM 39.60.—A comprehensive treatment of human stance and movement from holistic, ethological standpoints, employing a predominantly phenomenological approach. The main sections are devoted to (1) principles of a functional theory of movement, (2) the problems connected with understanding stance and gait, (3) characteristic reactive and performing movements, (4) the problems of expressive movement, (5) the origins and development of human movements, (6) a typology of human dynamic movement, according to age, sex, constitution and norms of ideal movement. Translated from the original Dutch edition (see 23: 5258).—E. W. Eng.
392. Caldwell, L. S. The accuracy of constant angular displacement of the arm in the horizontal plane as influenced by the direction and locus of the primary adjustive movement. *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 233, ii, 16 p.—The accuracy of 10° angular displacements of the arm was found to be a function of both the direction and locus of movement. Movements toward the side were most accurate in the side (50°-90°) region, and movements toward the front were most accurate in the front

(0°-40°) region. (0° represents the intersection of the horizontal and medial planes passing through the shoulder joint and 90° represents the intersection of the horizontal and lateral planes.) Adjustments toward the side were more accurate than those toward the front.

393. Cockrum, C. Lendell. (U. Arizona, Tucson.) **Homing, movements, and longevity of bats.** *J. Mammal.*, 1956, 37, 48-56.—Certain species of bats have homing abilities, and return to a point of capture from distances as great as 228 miles. Speed of trips is in doubt since recapture was made two or more years after release. Two cases of homing from a distance of 28 miles in less than 4 hours are reported. Movements are of three types: diurnal movements, local migration, and seasonal migrations. Bats' longevity has been reported to be between 5 and 14½ years depending on the species.—D. R. Kenshalo.

394. Cullen, Esther. (U. Oxford, Eng.) **Some adaptations in the kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* to cliff-nesting.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 73.—Abstract.

395. Curio, Eberhard. **Der Jungentransport einer Gelbhalsmaus (*Apodemus f. flavicollis* Melch.)** (Carrying of the young by a yellow-throated mouse, *Apodemus f. flavicollis* Melch.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 459-462.—An incident is reported in which a mouse carried 4 nearly independent young from one den to another by seizing each at the belly. This behavior is compared with the transport of the young in other species, leading to the conclusion that this pattern is a habit which evolves independently in different groups of rodents. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

396. Darchen, Roger. **Stimuli nouveaux et tendance exploratrice chez *Blattella germanica*.** (Novel stimuli and exploratory tendency in *Blattella germanica*.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 1-11.—The exploratory behavior of the cockroach is described in its relation to new objects, acoustic stimuli, and illumination. Variables involved in the approach to and ascent of cubes placed in the test field, investigations of illumination-sources and of vibrations produced by rapping, are described. The results of these experiments are discussed in terms of the concepts of reaction-threshold, habituation, duration of action of stimuli, and individual variability. Exploratory drive is a fundamental property of the nervous system, and is not subject to extinction.—C. J. Smith.

397. Dennis, Wayne. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) **Early recognition of the manipulative drive in monkeys.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 71-72.—Dennis calls attention to early observations of primate behavior suggestive of the existence of a general manipulative motive. Protocols from Romanes and Thorndike are quoted.—L. I. O'Kelly.

398. Dusek, E. Ralph, & Teichner, Warren H. **The reliability and intercorrelations of eight tests of body flexion.** *US Army Qm. Res. Develpm. Cent. environ protection Div. Tech. Rep.*, 1956, No. EP-31, iv, 18 p.—8 tests of body flexion were evaluated using soldiers as subjects. They were primarily tests of extent of movement of neck, trunk, shoulder and leg. 6 of the tests were found to have sufficient reliability and low intercorrelation to be useful in a battery of tests designed to evaluate the encumbering effects of clothing.

399. Edwards, Roy L. **How the hymenopteran parasite *Mormoniella vitripennis* (Walker) finds its host.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 37-38.—Abstract.

400. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irenäus. (Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Buldern, Germany.) **Der Kommentkampf der Meerechse (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus* Bell) nebst einigen Notizen zur Biologie dieser Art.** (Ritualized fighting of the marine iguana (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus* Bell) including some notes on the biology of this species.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 49-62.—Marine iguanas of the Galapagos Islands live in small herds of one male and several females. Each male guards a territory, fighting off intruding males with great ferocity. Highly ritualized fighting behavior, described here in some detail, consists ordinarily of head pushing. Only when the releasers of ritualized fighting are absent does the trespassed-upon male bite the intruder. Escape reactions from man are discussed. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

401. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irenäus. **Ethologische Studien am Galapagos-Seelöwen, *Zalophus wollebaeki* Sivertsen.** (Ethological studies on the Galapagos sea lion, *Zalophus wollebaeki* Sivertsen.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 286-303.—The male sea lion acquires a harem of about 20 females and defends the territory on which they haul out. The defense is accomplished by swimming up and down the shore line uttering bellows at certain points. The males keep the herd together. The male and his females greet each other by a particular ceremony; the same ceremony is used by the male to break up fights between females. Both young animals and adult females were observed to engage in elaborate play behavior with solid objects and with the surf; territory-owning bulls did not play. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

402. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irenäus. (Max-Planck-Inst., Buldern, Germany.) **Über die Abwehr von Pferdeegeln (*Haemopsis sanguisuga* L.) durch Frösche und Molche.** (The defense against horse-leeches (*Haemopsis sanguisuga* L.) by frogs and newts.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 175.—"Frogs, toads and also a newt which had failed to get rid of a horse-leech with their legs were seen to free themselves from the parasite by staying ashore and drying it out." English summary.—C. J. Smith.

403. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Irenäus. (Max-Planck-Inst., Buldern, Germany.) **Über Symbiosen, Parasitismus und andere besondere zwischenartliche Beziehungen tropischer Meeresfische.** (Symbiosis, parasitism, and other special interspecific relationships of tropical marine fish.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 203-219.—In addition to the usual roles of prey and predator, fish may also exist as symbionts, parasites, protectors, cleaners, and means of transportation. In a series of dives made during the 1953-54 Galapagos Expedition, it was noted that many large fish visit spots frequented by "cleaner" fish, and assume attitudes which release the cleaning activity of these symbionts. One group of cleaners enters the mouth of the Grouper, which in turn executes a ritualized intention-movement before actually closing its mouth, this releasing an escape reaction by the cleaners. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

404. Fabricius, Eric. (Inst. Fresh-Water Res., Drottningholm, Sweden.) **Experiments in the fol-**

lowing-response of mallard ducklings. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 122.—Abstract.

405. Free, J. B. (*Bee Dept., Rothamsted Exp. Sta., Eng.*) The adaptability of bumblebees to a change in the location of their nest. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 61-65.—Bumblebees quickly learn to orient themselves with respect to new nest locations, although when the new location was quite near the old location, a high proportion of returning foragers would visit the old before going to the new. There were individual differences in learning ability.—L. I. O'Kelly.

406. Free, J. B. (*Bee Dept., Rothamsted Exp. Sta., Eng.*) The behaviour of egg-laying workers of bumblebee colonies. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 147-153.—When worker bumblebees are confined together, one or two dominant individuals may be observed. If workers thus isolated from queens are provided with sugar syrup and pollen, the ovaries develop and egg-laying will occur. The aggressiveness of the dominant bees is associated with the development of the ovaries. Queens introduced into a queenless colony usually became dominant. 17 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

407. French, Elizabeth G. (*Lackland AFB, Tex.*) Some characteristics of achievement motivation. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1956, No. AFPTRC-TN-56-37, 5 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 232-236 (see 30: 5628).

408. Fuller, J. L. Hereditary differences in trainability of purebred dogs. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 229-238.—"The results of this experiment indicate that highly specific items of behavior are involved in breed differences. It is concluded that particulate measures of behavior which fit the particulate concepts of genetics will be more useful in studying the inheritance of behavior than measurements of constitutional type."—Z. Luria.

409. Gewalt, Wolfgang. Droh- und Kampfverhalten des Brachvogels (*Numenius arquata* L.) gegenüber der Grosstrappe (*Otis tarda* L.). (Threatening and fighting behavior of the curlew, *Numenius arquata* L., against the great bustard, *Otis tarda* L.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 277-285.—The curlew chases bustards away from its nesting territory; two methods of attack were observed. The curlew may approach silently then strike with its bill at the cloacal region of the bustard; or it may approach trilling and with lifted wings, in which case it does not strike with its bill. A threat-crouching is also observed, in which the bird spreads its tail, lifts its wings, and trills. Ferrets, dogs, and men were attacked by wing-beats. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

410. Ghurye, G. S. Sexual behavior of the American female. *Sociol. Bull. (India)*, 1954, 2, 158-183.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1864.)

411. Goethe, Friedrich. Beobachtungen bei der Aufzucht junger Silbermöwen. (Observations on the rearing of young hering gulls.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 402-433.—In a study of behavioral development, 71 gulls were hatched artificially and 35 of these raised by hand. The following patterns were noted in the chronological study: locomotion, rest and sunning postures, wing movements, begging, predatory movements, and licking reactions. Parallel de-

velopment of vocalization is recorded. Group phenomena such as social order, prey competition and parasitism were observed. Social isolation produces a fear of other members of the species, who in turn press this advantage; a greater attachment of isolates to territory and foster parent was noted.—C. J. Smith.

412. Greenson, Ralph R. Forepleasure: its use for defensive purposes. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 244-254.—Too much, too little, or no foreplay is pathological. Inflexibility in foreplay is defensive. People use forepleasure activities to act out fantasies which deny or counteract some frightening aspect of sexuality. The more the fantasy in forepleasure, the less the object and the self are cathected. Forepleasure is not just pleasure but also a serious matter.—D. Prager.

413. Grice, G. Robert. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Discrimination reaction time as a function of anxiety and intelligence. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-55, 4 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 71-74 (see 29: 6759).

414. Havin, H. De grunnleggende psykologiske behov i lys av det karakterologiske gloseforråd. (The basic psychological needs in light of the characterological vocabulary available.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 183-187.—Although the strength of a particular drive cannot be ascertained by only one criterion, one approach would be to determine the number of words describing this drive in a particular language. A study of 11,000 Norwegian characterological words and expressions showed the aggression/submission category to be most prolific, with the sex and hunger drives at the other end of the scale. When positive and negative valence was assigned each word it was found that there are different degrees of affinity between pairs of drives. This method could be used in historical as well as inter-cultural research.—B. Karlsen.

415. Hinde, R. A. Finch courtship. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 37.—Abstract.

416. Hinde, R. A. The following response of moorhens and coots. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 121.—Abstract.

417. Huber, Franz. (*U. München, Germany.*) Sitz und Bedeutung nervöser Zentren für Instinkthandlungen beim Männchen von *Gryllus campestris* L. (Locus and significance of nervous centers for instinctive behavior in the male *Gryllus campestris* L.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 12-48.—Locomotion in the male cricket is coordinated by the thoracic ganglia, but its direction is controlled by the brain. Forced circling after operation results from irritation of the protocerebrum and is never seen with unilateral sensory deprivation. Grooming survives transection of nervous connections, and seems to be independent of peripheral releasers. The neural organization of copulation, and a hierarchical order of centers controlling sound-production, are described. 96-item bibliography.—C. J. Smith.

418. Ilse, D. R. (*U. Poona, India.*) Olfactory marking of territory in two young male loris, *Loris tardigradus lydekkerianus*, kept in captivity in Poona. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 118-120.—The loris urinate in droplets along preferred areas, activity interpreted as "olfactory marking of terri-

tory." In addition, small amounts of urine are collected in the hands, and are rubbed on the palms and on the soles of the feet. It is suggested that this is an additional means of territory-marking. Implications for the general behavior of the species are discussed.—L. I. O'Kelly.

419. Inhelder, Ernst. (Zoologischen Garten, Basel, Switzerland.) *Zur Psychologie einiger Verhaltensweisen—besonders des Spiels—von Zootieren.* (On the psychology of some behavior patterns—especially of play—in zoo animals.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 88-144.—The play behavior of 4 species of captive-mammals is described, and its practical significance for their health is discussed. In a mixed group of lion-tailed macaque and green monkeys there existed a dominance order for playthings, different from the food or "social" order. Interest in toys diminished with experience with them, except that a new use for the toy reviewed interest; these observations are related to current play theory. The play of an isolated hyena was sexually-directed, and is regarded as displacement activity. A prepubescent Indian rhinoceros was observed to play regularly with a ball for 50 minutes; this is thought to be the first report of toypay in an ungulate. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

420. James, W. T., & Cannon, D. J. Variation in social facilitation of eating behavior in puppies. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 225-228.—Five dogs (Beagle-Terriers) were found to increase their food intake under social conditions, although only 2 of the dogs showed a statistically significant increase under socially facilitating conditions. The 2 dogs were the dominant members of the group. Author suggests animal's level of excitability and the feeding time as variables needing study.—Z. Luria.

421. James, W. T., & Gilbert, T. F. (U. Georgia, Athens.) The effect of social facilitation on food intake of puppies fed separately and together for the first 90 days of life. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 131-133.—Beagle-Terrier hybrid puppies fed separately for 90 days and then given alternate days of group feeding began to show a social facilitation effect on intake after the first 14 days. A control group fed together for 90 days after weaning showed social facilitation from the beginning. "These data suggest that learned secondary reinforcements are produced in the social feeding condition specific to the feeding situation and do not generalize from other social activities."—L. I. O'Kelly.

422. Kerruish, B. M. The effect of sexual stimulation prior to service on the behaviour and conception rate of bulls. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 125-130.—After describing the pre-coital and coital behavior of the bull under natural circumstances and in situations where semen is collected by means of teaser cows and artificial vaginas, an experiment is presented in which 10 bulls that had been on a sexual regimen of inadequate sexual stimulation were placed on a regimen of intensive sexual stimulation prior to semen collection. Results showed a marked improvement in sexual behavior and a significant increase in the conception rate.—L. I. O'Kelly.

423. Kliefoth-Rehren, Ilse. Beobachtungen an einer gefangenen Rauchschnalze. (Observations on a captive chimney-swallow.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*,

1955, 12, 63-67.—"A young swallow, captured in autumn with a hurt wing, was kept flying in a room during 225 days. There are reported observations on adaptations to the conditions of captivity, on the perception of and reactions to the environment, especially the keeper, as they followed from the daily living together; premature nestbuilding activities are described." English summary.—C. J. Smith.

424. Laws, R. M. The elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina* Linn.) II. General, social and reproductive behavior. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1956. (Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, Sci. Rep. No. 13.) 88 p. \$5.60. (Available from British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.)—Report of field studies during 3 Antarctic seasons. Terrestrial locomotion, swimming, feeding, relationships with other species, population dynamics, and the various aspects of breeding behavior are described and illustrated. 81-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

425. Lehmann, H. E. Ein hemmendes Mittel zur Kontrolle und Behandlung psychomotorischer Erregungszustände. (An inhibitory drug for the control and treatment of states of psychomotor excitement.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 322-330.

426. Lindenlaub, Elke. (U. Kiel, Germany.) Über das Heimfindervermögen von Säugetieren. II: Versuche an Mäusen. (The homing ability of mammals. II: Studies on mice.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 452-458.—Mice displaced up to 3 kilometers from the point at which they have been trapped, and placed in a maze, preferably choose the homing direction. There are no optical or olfactory cues. House mice tested during winter show some disorientation, increasing with distance from point trapped. 46-item bibliography. (See 30: 5648.)—C. J. Smith.

427. Mackworth, N. H. Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of climate. Acclimatization to natural and artificial cold. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 6.—Abstract.

428. Marler, P. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Studies of fighting in chaffinches. (1) Behaviour in relation to the social hierarchy. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 111-117.—Chaffinches are organized in straight-line hierarchies with males dominant over females. Fighting seemed to be caused by one bird coming too near another in relation to feeding and perches. Starvation reduced the tendency of subordinates to avoid dominants, and for males to become more tolerant of females but not of each other. 22-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

429. Marler, P. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Studies of fighting in chaffinches. (2) The effect on dominance relations of disguising females as males. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 137-146.—When female chaffinches were dyed red, in imitation of the male, they won the great majority of aggressive encounters with normal females. Dying the two lowest birds in a dominance hierarchy of 8 females resulted in a rise in status. Females reared artificially, without ever seeing males, showed avoidance responses to red-breasted females, showing that the response is not acquired as a result of social experience with males. Green-dyed females did not elicit avoidance, nor did green-colored males. 22 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

430. Mitchell, Walter G., & Grubbs, Robert C. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Inhibition of audiogenic seizures by carbon dioxide. *Science*, 1956, 123, 223-224.—Wistar strain, seizure-susceptible rats were divided into two groups, one group receiving CO₂ at a given level on the first trial, and the other group serving as the control; later the groups were reversed. "A seizure was taken as a convulsion, usually clonic-tonic." "The present work and previous studies on audiogenic seizures confirm that CO₂ accumulation tends to depress central nervous system excitability and show that this is true in the intact animal."—S. J. Lachman.
431. Moore, N. A behaviour study of dragon-fly numbers. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 74-75.—Abstract.
432. Morris, Desmond. (U. Oxford, Eng.) Sticklebacks as prey. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 74.—Abstract.
433. Nice, Margaret M., Nice, Constance, & Ewers, Dorothea. Comparison of behavior development in snowshoe hares and red squirrels. *J. Mammal.*, 1956, 37, 64-74.—Development of motor coordination during the first week of two snowshoe hares is described, as well as that of several red squirrels from about 12 to 48 days. From the start of gestation the development of the hamster is very rapid; that of the hare about 1.5 times as long while the red squirrel is more than twice as long.—D. R. Kenshalo.
434. Nolte, Angela. (U. Münster, Germany.) Freilandbeobachtungen über das Verhalten von *Macaca radiata* in Südindien. (Field observations on the behavior of *Macaca radiata* in south India.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 77-87.—Field observations on two herds of bonnet monkeys are reported; each herd numbered about 32, with 1.6 females to each adult male. Defense of a territory was never observed, and feeding grounds and sleeping places were exchanged frequently. Eating, drinking, and sleeping behavior is described; no dominance-relations were seen in grooming. Comparative data on rhesus monkeys of north India are given. English summary.—C. J. Smith.
435. Pepler, R. D. Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of climate. Conditions limiting performance changes in heat. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 5.—Abstract.
436. Pringle, J. W. S. Insect song. *Endeavour*, 1956, 15(58), 68-72.—"The sounds made by different species of insects or by members of the same species in different moods, are characterized by differences in the time distribution of pulses of sound rather than by differences in pitch or tone quality as with birds and mammals. The inability of the human ear to distinguish this significant feature has long obscured the rich variety of insect songs, but modern recording devices have made it possible to analyse them in detail."
437. Ragge, D. R. A note on female stridulation in the British acridinae (Orthoptera, Acrididae). *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 70.—Although male stridulation in grasshoppers is well known, it is now apparent that female stridulation forms a regular part of the behavior of some species. It is suggested that female stridulation occurs when males and females are separated and the female is in a suitable state for copulation. Stridulation may thus be a part of the reproductive process.—L. I. O'Kelly.
438. Ross, Sherman, & Berg, Jacob. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Stability of food dominance relationships in a flock of goats. *J. Mammal.*, 1956, 37, 129-130.—A brief review of previous studies with this flock of goats together with current data is presented on dominance of individual goats tested in pairs. Previous studies found a rather low rank order correlation of 0.53 between dominance hierarchies for the years 1947 and 1949. This is attributed to the rapid ascendancy of one goat. A new rank order correlation of 0.71 was obtained for years 1952 and 1953, and 0.89 between 1953 and 1954 indicating high stability of the dominance hierarchy.—D. R. Kenshalo.
439. Seibel, Robert. Decrements and gains in motor performance associated with massing, effort, and pacing. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2315-2316.—Abstract.
440. Seitz, Alfred. Untersuchungen über angeborene Verhaltensweisen bei Caniden. III. Tiel. Beobachtungen an Marderhunden (*Nyctereutes procyonoides* Gray). (Investigations of innate behavior patterns in Canidae: III. Observations on raccoons, *Nyctereutes procyonoides* Gray.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 463-489.—4 raccoons, born in a zoo, were isolated and hand reared at varying times after birth. The author describes and discusses the development of feeding and prey-handling behavior patterns, the establishment and defense of territories by pairs of animals, courtship behavior, and the play of young animals. Tailwagging was almost never seen, suggesting that this form of social display is vestigial; the complex patterns of eye, ear, and lip musculature which allow a range of facial expression in the wolf are lacking. 17 references.—C. J. Smith.
441. Siebenalen, J. B., & Caldwell, David K. Cooperation among adult dolphins. *J. Mammal.*, 1956, 37, 126-128.—Reports of two instances in which companions came to the assistance of an injured dolphin are given. In both instances companions supported the injured dolphin on the surface until normal breathing could again be resumed.—D. R. Kenshalo.
442. Smith, Kenneth G. V., & Empson, D. W. Note on the courtship and predaceous behaviour of *Poecilobothrus nobilitatus* L. (Dipt. Dolichopodidae). *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 32-34.—Observations on hunting and mating behavior of this fly, with two sketches of display flights, are presented.—L. I. O'Kelly.
443. Snell, George D. (Ed.) Biology of the laboratory mouse. New York: Dover Publications, 1956. viii, 497 p. \$6.00.—A reprint of the first edition (see 16: 553).
444. Spurway, H. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) The double relevance of imprinting to taxonomy. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 123-124.—Abstract.
445. Spurway, H., & Haldane, J. B. S. (U. Coll., London.) The respiratory behaviour of the Indian climbing perch in various environments. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 74.—Abstract.
446. Stevens, D. M. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Transference of the "imprinting" in a wild gosling. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 14-16.—A young gosling, when first captured, showed vigorous avoidance of humans. After a period of habituation lasting

some 8 days it would follow people around and seemed completely adapted to living in a human environment. At a later date, when put in a paddock with swans, it continued to show attachment to humans and no interest in the swans. "In this case we may assume that, although removed by capture from its normal society, the young bird's need of an object towards which its social behaviour could be directed was not affected, and in due course its imprinting was transferred to man."—L. I. O'Kelly.

447. Stierlin, Helm. *Zwei Trieblehren: Lorenz und Freud.* (Two concepts of drive: Lorenz and Freud.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 407-410.

448. Stokes, Barbara. (Rothamsted Exp. Sta., Eng.) Behaviour as a means of identifying two closely-allied species of gall midges. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 154-157.—Two species of morphologically identical gall midges, *Dasyneura viola* F. Loew and *Dasyneura affinis* Kieffer, varied only in their host-plant ranges. Tests showed that specimens failed to breed except on their species-specific plants.—L. I. O'Kelly.

449. Stopes, Marie Carmichael. *Sleep.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. 154 p. \$3.00.—The subject of sleep is considered very broadly. Matters of fact and matters of fancy and theory are all discussed. Subjects considered include: what is sleep?, beds and bed-clothes, sleep at different ages, sleep in animals, insomnia, and do's and don't's external and personal. Literary and poetic references to sleep occur throughout the text.—E. G. Aiken.

450. Sturm, Helmut. *Beiträge zur Ethologie einiger mitteldeutscher Machiliden.* (Contributions to the ethology of some Machilidae of central Germany.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 337-363.—Observations on the behavior of 4 species of primitive insects, order Thysanura, are reported. Exposure to CO₂ was used to slow down the animals enough to permit a study of the mechanics of jumping. Some behavioral patterns pertaining to moulting are described, and the patterns of copulation in *Machilis germanicus* and *Lepismachilis y-signata* are detailed. 34 references.—C. J. Smith.

451. Thompson, Richard F., & Brogden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effect of angle of slant upon the trigonometric relationship of precision and angle of linear pursuit-movements. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 615-623.—By an 8 × 8 greco-latin square design, the effect upon precision of 8 angles of slant and 8 angles from the body was tested on 80 Ss. Complex effects are found but the data can be fitted to a trigonometric equation which has been found to hold for other conditions of precision in pursuit-movements.—R. H. Waters.

452. Thorpe, W. H. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The nature and significance of imprinting. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 121.—Abstract.

453. Verplank, W. S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) An hypothesis on imprinting. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 123.—Abstract.

454. Vince, Margaret A. Some experiments on "imprinting" in moorhens and coots. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26 (Inset), 17.—Abstract.

455. v. Pfeffer-Hülsemann, Kuni. Die angeborenen Verhaltensweisen der Strümmöwe (*Larus c. canus* L.). (The innate behavior patterns of the

common gull, *Larus c. canus*, L.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 434-451.—Field observations and experiments on the gull were made at breeding colonies on the North and Baltic Seas. There are distinguished 5 characteristic postures in general behavior, and the releasing situation for each is identified. The postures of courtship and reproductive behavior, and their releasers, are similarly treated. Social relations, including hierarchy phenomena, as well as fearful and defensive activities, are described. 33-item bibliography.—C. J. Smith.

456. Vowles, D. M. The foraging of ants. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 1-13.—The literature on foraging is reviewed. The initial stimulus to foraging appears to be excitement from tactile stimulation from larvae, callows or returned foragers. Foraging may be random movement until food is contacted or it may be directed by odor trails; it is possible that individual ants have "favorite" foraging spots. Food in jaws or inflated crop serve as stimuli for returning to the nest; return utilizes previous experience. 91-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

457. Watson, R. H. J. Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of drugs. Some effects on behaviour of changes in cholinesterase level. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26 (Inset), 7.—Abstract.

458. Webb, Wilse B. An experimental analysis of the antecedents of sleep. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1956, Proj. No. NM 001 109 113, Rep. No. 1, 12 p.—Three experiments were conducted in the study of the relationship between the sleep response and systematic manipulation of past sleep experience in a given environment, time of sleep deprivation, and an irrelevant hunger drive. Two major conclusions were drawn. In experimental conditions of these experiments the major determinants of sleep latency were within subject consistent differences in contrast to the conditions imposed on these subjects. Further observations suggested that the time to sleep may be jointly determined by the development of wakefulness tendencies as well as sleep tendencies.

459. Wickler, Wolfgang. (Max-Planck-Inst., Badern, Germany.) Das Fortpflanzungsverhalten der Keilfleckbarbe, *Rasbora heteromorpha* Duncker. (The reproductive behavior of the spotted barbel, *Rasbora heteromorpha* Duncker.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 220-228.—Although the spotted barbel lives in schools, each fish keeps other individuals at a characteristic distance. During breeding season the males fight by lateral threat-display, tailbeating, and ramming. There is no courtship, but due to a complicated mating pattern only well synchronized partners stay together and spawn. A theory of displacement activities is discussed. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

460. Wiedbrauck, Joachim. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) Vom Spinnen bei Schmetterlingsraupen und seiner Abhängigkeit von Metamorphosehormonen. (On the spinning behavior of butterfly larvae and its dependence on metamorphic hormones.) *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 176-202.—The normal spinning cycles of the wax moth and silkworm are analyzed, and individual motivations are described to the various phases. Changes in environment and in the animal itself can influence the manner of spin-

ning and pupation time. The instinctive acts ushering in the moults are controlled by a system of metamorphic hormones. The hormone of the corpora allata can slow down the pupation process or block it at various levels. There is a discussion of the relationship between hemimetabolites and holometabolites and spinning activity. 53 references. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

461. Wood-Gush, D. G. M. The behaviour of the domestic chicken: a review of the literature. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 81-110.—A comprehensive review of studies of chicken behavior is presented under the following headings: pre-hatching behavior, hen-chick relationships, inter-chick relationships, instinct and learning in the chick, sensory perception of adult birds, intelligence and memory, "language" of the chicken, feeding habits, peck-order, mating behavior and brooding behavior. 144-item bibliography.—L. I. O'Kelly.

(See also abstract 710)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

462. Ackner, Brian. (*Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.*) Emotions and the peripheral vasomotor system; a review of previous work. *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1956, 1, 3-20.—Description and critical evaluation of the thermal and plethysmographic methods coupled with consideration of the physiological factors that influence recording methods in vasomotor studies are presented. Experimental studies thus far reported relative to the relationships between emotion and vasomotor reactions are described with special attention to the problem in the psychoses, neuroses, and the unstable. 116 references.—L. A. Pennington.

463. Berne, Eric. Intuition IV. Primal images and primal judgment. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 634-658.—"A primal image is the image of an infantile object relationship, that is, of the use of the function of an erogenous zone for social expression. A primal judgment is the understanding (correct or incorrect) of the potentialities of the object relationship represented by the image. In the normal adult, under ordinary conditions, neither the primal image nor the primal judgment comes into awareness. Instead, a more or less distant derivative, which is called here an intuition, may become conscious." Schizophrenia, borderline conditions, and neuroses often involve primal images that have not been de-cathected, mastered, or effectively assimilated.—D. Prager.

464. Chiles, Walter D. The effects of sleep deprivation on performance of a complex mental task. *USAF WADC Tech. Note*, 1955, No. 55-423, v. 13 p.—This controlled study investigated the effect of sleep deprivation on complex mental performance. The conclusion was that subjects who are suffering from loss of sleep do not show the improvement which would be expected on the basis of the performance of control subjects. However, whether fatigue affected learning or performance was not clearly determined.—R. T. Cave.

465. Cohen, John & Hansel, C. E. M. Experimental risk-taking. *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955,

3, 382-388.—How are one's self-predictions of performance on experimental tasks affected by (1) danger or its absence, (2) difficulty level of task? Using 2 tasks, "dangerous" and "non-dangerous," no significant differences could be observed in the form of the relationship between predicted and actual performances. With a high level of task difficulty there was a tendency to overestimate probable successes. The most accurate estimates of probable successes were made near the 30% level of success in performance. Thereafter there was a tendency to underestimate success with decreasing level of task difficulty.—E. W. Eng.

466. Eikmanns, Karl-Heinz. (*U. Freiburg, Germany.*) Verhaltensphysiologische Untersuchungen über den Beutefang und das Bewegungssehen der Erdkröte (*Bufo bufo* L.) Behavioral-physiological investigations on prey-taking and optokinetic responses of the toad, *Bufo bufo* L.). *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1955, 12, 229-253.—In a study of the extinction of a response of turning towards visually-presented prey, it was observed that there is no transfer of extinction from one eye to the other, nor from one retinal locus to another in the same eye. Spontaneous recovery from extinction is complete in about 24 hours. Similar findings are reported for responses to a rotating striped drum, but extinction in this situation is not transferred to catching behavior, although the motor responses are the same. Turning, aiming, and tongue-flipping may be extinguished independently from one another. Results are discussed in terms of extinction, fatigue, sensory adaptation, and learning. English summary.—C. J. Smith.

467. Fraisse, Paul, & Orsini, Francine. Étude expérimentale des conduites temporelles. (Experimental study of temporal behavior.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 27-39.—Of the several frustrational aspects of time—waiting, inadequate and excessive time for a given action—the first was studied in 44 girls, age 7 to 9 years, and measured against a test of emotional stability. The subjects showing the greatest emotional stability bore the waiting best; the inverse is equally true.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

468. Himelstein, P. (*VAH, Roanoke, Va.*) Sex differences in shifting behavior in a level of aspiration experiment. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 101-102.—55 middle-class American males and 57 females were tested for number of shifts made in level-of-aspiration experiments with a stylus maze and a series of digit-symbol substitutions. The difference between the sex groups did not reach statistical significance in the case of either task.—C. H. Ammons.

469. Hyman, R., & Jenkin, N. S. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Involvement and set as determinants of behavioral stereotypy. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 131-146. (*Monogr. Suppl.* 3.)—Ss in a "two-choice" experiment where the stimulus series consisted of equally-likely alternatives arranged in a random sequence, were told the sequence was structured or random and were given involving or non-involving instructions. Telling an S that the problem was soluble significantly reduced his stereotypy and increased his tendency to alternate an incorrect response. Involvement had no effect on Ss who were told the problem was insoluble, but significantly affected Ss who were told the problem was soluble. The latter group grossly underestimated their per-

formance and had the highest level of aspiration relative to Ss in other groups.—C. H. Ammons.

470. Ingham, J. G. Some experiments on Pavlov's theory of suggestion. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 15.—Abstract.

471. Iverson, M. A., & Reuter, M. E. (*Adelphi Coll., Garden City, N. Y.*) Ego involvement as an experimental variable. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 147-181. (*Monogr. Suppl.* 4).—Experimental studies of ego involvement are reviewed as to definitions, procedures, designs, and effects of these on retention, perception, motor responses, problem solving, preferences, evaluative judgments, set-shifting tasks, level of aspiration, and test responses. The writers propose that varying reactions to ego involving conditions reflect a continuum of motivation. The relationship between degree of ego involvement and efficacy of response appears to be curvilinear, inhibitive or disruptive at the extremes and optimally facilitative near the middle. There also appears to be a common personality dimension which is responsive to ego-involving conditions.—C. H. Ammons.

472. Iverson, Marvin A. (*Adelphi Coll., Garden City, N. Y.*) A factor analysis of anger ratings assigned to give classes of motivational situations. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(15), (No. 400), 16 p.—"This study was undertaken to ascertain the presence or absence of common determinants of anger ratings which individuals assign to descriptions of standard motivating conditions." 200 white, male, college students at the University of Pennsylvania were required to rate a number of verbal descriptions which had been selected by various investigators as being capable of evoking anger responses. These statements were rated in terms of the intensity of anger which the raters felt they would experience if they were actually in the described situation. The verbal descriptions were classified into 5 categories. The factorial composition of each of these five kinds of descriptions was then examined to determine interrelationships. Two factors were found. 26 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

473. Katchmar, Leon T. Stress effects on flexibility of performance of a coding task. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2310-2311.—Abstract.

474. Klumb, Shirley Carol. A comparison of the influence of achievement imagery and anxiety upon task performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2295-2296.—Abstract.

475. Knutsen, Mack. An empirical comparison of the linear discriminant function and multiple regression techniques in the classifying subjects into three categories. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2570.—Abstract.

476. Kujat, Reinhard, & Mühl, Hans. Vergleichende Untersuchungen über die Beeinflussung der Tenazität der Aufmerksamkeit durch Coffein und Preludin. (Comparative experiments on the effect of Caffeine and Preludin on the attention span.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1955, 7, 247-250.—33 subjects, administered the Bourdon test, revealed after Caffeine an unimportant, but even 6 hours after Preludin, a significant improvement in attention span. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

477. McDowell, A. A., Davis, R. T., & Steele, J. P. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) Application of sys-

tematic direct observational methods to analysis of the radiation syndrome in monkeys. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 117-130. (*Monogr. Suppl.* 3).—The first study reports 24 10-min. tape-recorded observations of behavior of each of 16 monkeys. Behavior items, when grouped into categories and tabulated, showed that more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of cage behavior was social, then object manipulation, self care, visual survey, and rapid-energy-expenditure. The second study reports changes in behavior following radiation of the experimental group. There was a general decline in activity, an overall increase in relative frequency of time spent in self care.—C. H. Ammons.

478. Mandler, George. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Associative frequency and associative prepotency as measures of response to nonsense syllables. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 662-665.—Associative frequency (no. associations evoked in a 30-sec. interval) and associative prepotency (frequency of a given associate) of 100 nonsense syllables taken from Glaze's lists were obtained from 34 Ss. The two measures exhibit relatively low inter-correlations but relatively high correlations with associative value as found by Krueger. It is suggested that these two measures are two components of the traditionally assumed meaningfulness of nonsense syllables.—R. H. Waters.

479. Mierke, Karl. Die Überforderung von Letztgrenzen der seelisch-geistigen Leistungs- und Belastungsfähigkeit. (Demands in excess of maximum strain of mental efficiency and tolerance of stress.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 15-24.—In the second of the two articles (see 30: 491), the conditions under which demands in excess of maximum tolerance of strain may occur are reported and analyzed.—E. Schewerin.

480. Muller, Paul F., Jr. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) Efficiency of verbal versus motor responses in handling information encoded by means of colors and light patterns. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-472, v, 15 p.—The 2 purposes of this study were: (a) to compare the relative compatibility of verbal vs. motor responses to different types of visual stimuli, and (b) to determine the effect of verbalization as a factor affecting the ability to transfer from one type of response to the other. The findings are discussed in relation to the general concept of stimulus-response compatibility, and several hypotheses for explaining the results are advanced.—R. T. Cave.

481. Parker, Clyde A. Empathy. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 89-93.

482. Peacock, L. J. A field study of rifle aiming steadiness and serial reaction performance as affected by thermal stress and activity. *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 231, ii, 9 p.—Rifle aiming steadiness and serial reaction performance were investigated under conditions of heat and cold stress. It was found that short duration activity under cold stress resulted in an increase in horizontal tremor, and that a 2-hour forced march in low ambient temperature resulted in increased tremor in both horizontal and vertical dimensions. Heat stress appeared to cause no changes in rifle aiming steadiness. The serial reaction test was not sensitive to heat or cold stress.

483. Pronko, N. H., & Leith, W. R. (U. Wichita, Kan.) Behavior under stress: a study of its disintegration. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 203-222. (Monogr. Suppl. 5.)—Ss were required to perform a series of specified switch and dial operations according to instructions which they were required to read aloud continuously under conditions of delayed auditory feedback. It was found that suddenly thrusting Ss into an unexpected stress situation for which they were unprepared had the greatest disrupting effect on behavior. A "planted leader" situation had less disastrous effects, but least behavioral disintegration occurred when Ss were prepared with adequate reactions for an emergency.—C. H. Ammons.

484. Rowe, Margaret Louise. Production of unfamiliar sounds as a function of preparatory cues and response reinforcement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2106-2107.—Abstract.

485. Smith, Orville Auverne, Jr. The quantification of drive II. Two methods of food privation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2585.—Abstract.

486. Spragg, S. D. S., & Devoe, D. B. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) The accuracy of control knob settings as a function of size of angle to be bisected, and type of end-point cue. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 25-28.—The accuracy with which Ss could bisect various angular extents by turning a knob was investigated as a function of three different kinds of end-point cue: auditory, visual, and tactual-kinesesthetic. It was found that relative accuracy was greater for the larger angles bisected, the mean CE (expressed as a percentage) being taken as the index of performance. No significant differences in accuracy were found among the three cues employed.—C. H. Ammons.

487. Szasz, Thomas S. The ego, the body, and pain. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 177-200.—The ego relates not only to internal and external objects but also to the body as an object. Pain as an affect, warning the ego of possible injury or loss to the body, is analogous to anxiety as a warning to the ego of the danger of interpersonal object loss. Pain may also warn against excessive stimulation. The ego's defenses against pain have not heretofore been considered in psychoanalysis. 57 references.—D. Prager.

488. Taylor, J. A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Effect of set for associated words on duration threshold. *Percept. Mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 131-134.—On two separate lists of 5 words of varying degrees of association with a given key word an experimental group ($N=25$), given the appropriate instructions, exhibited significantly lower threshold values for the associated words than did an uninformed control group ($N=25$). Some tendency was also noted for the magnitude of difference between groups to increase with degree of association to the key word but this was clear cut only in the case of the combined data.—C. H. Ammons.

489. Vianna Guerra, C. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) Notas sobre a dinâmica da motivação do comportamento. (Notes about the dynamics of the motivation of behaviour.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1955, 5 (No. 5-6), 17-26.—The author gives a summary of different concepts used in dynamic psychology. The discussion is centered around dif-

ferent types of motives: primary, secondary, physiological, social, habits, emotional tensions, etc. 15-item bibliography.—J. M. Salazar.

490. Watkins, Richard Walker. An investigation of the reliability of measures of gain. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2585-2586.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 60, 983)

LEARNING & MEMORY

491. Ammons, R. B., & Ammons, C. H. (Southern Universities Press, Grand Forks, N. D.) Some "knowledge of performance" concepts. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 65-66.—24 statements or organizing ideas, based on an extensive survey of research, are given.—J. Coulson.

492. Ammons, R. B., Ammons, C. H., & Morgan, R. L. Transfer of skill and decremental factors along the speed dimension in rotary pursuit. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 43.—40, 50, 60, and 70 rpm speeds were assigned to training and transfer periods of rotary pursuit practice to obtain all possible 16 combinations of speeds in 2 periods. These were presented under 3 different conditions of distribution of practice, making 48 sub-groups of 4 Ss each. The greater the task speed, the poorer the performance. When rate of final task was equal to or lower than the rates of the training tasks, transfer was directly proportional to the similarity between the two task rates. When final speed was great, all training speeds produced about the same time-on-target scores, but percentage transfer scores showed that the best training speed was slower than the final speed. Findings were independent of distribution effects. Data are discussed in terms of transfer theory.—J. Coulson.

493. Anderson, Scarvia B., & Ross, Sherman. (U. Maryland, College Park.) Memory for items in a matrix. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 595-604.—Various types of materials were presented in 5×5 matrices in order to discover what relationship, if any, existed between position in the matrix and rate of learning. The Ss, 5 navy enlisted men, were given 25 distributed trials on each of 5 kinds of material: letters, words, numbers, geometric figures, and symbols. The data justify the conclusion that positional relationships in such matrices condition the rate of learning. These positions are perhaps related to Ss' reading habits.—R. H. Waters.

494. Atkinson, John W. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.), & Raphelson, Alfred C. Individual differences in motivation and behavior in particular situations. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 349-363.—Strength of achievement motive was found to be positively related to recall of interrupted tasks when instructions were designed to arouse the expectancy that performance was instrumental to achievement but not when this expectancy was ruled out by instructions. Recall of interrupted tasks was found to be positively related to strength of motivation for social acceptance when the situational context reduced to a minimum the chance of anyone perceiving performance of the tasks as instrumental to achievement. But when, on another occasion, the same Ss were given explicit achievement-orienting instructions for performance of the Einstellung water-bottle problems and a simple response output task, both performance measures were found to be positively related to strength of

- achievement motive and unrelated to strength of affiliation.—M. O. Wilson.
495. Attneave, Fred. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Symmetry, information, and memory for patterns. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-29, 14 p.—Reprinted from *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 209-222 (see 30: 2342).
496. Bacon, Robert Sargent. Resistance to extinction of a learned fear drive as a function of being conditioned to a stimulus compound and to its elements. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2302-2303.—Abstract.
497. Battersby, W. S., Krieger, H. P., & Bender, M. B. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) Visual and tactile discrimination learning in patients with cerebral tumors. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 562-574.—A total of 69 patients with lesions in the temporo-occipital, parieto-occipital, or frontal lobe were given visual and tactile discrimination tests. No significant inter-group differences were found, although all groups were inferior to controls with infra-tentorial lesions. Since no significant differences between visual and tactile learning were found, it is concluded that performance was related to general mental status rather than to primary sensory defect.—R. H. Waters.
498. Battig, W. F., Nagel, E. H., & Brogden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The effects of error-magnification and marker-size on bidimensional compensatory tracking. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 585-594.—To test the hypothesis that tracking-error would first decrease and then increase as error-magnification varied from a small to a large amount, 120 Ss were given 15 1-min. trials in a 6×5 factorial design. The data obtained were fitted to parabolic regression equations, thus supporting the hypothesis.—R. H. Waters.
499. Bessette, Henry J. Learning as related to delusional and hallucinatory behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2572.—Abstract.
500. Bharucha-Reid, Rodabé P. (U. California, Berkeley.) Latent learning in earthworms. *Science*, 1956, 123, 222.—“Our hypothesis was that the animals confined to the maze for 20 hours prior to training with reinforcement would reach the criterion of seven successive correct responses (or more) out of ten trials in fewer runs than the animals that had had no previous maze experience.” “Six earthworms (*Lumbricus terrestris* L.) were used, three in the latent (L) group and three in the reinforced (R) group.” “The *t* test substantiated (at the 0.01 confidence level) our initial hypothesis that the L group would learn more rapidly than the R group.”—S. J. Lachman.
501. Bilodeau, Edward A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Variations in knowledge of component performance and its effect upon part-part and part-whole relations. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1956, No. AFPTRC-TN-56-36, 10 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 215-224 (see 30: 4098).
502. Blair, Francis Xavier. A study of the visual memory of deaf and hearing children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2304.—Abstract.
503. Boltuck, Charles Joseph. Effect of delay of reinforcement on acquisition and extinction measures. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2573.—Abstract.
504. Boyle, Raymond Edward. The effects of two schedules of primary reinforcement on the potency of secondarily reinforcing cues. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2305-2306.—Abstract.
505. Brand, H., & Cohen, B. H. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) ‘Figural goodness,’ stimulus dimensions, and accuracy of recall. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 143-146.—6 12-dot forms were shown to Ss ($N = 117$) for 6 sec., and an immediate memory test for dot location in each of the forms administered. It was found that more information was obtained from rectangular forms than from straight line forms. No effect due to position of the stimuli was obtained. Results indicate that compounding of stimulus dimensions facilitates recall, and ‘figural goodness’ in terms of enclosed space as compared with a straight line produces more stable memory traces.—C. H. Ammons.
506. Caldwell, Willard E., & Floyd, John P. The performance of albino mice in the maze situation with stimulation of the vestibular sense as motivation and its relative absence as reinforcement. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 215-223.—“In this experiment an experimental group of mice ran a circular maze which was rotated at 30 revolutions per minute, and which had a stationary goal box. The control group ran the same maze, except that it was not rotated. . . . The experimental group took more time than the control group. . . . The experimental group made more errors than the control group. . . .”—Z. Luria.
507. Caldwell, Willard E., & Ostrich, Ralph. The performance of albino mice in the maze situation utilizing gravitation and the vestibular sense as motivation. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 207-213.—“Twenty-four albino mice were used in this experiment: 12 of them were used as experimental subjects and subjected to an inclined maze of 21 degrees in relation to the horizontal table upon which it was situated, and 12 of the mice were designated as control animals and were allowed to run the maze lying flat on the table.” In mean time and mean errors, the experimental mice are higher than the control mice.—Z. Luria.
508. Caldwell, Willard E., & Richmond, R. George. The utilization of light avoidance as motivation in the investigation of perceptual differentiation in the pigeon. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 293-299.—“Results of this experiment indicate that light avoidance can be used as motivation in perceptual discrimination problems with the pigeon. In this connection wide individual differences were produced in discrimination and some behavioral phenomena were suggestive of pathological changes which might merit further experimentation.”—Z. Luria.
509. Calvin, A. D., Clifford, L. T., Clifford, B., Bolden, L., & Harvey, J. (Michigan State U., E. Lansing.) Experimental validation of conditioned inhibition. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 51-56.—24 naive albino rats were run down a straight alley 30 trials a day. Half were fed 10 gm. per day and half 12. Half were run under spaced conditions and half under massed. All Ss stopped running although they were rewarded on every trial. Drive level was sig-

nificantly related to days to extinction, and massing of trials was significantly related to running time. Implications of these findings were discussed.—C. H. Ammons.

510. Carlton, Peter Lynn. The effect of time of food deprivation on selective learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2306.—Abstract.

511. Cromwell, Rue LeVelle. The effects of expectancy and reinforcement value in choice behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2293.—Abstract.

512. Czeh, Robert Stephen. Performance in eyelid conditioning as a function of the intensity of the unconditioned stimulus in prior conditioning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2307-2308.—Abstract.

513. Day, R. H. (U. Sydney, Australia.) A note on reaction times during a difficult tracking task. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 135-139.—As a result of display variations, changes were noted in performance on the primary (tracking) component of a complex task. No changes were observed, however, in reaction time scores on the secondary component. These findings are consistent with the results of an earlier study.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

514. DeLong, Arthur R. (Michigan State U., E. Lansing.) Learning. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 438-452.—A review of 136 studies completed during 1952-1955 on learning theory, teaching methods in relation to learning outcomes, measurement of learning outcomes, and the role of the learner in the learning process. In view of the great increase in publications in this field and the more frequent use of the results of research by educators, it would be desirable for learning-research experts to adopt "a universally acceptable definition of learning" which would be very helpful in the clarification of a number of issues.—W. W. Brickman.

515. Denny, M. R., & Behan, R. A. (Michigan State U., East Lansing.) Conditioned hunger drive or conditioned approach? *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 194.—The results are viewed most parsimoniously as supporting the conditioned approach hypothesis and are in agreement with those of other studies which fail to support the secondary drive hypothesis.—C. H. Ammons.

516. Denny, M. R., & Reisman, J. M. (Michigan State U., East Lansing.) Negative transfer as a function of manifest anxiety. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 73-75.—64 Ss were selected from the highest and lowest 20% on the Taylor Scale of Manifest Anxiety. Ss sorted cards onto a board divided into quadrants, each of which represented a suit. After 15 trials, the board was rotated 90° and 3 interference trials followed. Significant differences were found between anxiety groups in the amount of interference manifested on the second and third interference trials. There were no significant sex differences on these trials, but only on the first interference trial. Results were interpreted by utilizing the notion of a threshold in the elicitation of interfering responses.—C. H. Ammons.

517. Denny, M. Ray, & King, Gerald F. Differential response learning on the basis of differential size of reward. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 317-320.—Four rats learned to approach the side of

the T-maze associated with the large reward, and then learned a reversal of this habit on the same basis. Present results confirm those of Festinger. . . .—Z. Luria.

518. Detabel, Marvin H., & Stolurow, Lawrence M. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Stimulus sequence and concept learning. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1956, No. AFPTRC-TN-56-79, 7 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1956, 51, 34-40 (see 30: 6846).

519. Dinsmoor, J. A., & Campbell, S. L. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Escape-from-shock training following exposure to inescapable shock. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 43-49.—The effects of exposing rats to nonterminable shock on their subsequent utilization of bar pressing as a means of terminating shock were studied. Findings were: (1) 15-min. prior exposure significantly delayed the first press in training and significantly reduced the number of presses within a 35-min. session; and (2) 15-min. exposure between training and extinction altered the shape rather than the initial slope of the extinction curves, producing a significantly more rapid decline in the rate of pressing. These results indicate that competing behavior is acquired when no authorized escape response is available, and this interferes with the escape response strength.—C. H. Ammons.

520. Doty, Larry A. The relation of Hibicon and electroshock to conditioned avoidance learning in the white rat. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2582.—Abstract.

521. Drever, James. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Early learning and the perception of space. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 605-614.—Seventy-four Ss divided into matched groups of early, late blind, and sighted were given tactile-kinesthetic tests of figure-recognition, spatial orientation, figure-classification, and the perception of straightness. The blind were superior to the sighted in all save the figure-recognition test. The late blind were superior to the early blind only in figure-recognition and spatial orientation, in the remaining tests the two blind groups were approximately equal. The results give only indirect support to Hebb's distinction between early and late learning.—R. H. Waters.

522. Eayrs, J. T., & Lishman, W. A. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) The maturation of behaviour in hypothyroidism and starvation. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 17-24.—Albino rats made hypothyroid during infancy were compared with normal and starved litter-mates on a series of developmental and learning tasks. Hypothyroid animals were more severely retarded than starved, although both groups were slower in development than the normal controls. Starved rats subsequently restored to an adequate diet did as well as normal controls on maze-learning tasks. 23 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

523. Farr, R. G., Dey, M. K., & Block, E. (U. Louisville, Ky.) The airplane control test: a compensatory pursuit task. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 77-80.—An apparatus for studying the acquisition and retention of a compensatory pursuit skill is described. A model airplane mounted on a pedestal is given 3-dimensional movement either by S's pedal and stick controls, a motor-cam assembly, or both. S must counteract the mechanically-induced move-

ment of the plane by his controls, while a clock records time the plane is kept straight and level during 1-min. periods. Acquisition of the skill is rapid, with distributed practice giving superior performance, and there is no appreciable loss of the skill over periods up to one month.—C. H. Ammons.

524. Farr, R. G., Russell, C. H., & Marion, R., Jr. (U. Louisville, Ky.) Apparatus for studying serial motor learning. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 93-96.—The apparatus, developed for studying the learning of a serial motor skill, consists of a large panel upon which are mounted 17 different common items to be manipulated in a fixed order. The presence of an illuminated red light indicates that the movements are correct. Performance can be recorded as time to manipulate a series of items and as errors made. There seemed to be no important loss of the skill over no-practice periods up to one day, and little difference in difficulty among 3 sequences. Odd-even reliability of time-per-trial scores was 0.88.—C. H. Ammons.

525. Fattu, Nicholas; Auble, Donavon, & Mesh, Edmund V. Partial reinforcement in a bar-pressing situation with preschool children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 251-255.—Using 33½%, 50% and 100% reinforcement schedules with preschool S's, the authors found no differences in resistance to extinction.—Z. Luria.

526. Fitts, Paul M., & Deininger, Richard L. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) S-R compatibility: correspondence among paired elements within stimulus and response codes. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-63, 10 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 483-492 (see 29: 6843).

527. Fletcher, Richard M. Profile analysis and its effect on learning when used to shorten recorded film commentaries. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-55, 26 p.—An experiment reveals that economies without loss of effectiveness can be achieved for production of film commentaries and other instructional material by means of profile analysis.—R. Tyson.

528. Franks, Cyril M. Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of drugs. The influence of sodium amytal on behavior, with special reference to eyelid conditioning. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26 (Inset), 7.—Abstract.

529. Gentry, George; Kaplan, Sylvan J., & Iscoe, Ira. Studies in abstractive generalization: comparisons between various human age groups and monkeys on similar learning tasks. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1956, No. 55-83, 9 p.—119 subjects, including groups of monkeys, human adults, and 4-, 6-, and 12-year-old children, were tested on two types of learning tasks. One task could be solved only by use of rote memory; the other could be solved either by that method or by the application of the principle of common feature which was integral to the task. The results demonstrated that all human subjects were able to employ the principle of solution to effectively facilitate rate of learning. The monkeys did not learn one task more rapidly than the other.

530. Góes Sobrinho, Faria. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) A dinâmica nervosa da aprendizagem.

(The nervous dynamics of learning.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1955, 5 (No. 3-4), 1-10.—A formulation of the underlying neurological mechanism of learning is presented. According to the author, the established colloidal (cytoplasmatic) configurations, resulting from learning, are undone, almost immediately by the chemo-electric activity of the neurone. To have a repetition of the colloidal configuration identical situations and stimuli are needed. Once the organic structures are re-made, they produce the same reactions of sensibility and suggest the previously learned behaviour.—J. M. Salazar.

531. Gomes Penna, Antonio. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) Algumas notas sobre os fundamentos da teoria gestaltista da aprendizagem. (Some notes about the fundamentals of the Gestalt theory of learning.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1955, 5 (No. 5-6), 1-4.—The integrative function of Gestalt theory has been, according to the author, put to work in the area of learning by Wertheimer in distinguishing between meaningless and meaningful situations. Learning in meaningless situations will follow the repetition model favored by behaviourists; while learning in meaningful situations will follow the insight model more favoured by the Gestalt school itself.—J. M. Salazar.

532. Gomulicki, B. R. (Oxford U., Eng.) Individual differences in recall. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 387-400.—"Ss were found to be bimodally distributed with respect to a relative preference for changes or for omissions when verbatim recall was impossible, but normally distributed with respect to all other measures obtainable by a word count of the reproductions. The results were regarded as confirming the existence of two distinct recall types, and, in view of the nature of the basic difference between them, 'changers' and 'condensers' were suggested as appropriate designations."—M. O. Wilson.

533. Goodnow, Jaqueline Jarrett. (Walter Reed Army Inst. Res., Washington, D. C.) Response sequences in a pair of two-choice probability situations. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 624-630.—"The hypothesis tested was that recency-effects (prediction of event B after event A in a two-choice situation) in response-sequences differ with the particular stimulus-material and the way the problem is presented to S." A pair of two-choice tasks were presented, matched save for the fact that one was presented as a gambling task and the other as a problem-solving task, with varying event-probabilities and records of sequential choices obtained. No recency-effects were found in the second and negative recency-effects were found in the first, thus supporting the hypothesis.—R. H. Waters.

534. Greene, John Thomas. Performance in the runway as a function of the percentage of reinforced trials. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2309.—Abstract.

535. Guild, Robert Earl. An investigation of the conditions necessary for the establishment of food or water-directed behavior in satiated rats. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2309-2310.—Abstract.

536. Hall, J. F., & Treichler, F. R. (Pennsylvania State U., University Park.) Transfer of training in a perceptual discrimination task. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 107-108.—The ease or difficulty of the

training task does not appear to be an important variable in determining transfer effects in 3-digit and 9-digit number discrimination.—C. H. Ammons.

537. Heilizer, Fred; Axelrod, Howard S., & Cowen, Emory L. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) The correlates of manifest anxiety in paired associate learning. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 463-474.—"It was concluded that these findings are inconsistent with earlier data reported from the Iowa laboratory and with present deductions based on Hullian learning theory. Several explanations were advanced in an attempt to account for these discrepancies." 14 references.—M. O. Wilson.

538. Howarth, Edgar. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) Some aspects of stimulus convergence behaviour in the rat. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 163-168.—"Ten albino rats were first trained to discriminate a triangle from a square. Then the apex of the triangle was broadened through four further stages so as to increase the difficulty of the discrimination. This procedure resulted in the accentuation of individual differences whereby it was seen that faster learning rats were slower in making their choice, and vice-versa. The results do not appear to favour the reinforcement gradient theory which would predict that albino rats within a close temporal gradient should learn more quickly than those beyond five or ten seconds."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

539. Jacobs, Durand Frank. Memory for anxiety-provoking words as measured in a forced recall situation: a comparative study of a normal and a neurotic group. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2576-2577.—Abstract.

540. James, W. T. The behavior of the opossum in the Guthrie-Horton puzzle box. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 203-206.—"On the basis of the photographs there seemed to be no doubt that the opossum learned within a relatively short time to operate the Guthrie-Horton puzzle box. . . . The animal seemed to be using rather specific patterns of movement since the majority of the pictures show the animal facing the door with the body either pushing back, or leaning against the pole."—Z. Luria.

541. Jayaswal, Sita Ram. Adult recall of early memories. *Uttara Bharati*, 1955, 2, 69-74.—(See *Child Developm. Abstr.*, 1955, 29(5 & 6), abs. 511.)

542. Kaplan, Sylvan J., & Melching, William H. Transfer of training from food reward to shock avoidance. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1956, No. 55-82, 5 p.—The experiment was designed to determine if monkeys could learn a series of paired discriminations more rapidly if they received training on the first pair of the series in a food reward apparatus prior to being trained on the entire series on a shock avoidance apparatus. Results support the position that such special "pre-training" facilitates learning in the shock avoidance device.

543. Katz, Sanford. An experimental evaluation of the stimulus generalization interpretation of the partial reinforcement extinction effect. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2583.—Abstract.

544. Ketchel, Rhoda Gwen. Recognition speed as a function of frequency, anxiety, and shock. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2311.—Abstract.

545. Kresse, Frederick H., Peterson, Robert M., & Grant, David A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.)

Multiple response transfer as a function of supplementary training with verbal schematic aids. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-34, 10 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 381-390 (see 29: 6408).

546. L'Abate, L. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Transfer and manifest anxiety in paired associate learning. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 119-126.—The relationship between anxiety level and transfer of training in a paired-associate learning situation. The prediction that high anxiety Ss would show greater positive and greater negative transfer than low-anxiety Ss was confirmed for male Ss, but low anxiety female Ss performed similarly to high-anxiety males. Results were discussed in terms of experimental methodology and the assumptions underlying the use of anxiety as a motivational variable.—C. H. Ammons.

547. Leary, R. W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The rewarded, the unrewarded, the chosen, and the unchosen. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 91-97.—When a chosen correct or incorrect object was paired with a new object, there was a high positive transfer. When an unchosen negative object was paired with a new object, there was a tendency to choose the former. Although there was somewhat better retention of positive than negative objects, this may be attributed to unequal selection in the learning trials.—C. H. Ammons.

548. Leuba, Clarence. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) Conditioning during hypnosis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 256-259.—It is held that alleged conditionings under hypnosis are essentially similar to post-hypnotic suggestions, because post-hypnotic suggestions are themselves examples of conditioning. There is a brief discussion of how this hypothesis might be tested.—E. G. Aiken.

549. Levin, Edward Samuel. Individually determined personal involvement as a determinant of recognition threshold and recall of meaningful verbal stimuli. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2577.—Abstract.

550. Levine, S. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago.) The effects of a strong irrelevant drive on learning. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 29-33.—In 2 studies, the groups trained while simultaneously hungry and thirsty were significantly retarded in learning the correct response. Further, Group H & T trained to obtain food made significantly fewer errors than Group T & H who were trained to obtain water. Conclusions are: (1) The effect of a strong irrelevant drive is to retard performance. (2) There exists a differential effect of a combined hunger and thirst drive depending on whether the animal is trained to obtain food or water.—C. H. Ammons.

551. Levine, Seymour; Chevalier, Jacques A., & Korchin, Sheldon J. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago.) The effects of early shock and handling on later avoidance learning. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 475-493.—"The major results revealed that the No-Handling group (rats) was significantly inferior in its ability to learn the task as compared with the other two groups. These Ss also took longer to make their first avoidance response and required more pushing during the early stages of learning. The Shock and No-Shock groups did not differ in their initial behavior in the test situation nor in their performance

early in learning. In the over-all measures of learning the Shock group was significantly poorer than the No-Shock group. The Shock Ss were also more resistant to extinction." 31 references.—M. O. Wilson.

552. London, I. D. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Parametric determinations for ideal retention curves derived on an assumption of equipotentiality. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 17-20.—On the basis of certain assumptions concerning engram-units and the sub-units constituting them, predictions can be made about the mathematical form of the retention curve to be associated with the resultant engram-complex or assemblage. It is shown how values of parameters can be calculated, thus indicating the number of engram-subunits constituting the engram-unit in any given case and the maximum number of the former which may be rendered non-participant without alienating participation of the latter in the larger engram-complex.—C. H. Ammons.

553. McGuigan, F. J. (Hollins Coll., Va.), & MacCaslin, Eugene F. Whole and part methods in learning a perceptual motor skill. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 658-661.—The skill was rifle marksmanship. A total of 348 infantry trainees were employed. The whole method of learning was generally superior to the part method for both slow and sustained firing. The data suggest that the superiority of the whole method for slow firing results from the fact that it involves distributed practice.—R. H. Waters.

554. Miller, Jerome Stanley. The relationship of patterns of reinforcing behavior to personal influence. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2296-2297.—Abstract.

555. Modrick, John Anthony. The role of instructions and differential reward in human learning with partial reinforcement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2313.—Abstract.

556. Morrell, Frank; Roberts, Lamar, & Jasper, Herbert H. (McGill U., Montreal.) Effect of focal epileptogenic lesions and their ablation upon conditioned electrical responses of the brain in the monkey. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1956, 8, 217-236.—"It is concluded that a discharging lesion causes marked impairment of a given sensory system to function normally in a specific conditioning process which involves establishing temporary connections with another part of the brain."—R. J. Ellingson.

557. Nefzger, Merl Dean. Exploratory studies of the secondary reinforcing properties of stimuli associated with shock reduction. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2313-2314.—Abstract.

558. Newman, John Robert. Stimulus generalization of an instrumental response as a function of drive strength. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2314.—Abstract.

559. Newton, John Milton. Interlist similarities and point of interpolation in retroactive inhibition of verbal associations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2314-2315.—Abstract.

560. Newton, K. R. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) Visual recognition thresholds and learning. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 81-87.—60 Ss were required to identify from a longer list, words previously learned with reward, punishment, or neither. Fewer errors for more familiar words occurred. The more similar the added words, the greater the number of errors

during recognition. Fewer errors were made by the rewarded and ignored Ss than by the punished Ss. It was concluded that visual recognition thresholds are learned.—C. H. Ammons.

561. Noble, Clyde E. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) Compound trial-and-error learning as a function of response availability (N_R). *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-76, 4 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 93-96 (see 29: 8393).

562. Noble, Clyde E. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) The effect of familiarization upon serial verbal learning. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-77, 6 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 333-338 (see 30: 546).

563. Nygaard, John Emil. Cue and contextual stimulus intensity in discrimination learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2315.—Abstract.

564. Oléron, Geneviève. Récents travaux sur le transfert. (Recent research in transfer.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 361-379.—The author reviews the subject critically under these headings: transfer and similarity of tasks, transfer and difficulty of the task, transfer and duration of initial learning, transfer and comprehension, theoretical aspects concerning transfer. Familiarity with the task may have both facilitating and inhibiting effects. Tasks themselves can not be described by their external aspects alone; the mechanisms of the adjustments they require must be known as well. 28 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

565. Premack, David. Influence of prior learning of one discrimination component on learning of the second component when the two components are presented in combination. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2584-2585.—Abstract.

566. Radlow, Robert. The relation of some measures of ability to measures of learning from sound motion pictures. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-58, 14 p.—"High verbal comprehension, general reasoning, and spatial orientation" proved indicative of "superior film learners." Training films should be adapted to their audiences' characteristics.—R. Tyson.

567. Rigby, W. K., & Rigby, M. K. (V. A. Hosp., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.) Reinforcement and frequency as factors in tachistoscopic thresholds. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 29-35.—Using a Latin Square design, duplicate groups of 30 children were trained to attach positive, negative, and neutral values to letters by a block throwing game in which they won or lost tokens. Significant contributions to the total variance were found for reinforcement and for letters. Tachistoscopic thresholds were related to positive reinforcement, and no differences were found among letters with negative value, neutral value, and letters absent in the training series. Findings were consistent with results from matched control Ss who had no experimental experience with the letters. Results are interpreted as supporting the efficacy of positive reinforcement over and above that of frequency alone in altering perceptual thresholds.—C. H. Ammons.

568. Ritchie, M. L., & Muckler, F. A. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Retroaction as a function of discrimination and motor variables. *USAF Person.*

Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep., 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-80, 7 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 409-415 (see 29: 6872).

569. Rockway, Marty R. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) The effect of variations in control-display during training on transfer to a "high" ratio. *USAF WADC Tech Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-366, iv, 13 p.—One of the parameters of continuous control systems that appears to have relevance for transfer of training is control-display ratio. This study was designed to investigate the relationship between amount of transfer of a tracking skill and degree of similarity between training and test ratios. The findings indicate that the more similar the training and test ratios the greater the transfer. However, the transfer effects were very transitory and significant differences disappeared by the 2nd test trial.—R. T. Cave.

570. Scott, Thurman C. Time records in human maze learning and their comparison with maze records. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 265-275.—After a study of 230 human S's on the learning of T-type stylus mazes, the author concludes that the "best results can be obtained by combining and comparing time and error records. In the present article, savings due to retention and recognition of maze patterns and to practice effect are equally well shown by time as by errors."—Z. Luria.

571. Sears, Alden B. (U. Denver, Colo.) A comparison of hypnotic and waking learning of the International Morse Code. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 215-221.—A group learning the Morse code under hypnosis were compared with a matched group learning under the conscious state after 10, 20, and 30 hours of practice. Testing was carried out in the waking state for all subjects. The difference in number of errors between the two groups continued to increase with more practice, until by 30 hours the group learning under hypnosis was making significantly fewer errors.—E. G. Aiken.

572. Shanklin, Henry Davis, III. Inhibition as a factor in serial learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2316.—Abstract.

573. Spence, Kenneth W. Behavior theory and conditioning. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1956. vii, 262 p. \$4.50.—After a brief history of experimental psychology, presents evidence for an extension of Hullian learning theory. The relationship between theory and experiment is emphasized with the methodological problems involved in the concepts of reinforcement and motivation given special attention. The theoretical model developed from experiments in conditioning and instrumental learning is then applied to selective and paired-associate learning.—J. Arbit.

574. Sperry, R. W. (Calif. Inst. Tech., Pasadena, Calif.) On the neural basis of the conditioned response. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 41-44.—After outlining some of the explanatory advantages of the concept of a dynamic brain trace, the writer postulates as an essential part of the conditioning process "the neural counterparts and derivatives of the psychological expectancies and anticipatory sets." These facilitatory and inhibitory sets then act to couple stimulus consequences with responses. Long-term retention requires some permanent type of neural trace, but one which is functionally concerned

more with arousal of the 'set' process than with specific stimulus-response connections. Implications of this point of view are discussed.—L. I. O'Kelly.

575. Stein, Larry. The classical conditioning of the consummatory response as a determinant of instrumental performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2316.—Abstract.

576. Steinberg, Hannah, & Summerfield, A. Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of drugs. Effects of Nitrous Oxide on learning and retention. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 6-7.—Abstract

577. Taylor, Janet A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.), & Chapman, Jean P. Anxiety and the learning of paired associates. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 671.—Two groups of 17 Ss each, one scoring high, the other low, on the Manifest Anxiety Scale were given the task of learning 8 pairs of nonsense syllables. The high anxiety group were superior to the low anxiety group. One implication is that response-competition (controlled in this study) is a factor in the interaction of anxiety-level and performance.—R. H. Waters.

578. Walters, C. Etta. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) The application of the overload principle to the learning of motor skill. *Amer. J. Occup. Therap.*, 1956, 10(1), 1-6.—A group of 18 women was studied experimentally with regard to the effect of stress on the learning of two sensory motor skills. It was found that (1) "greater skill can be attained by practicing under stress than in a non-stressful situation." (2) Indirect training under stress proved to be as effective as direct training in non-stress situations. Finally, (3) "In highly motivated groups self-pacing is as effective in learning as pacing to an outside stimulus."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

579. Weaver, John, Jr. Discrimination learning as a function of differential preliminary training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2586.—Abstract.

580. Weiss, B. (SAM, USAF, Randolph Field, Tex.) The effects of various morphine-N-allylnormorphine ratios on behavior. *Arch. int. Pharmacodyn.*, 1956, 105, 381-388.—Behavioral criteria were used to gauge some of the side effects in rats of various mixtures of morphine and nalorphine. (Nalorphine is a potent morphine antagonist.) The behavioral criteria were rate and distribution of lever-pressing responses on a 3-min. fixed-interval reinforcement schedule in the Skinner box. Nalorphine was found to impair performance in two ways. First, it produced a depression in response rate. Second, it interfered with the temporal discrimination behavior associated with fixed-interval reinforcement by inducing a more even distribution of responses between reinforcements, whereas placebos led to an increasing response rate as the end of the interval was neared.—B. Weiss.

581. Wilkinson, Frank Ray, & Cargill, Dallas Wayne. (Brigham Young U., Provo, Utah.) Repression elicited by story material based on the Oedipus complex. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 209-214.—Two stories, "one based on the Oedipus complex as distorted in a dream and the other similar in structure but without the Oedipus symbolism . . . were presented to groups of male and female subjects . . . who read the stories and later attempted to

reproduce them." The pattern of selective forgetting which occurred, "may be identified with repression. The pattern of repression found . . . indicates the operation of personality factors analogous to if not identical with the Oedipus complex."—J. C. Franklin.

(See also abstract 349)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

582. Bruner, Jerome S. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*), Goodnow, Jacqueline J., & Austin, George A. **A study of thinking.** New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1956. xi, 330 p. \$5.50.—The first 3 chapters discuss the nature of categorizing activity and its relation to inferential and cognitive activity in general. Concept attainment is defined as the process of finding attributes which define exemplars of categories. Chapters 4-7 report the results of some 20 experiments concerned with the conditions of concept attainment. In particular, the effect of "selection strategy" (the order in which hypotheses are tested), and "reception strategy" (the procedure of interpreting tests of hypotheses) is investigated, as well as the behavior of subjects in attaining "disjunctive" concepts and in learning to categorize when the cues are probabilistic rather than all-or-none. There is an appendix on language and categories by Roger W. Brown, separately abstracted (see 31: 946). 220-item bibliography.—J. B. Carroll.

583. Clair, Dean James. **Conscious but unexpressed thought responses in discussion class.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2567-2568.—Abstract.

584. Dorsey, J. M. **Consciousness.** *Samiksa*, 1955, 9, 197-231.—"Attention," "awareness," and "consciousness" are used interchangeably for the purpose of designating a "hypercathexis of mental material with the all-synthesizing property of selfness." "Consciousness reports living self-awareness." "Awareness of mental sequences . . . enables one to renounce misbehavior and to exercise well behavior." "In all mental weakness and illness the one and only desideratum is (self) consciousness." Contrary to Plato, "continual being and never becoming is the sole form of existence."—D. Prager.

585. Fréi, Gebhard. **D'une série de rêves d'un théologien.** (Dreams sequence of a theologian.) *Psyché*, Paris, 1954, 9, 445-461.—The author analyses, from a Jungian point of view, a sequence of dreams of a student priest, concluding that certain persons can be guided in the direction of their religious life by the unconscious material revealed clearly in their dreams. He stresses that, in these cases, the analyst must be more careful than ever of not intervening directly in the development of the analysis. German summary:—M. D. Stein.

586. Frosch, John. **Dream studies.** *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 186-201.—10 papers dealing with dream theory are reviewed. While none of them represents a radical change in theory, there is a trend toward emphasizing how "day residue" contributes to an understanding of symbols in dreams as well as to the nature of dream work. Relationships between sleep and the dream are discussed in two papers.—F. Costin.

587. Goldbeck, Robert Arthur. **The half-split technique applied to problem-solving tasks of**

varied complexity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2308-2309.—Abstract.

588. Gomes Penna, Antonio. (*U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.*) **Contribuições do gestaltismo ao estudo de pensamento.** (Contributions of the Gestalt movement to the study of thought.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1955, 5 (No. 3-4), 11-14.—The contributions of the Gestalt school to the study of thought are reviewed, especially its breaking away from the dualist scheme of forms of knowledge, and the conceptualizing of thinking and perceiving as different aspects of the same process.—J. M. Salazar.

589. Hoover, Keith Kindell. **An operational measurement of differential contact with reality in a normal population.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2288-2289.—Abstract.

590. Junger, Georg. **Der Traumrhythmus; Ergebnisse einer statistischen Untersuchung.** (The dream rhythm; results of a statistical investigation.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 297-308.—The author kept records of his own dreams and noted the rhythmical recurrences of their contents within one year and on similar dates in subsequent years. It is claimed that it should be possible to compute future recurrences of certain contents. English and French summaries.—K. F. Muenzinger.

591. Layard, John. **Boar-sacrifice.** *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1956, 1, 7-31.—The dream of a young male schizophrenic, containing an episode with a wild boar, is analyzed. After a detailed description and interpretation of boar-sacrifice in Malekula, the author interprets the dream in light of the symbolic significance of the boar both in Malekula culture and in mythology in general. 18 references.—O. Strunk, Jr.

592. McKellar, Peter, & Simpson, Lorna. **Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of drugs. Effects of mescaline on human thinking.** *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 7.—Abstract.

593. Morgan, A. B. (*Aptitude Assoc., Merrifield, Va.*) **Sex differences in adults on a test of logical reasoning.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 227-230.—The Morgan Test of Logical Reasoning, which is entirely verbal in form, was given to 133 males and 35 females. All Ss were in their 20s and applicants for government employment. All had the BA or BS degree but no other, and none had had any training in formal logic. No significant difference was found between the mean scores of males and females on this test, nor between the distribution and variation of scores.—C. H. Ammons.

594. Oléron, Pierre. **La résolution des problèmes et la rigidité mentale.** (Problem solution and mental rigidity.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 79-101.—39 studies are critically reviewed. With 3 exceptions which appeared in *Année psychol.*, all of them were published in American journals.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

595. Reynolds, William F., & Stacey, Chalmers L. **A comparison of normals and subnormals in mirror drawing.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 301-308.—"With respect to speed in mirror drawing, the normals, in almost all instances, performed at a higher level than the subnormals. . . . (No) consistent sex differences (were found) in any of the groups. Time scores followed the IQ differentiation. . . ." Sub-

normals tended to score with greater variation.—Z. Luria.

596. Rodgin, David W. A factor analytic study of fallacies in logical thinking. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2290.—Abstract.

597. Suppa de Pelli, Teresa. Experiencias sobre expresión plástica infantil. (Children's experiences in plastic expression.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1955, 6(11-12), 115-118.—An exhortation is made to allow children to express their dreams and phantasies through the manipulation of plastic material.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

(See also abstract 171)

INTELLIGENCE

598. Bhatia, C. M. (*Bureau Psychol., Allahabad, India.*) Performance tests of intelligence under Indian conditions. New York: Oxford University Press, 1955. xi, 131 p. \$2.65.—Report of the standardization of a battery of 5 performance tests using 1,154 boys, CA 11-18, 512 of which were illiterate. All subjects were residents of U. P. Province in India. 48-item bibliography.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

599. Miner, John Burnham. Verbal ability in the United States. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2326-2327.—Abstract.

600. Munro, Helle Kehlet. On the effect of Suavitil (Benzilic acid diethylaminoethylester hydrochloride) on the higher mental functions of normal subjects. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 721-728.—Subjects were 8 young healthy adults of both sexes. No effect could be seen on the ordinary intellectual functioning, but some highly organized functions related to registration of a situation simultaneously with the attention to a task appeared somewhat impaired.—D. Prager.

(See also abstract 1239)

PERSONALITY

601. Amatora, Mary. (*St. Francis Coll., Fort Wayne, Ind.*) Comparisons in personality self-evaluation. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 315-321.—"To compare self-evaluations in personality of both teachers and pupils, 100 teachers, 500 boys, and 500 girls were asked to give self-judgments on 22 scales of as many personality variables. The results" indicate "teachers' self opinion to be higher than boys' self-estimates on all scales, and higher than girls' self-ratings on all but three scales." The self-ratings of girls are "higher than boys' self-estimates on all but three scales; and, lower than teachers' self-judgments on all but three scales." 22 references.—J. C. Franklin.

602. Aronson, Carolyn Esther. The relation between self-concept and reaction to stress. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2285-2286.—Abstract.

603. Blank, L. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) Methodological difficulties in constructing a rigidity scale. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 103-110.—Part I presents the development of a rigidity scale which avoids methodological difficulties of low reliability, sample loss due to arithmetical error and indirect rather than direct solution to control problems, and insufficient number of control problems. In Part II the scale was ad-

ministered to 97 Ss with a sample loss of 9% and indirect scores sufficient to establish a rigidity scale. Females responded differently from chance expectancy on Einstellung effect.—C. H. Ammons.

604. Cattell, Raymond B. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*), & Baggeley, Andrew R. The objective measurement of attitude motivation: development and evaluation of principles and devices. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 401-423.—Objective devices used were derived from principles of motivation embodied in theory or previous experimentation. A. F. cadets or students served as subjects. The principal factors revealed were: (1) spontaneous, unconstrained, transient, not-long-circuited interests, (2) ego component, adjusted to superego and reality demands, (3) unrealized superego, (4) biological interest, and (5) interest component from repressed complexes. The implications of these findings are discussed. 33 references.—M. O. Wilson.

605. Davids, Anthony. (*Brown U., Providence, R. I.*) Personality dispositions, word frequency and word association. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 328-338.—"On the basis of these findings, we must draw the conclusion that frequency per se is not a crucial variable or significant determinant of the number of associations S's give in response to verbal stimuli." The implications of the findings are discussed.—M. O. Wilson.

606. de la Fuente-Muniz, Ramón. (*Nat. U. Mexico, Mexico City.*) Fromm's approach to the study of personality. *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 7-14.—Freud's biological and Fromm's social views of human behavior are set forth and contrasted.—L. A. Pennington.

607. De Sauvage Nolting, W. J. J. Grenzen der Libido. (Boundaries of the libido.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1956, 11, 158-173.—It is stressed, that the individual libido-energy is restricted within certain boundaries, and that, similar to the internal organs, the libido can exert its vitality only in a certain measure, and never pass a certain maximum.—R. H. Houwink.

608. Didato, S. V., & Kennedy, T. M. (*Loyola U., Chicago.*) Masculinity-femininity and personal values. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 231-250. Ss were given the MMPI and the Allport, Vernon, Lindzey Study of Values. The "masculine" males and "feminine" males differed on all 6 values, the "feminine" males being higher on aesthetic and religious values than the "masculine" males. It is concluded that value systems are closely related to more basic elements of personality.—C. H. Ammons.

609. Faust, Verne. A study of the relationship between self-concept discrepancies and personal adjustment. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2468-2469.—Abstract.

610. French, Elizabeth G. (*Lackland AFB, Tex.*) Interrelation among some measures of rigidity under stress and nonstress conditions. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-59, 5 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 114-118 (see 30: 4185).

611. Garcia, Louise A. (*Central State Coll., Wilberforce, Ohio.*) Good health: the basis of integrated personality. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(2), 58-67.—The role of health in personality development is

discussed within the context of current trends in health education and improvement.—E. P. Hollander.

612. Hart, Henry Harper. **The meaning of passivity.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 595-611.—Passivity is unhealthy only when it impairs adaptation. Passivity is a drive and a defense. Passivity is greatest in the early oral stage. Prolonged dependence on mother makes for passivity. Passivity can be a defense against aggression and aggression can be a defense against passivity. Thought is the antithesis to passivity. Women's passivity is only phasic and introductory since her most important biological satisfactions are active and creative. Any event or illness which withdraws the libido from muscular activity to the viscera or g-i tract tends to increase passivity.—D. Prager.

613. Heathers, Glen. **Acquiring dependence and independence: A theoretical orientation.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 277-291.—"This paper defines certain dependence-independence aspects of personality and outlines how they may be learned. . . . (The) distinction is made between instrumental dependence (needs for help) and emotional dependence (needs for reassurance, affection or approval). Similarly, instrumental independence is distinguished from emotional independence. Emotional independence is defined to include self-assertive needs to master tasks and to dominate other people."—Z. Luria.

614. Helson, Harry. (U. Texas, Austin.) **An experimental approach to personality.** *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 89-99.—The adjustment level (AL) paradigm in visual perception is discussed and its usefulness in the measurement of personality variables illustrated by review of experimental studies. "Personality, no less than perception, can be regarded as the pooled effect of stimulus, background, and residual factors manifesting itself in characteristic patterns of behavior." . . . We thus envisage personality in much the same way as we have treated perception—namely, as a system in which the energies released by internal and external forces are balanced, giving rise to ordered responses.—L. A. Pennington.

615. Houston, George C. (General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.) **Toward better self-understanding.** *Personnel J.*, 1956, 34, 286-291.—Only after an objective self-understanding can a person understand others. Requirements for self understanding include a sincere desire for such understanding, a willingness to seek outside help when necessary, an atmosphere within which problems can be tackled, and sustained effort until he is able to reach his own conclusions.—M. B. Mitchell.

616. Hovell, Frank. **An exploratory study of behavioral correlates of personal constructs: IV. An analysis of differences in role-conceptualization as a function of several personality variables.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2576.—Abstract.

617. Kretschmer, Ernst. **Körperbau und Charakter; Untersuchungen zum Konstitutionsproblem und zur Lehre von den Temperamenten.** (Physique and character: studies on constitution and temperament.) (21/22nd ed.) Berlin: Springer, 1955. xiii, 444 p. DM 29.60.—The 21/22nd edition of Kretschmer's classic (see 26: 2627) integrates recent publications and research studies. A new chapter is devoted to "constitutional developmental physiology."

The advantages and disadvantages of varied statistical methodologies are also discussed. 42-page bibliography and chapter references.—H. P. David.

618. Laforgue, René. **Le super-ego individuel et collectif.** (Individual and collective super-ego.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 81-106.—After examining the notion of super-ego as Freud formulated it, the author enlarges the concept to include collective super-egos formed on the pattern of collective traditions and mentality proper to each group. Two examples of such collective super-ego are given in Jewish and Arabic culture.—M. D. Stein.

619. Ligon, Ernest M. **Dimensions of character.** New York: Macmillan, 1956. xxix, 497 p. \$6.50.—The principal purpose of the book is to illustrate how science can be applied in studying the spiritual growth of personality. It reflects the method being used in the Union College Character Research Project. Principles emphasized include the following: (1) Laymen must become co-scientists in the study of personal relationships. (2) Since truth is infinite, final answers will never be found. (3) The individual influences environment more than it influences him. (4) Individuals differ widely among themselves. (5) Man has not begun to approach his maximum potentials. 147-item bibliography.—M. O. Wilson.

620. McKenna, Helen V., Hofstaetter, Peter R., & O'Connor, James P. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) **The concepts of the ideal self and of the friend.** *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 262-271.—2 predictions are made: (1) there is greater congruence between the concept of the self-ideal and the concept of a specific friend than between the perceived real self and the concept of a friend. (2) The concepts of the two friends will also show a high congruence, indicative of the unitary nature of the ideal self concept. The results were as follows: (1) personality pictures of her friends resemble the S's ideal self concept more closely than S's self-concept. (2) With increasing self-ideal congruence the self-friend congruence rises significantly. (3) For very high degrees of self-ideal congruence the friend's personality picture may become more similar to the S's self-concept than to the concept of S's ideal self. 13 references.—M. O. Wilson.

621. Martire, John G. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **Relationships between the self concept and differences in the strength and generality of achievement motivation.** *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 364-375.—"The general finding was that Ss who obtained high α Achievement scores under both Neutral and Achievement-motivating conditions were found to have a significantly greater discrepancy between their self-Ideal and Self ratings on the five achievement-related traits combined than Ss in three other categories . . . which were also based upon measures of strength and generality of α Achievement." 16 references.—M. O. Wilson.

622. Matte-Blanco, Ignacio. **The constitutional approach to the study of human personality.** *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 132-154.—A detailed review of the literature on physique and temperament is followed by the introduction of psychoanalytic concepts whereby the constitutional factor in human conflicts is clinically illustrated.—L. A. Pennington.

623. Rapaport, Gerald Marvin. A study of the psychoanalytic theory of the anal character. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2297-2298.—Abstract.

624. Soleh, A. B'shuley b'ayat haofi l'or torat Pavlov. (Remarks on the problem of character in the light of Pavlov's theory.) *Urim*, 1954/55, 12, 78-81.—After a historical introduction, character is defined as a sum of conditioned reflexes and inborn ones, but the acquired reflexes are more important in shaping character. Thus, character is plastic and flexible under the influence of the milieu. The educational significance of this attitude is discussed.—H. Ormian.

625. Stewart, Naomi Schiller. Attitudes toward literary characters as related to factors in personality. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2301.—Abstract.

626. Stritch, Thomas M., & Secord, Paul F. (Emory U., Ga.) Interaction effects in the perception of faces. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 272-284.—"Artist-produced changes were found to affect markedly the perception of physiognomic characteristics which had not been altered by the artist. On the other hand, these alterations did not appear to induce changes in personality traits when the latter were analyzed separately. Evidence was offered, however, to support the view that patterns of personality impressions were sometimes operative in controlling perceived physiognomic changes. In addition to being influenced by personality schema, the induced perceptual changes sometimes appeared to involve such organizing factors as consistency, similarity, and expressive meaning."—M. O. Wilson.

627. von Gagn, Friedrich. Réalisation de soi et névrose et la lumière des dix commandements. (Self realization and neurosis in the light of the Ten Commandments.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 403-428.—The author parallels the moral order as expressed in the Ten Commandments with the concept of self-realization. He examines each Commandment in this light and concludes that obedience to these moral precepts is not a rigid submission to arbitrary laws, but a way to self discovery, self realization. German summary.—M. D. Stein.

628. Williams, Roger J. (U. Texas, Austin.) Biochemical approach to the study of personality. *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 31-33.—An overview portrayal of the factor of biochemical variability is given, illustrated, and related to the problem of the genetic bases for individuality.—L. A. Pennington.

629. Zimmer, Herbert. (Maxwell AFB, Ala.) Motivational factors in dyadic interaction. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 251-261.—"This study investigated motivational factors in dyadic interaction. . . Three hypotheses were tested by correlational methods: (a) no relationship exists between the behavior tendencies of subject and object, (b) no relationship exists between the subject's perception of self and his perception of the object, and (c) no relationship exists between the deviation of the subject's perception of self from the consensus of the group and the behavior tendencies of objects. Each hypothesis was tested for both harmonious and discordant (i.e., uncongenial) dyads. In no instance was the null hypothesis rejected." 16 references.—M. O. Wilson.

(See also abstracts 218, 758, 788, 904, 1387, 1705)

AESTHETICS

630. Berlin, Louis; Guthrie, Thomas; Weider, Arthur; Goodell, Helen, & Wolff, Harold G. Studies in human cerebral function: the effects of mescaline and lysergic acid on cerebral processes pertinent to creative activity. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 487-491.—Four graphic artists of national prominence served as subjects in a study in which they ingested 400 to 700 mg. of mescaline or 50 gamma of lysergic acid in a single dose, the purpose being to assess the effect of these agents upon their creativity. Results showed an "inhibition or depression of the usual regulated activities of the subjects."—N. H. Pronko.

631. Blanchard, P. La psychologie des profondeurs selon Fénélon. (Depth psychology and Fénélon.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 119-127.—Fénélon is presented in the light of a psychologist gifted with an intuitive insight into phenomena that we now accept as part of dynamic psychology, namely unconscious motivation, mechanisms of repression, abreaction, etc. The author shows how successfully Fénélon was able to use this insight in his writings as well as in his extensive teachings.—M. D. Stein.

632. Bodenheimer, A. R. Schönheit und Hässlichkeit als Elemente der Physiognomik und der Psychopathologie. (Beauty and ugliness as elements of physiognomics and psychopathology.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 259-277.—Esthetics has until now been exclusively the task of philosophy. The creative artist has concerned himself with the beauty of man, and where he has dealt with his ugliness it was either as an accusation or in order to perceive the manifestation of the beautiful in the totality of the ugly. A wide open field exists for a psychological or clinical esthetics with important implications for therapeutics. English and French summaries.—K. F. Muenzinger.

633. Choisy, Maryse. Psychologie, sociologie et syntaxe des Mandarins. (Psychology, sociology and syntax of the "Mandarins.") *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 521-533.—"The Mandarins" of Simone de Beauvoir, seen as an anthropological document by some critics, is examined here as the psychological and sociological picture of a group of Parisian Leftist intellectuals. The impact of the war and the occupation is studied with great acuteness, but, according to the author, not always successfully.—M. D. Stein.

634. Folejewski, Zbigniew. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Frustrations of socialist realism. *J. Aesthet.*, 1956, 14, 485-488.—Since the second decade of Soviet Russia's existence, artists have been working under the program of socialist realism in which reality is presented not as it is but "as it should be." In August of 1953 there appeared an article attacking this program. This minor attack was followed by a number of calls for less dullness in the arts. By December of 1954 the "revolt" was seemingly over. It is clear that a party which governs through a rigid, static code cannot allow art to attempt to explore life as it is.—P. R. Farnsworth.

635. Frances, Robert. Problèmes et méthodes de la psychologie de l'expression musicale. (Problems and methods in the psychology of musical expression.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1955, 52, 504-519.—In this brief review of studies concerning listen-

er's reaction to music, the author points out the importance of the methods utilized, and of specific musical training of the subjects as well as their general cultural background. Contentwise the studies have emphasized either inter-subject differences in response to the same music, resulting in personality typologies; or they have been concerned with inter-subject agreement in differential responses to different types of music. 30 references covering the period from 1874-1953.—*M. L. Simmel.*

636. Franklin, Erik. **Tonality as a basis for the study of musical talent.** Göteborg, Sweden: Gumperts, 1956. 193 p.—After offering an extended discussion of the earlier work on tonality the monograph reports on the factor analyses the author has made using a number of music and intelligence tests. Building on the test construction work of others Franklin has constructed what he terms his TMT measure which tests for finality effects in music. 169 references.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

637. Gustin, John C. **Psychology of the actor.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1955-56, 4(2), 29-36.—Acting can serve the ego in its attempt to integrate clashing forces and to establish some form of equilibrium and unity in the personality of the actor. Acting offers relative safety to the actor while he extends his ego boundaries to egotize repressed and unresolved oedipal conflicts. Acting enables a person gripped by self-hatred to be someone else for a time. Creating a new character is a rebirth with renewed hope that dreams of happiness will come true. Acting represents voluntary self-denial in the hope of gaining relief from guilt feelings. The actor finds his way back to reality by transforming his fantasy life into a living, pulsating creation. When the ego of the actor is not sufficiently developed, it fears the danger of being inundated by the character to be assumed.—*D. Prager.*

638. Guthrie, Thomas C. **Oedipus myth in ancient Greece.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 543-554.—Excerpts from references to the Oedipus myth in ancient Greek literature are presented. The Oedipus myth is discussed in the light of the development of Greek thought. Modern psychiatry and psychoanalysis find their roots in ancient Greece and the Periclean age. Although the Greeks proposed introspection and the search for truth to meet the Oedipus problems, not until Freud was it often possible to "know thyself."—*D. Prager.*

639. Hodin, J. P. **The future of surrealism.** *J. Aesthet.*, 1956, 14, 475-484.—"The Freudian phase of surrealism is over and . . . we are in the middle of a process which leads to what might be called the Jungian phase. It is much less dominated by the supremacy of science and ratio, it is less automatic and materialistic, less nihilistic . . . less concerned with the libido and more with its sublimation, the archetypal, the mythical, the primary spiritual quality."—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

640. Hungerland, Helmut. **Selective current bibliography for aesthetics and related fields, January 1, 1955-December 31, 1955.** *J. Aesthet.*, 1956, 14, 523-541.—Contains sections on mass media and psychology.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

641. Ignatiev, E. I. (Ed.) **Psikhologiya risunka i zhivopisi. Voprosy psikhologicheskogo issledovaniia formirovaniia odraza.** (Psychology of draw-

ing and painting. Problems of the psychological study of the forming of the image.) Moscow: Akad. Pedag. Nauk RSFSR, 1954. 224, 56 p. Rb. 12.45.—This is a collection of 7 papers: The influence of the perception of the object on the presentation according to its idea by Ignat'iev; Observations on the utilization of vertical and horizontal lines in children drawings by V. I. Kireenko; The formation of a complex image suitable for the valuable drawing to the idea by Ignat'iev; Theoretical problems of the investigation of the drawing according to the idea by Ignat'iev; The investigation of basic drawing abilities by Kireenko; Psychological analysis of the artist's work on the picture by S. G. Kaplanova; and Processes of the imagining in the creation of a painting by Kaplanova.—*M. Chojnowski.*

642. Kanzer, Mark. **Applied psychoanalysis. III. Arts and aesthetics.** *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 511-546.—Studies summarized fall into two general categories: metapsychology and the artist and his productions (photography and creative works). Ego aspects of art are emphasized, with some studies pointing to art as an effort to establish a bridge between psychosis and reality.—*F. Costin.*

643. Kaplan, Abraham. **Obscenity as an esthetic category.** *Law contemp. Probl.*, 1955, 20, 544-559.—"Can a work of art be obscene and still be esthetic in status and function? What part, if any, does the obscene play in the esthetic experience?" The author defines and discusses several types of obscenity: "Conventional," "Dionysian," "perverse," "romantic," and the "pornography of violence." "Conventional and Dionysian obscenity, and perhaps also romantic obscenity, all play their part in the performance of the esthetic function; but not pornography, not the obscenity of the perverse, and especially not the pornography of violence. For these are in the service of death, not of life."—*H. D. Arbitman.*

644. McElroy, W. A. **Aesthetic ranking tests with Arnhem Land aborigines.** *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26, 44.—Abstract.

645. Minowski, E., & Fusswerk, J. **Le problème Dostoïevski et la structure de l'épilepsie.** (The problem of Dostoevski and the structure of epilepsy.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 2(3), 369-409.—This study follows, through an appraisal of the characters, development, rhythm and form in the novels of Dostoevski, phases of the epileptic psychopathology revealed in their author. Particularly evident is the occurrence of dynamic, "apocalyptic" visions of the world preceded by a certain clouding of consciousness. Most of the novels' heroes exhibit the erratic behavior typical of epileptic patients: a passive, "sticky" phase followed by an explosive release of tension. The violent shift of energy between these two poles creates a chaotic situation that we see reflected in the tragic atmosphere of Dostoevski's novels and the anguished, confused struggle of his protagonists.—*M. D. Stein.*

646. Nettl, Bruno. (Wayne State U., Detroit.) **Infant musical development and primitive music.** *Sthwest. J. Anthropol.*, 1956, 12, 87-91.—From a brief survey of the literature and an examination of one subject, the author concludes that "there is some correlation between the order of appearance of musical traits in infants and the frequency of those traits in

the musical cultures of the world. This correlation is strongest in form, scale, and melodic contour, but weaker for melodic intervals, cadences, and range."—*M. M. Berkun.*

647. Neumann, Erich. *Amor and psyche: the psychic development of the feminine, a commentary on the tale by Apuleius.* New York: Pantheon Books, 1956. 181 p. \$3.00.—A reprint of the tale by Apuleius, together with a commentary based on the views of Jung. The experiences and trials of Psyche represent the path taken by the female in becoming an individual and a woman. It may also be understood as the stages of self-transformation experienced by an initiate in a matriarchal mystery religion, and as evidence of a new level of autonomy in the historical development of human self-awareness.—*E. W. Eng.*

648. Nguyen, Anh. *Le rire et la derision.* (Laughter and derision.) *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1955, No. 1, 67-118.—A psychoanalytic interpretation of laughter and derision suggests that they indicate value judgments which express an attitude of mental devaluation. Derision is emphasized because it is more deeply motivated, with hostile and sadistic undercurrents, and is insistent and recurrent. Derision is schematized as an ego defence which substitutes a socially acceptable symbolic gratification for primitive aggression. Both laughter and derision provide an outlet for the inhibitions placed upon the id by the ego. The relationships between laughter and games, and psychological implications concerning the semantics of humor are explored, as well as cultural expressions, such as ritual orgies and carnivals.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

649. Piñera Llera, Humberto. *Algunas interpretaciones psicoanalíticas del arte.* (Some psychoanalytical interpretations of art.) *Rev. cubana Filos.*, 1955, 3(12), 5-12.—The function of art is discussed from the philosophical and psychological viewpoint. Man is a composite of matter and mind. He is not able to create nor to annihilate matter, but he transfigures it through symbolization in art, music, science, fashion, etc. Art then is that symbolizing activity in which man gives the most complete and decisive expression of his being. It is only through Freud's theories, and especially by those of repression and inhibition, that we have arrived at a psychological interpretation of man's artistic productions. The human spirit is dominated by strong urges, particularly the spirit of the artist, who experiences anxiety in a higher degree: each work of art represents a continuous struggle and has more or less cathartic functions.—*M. Haas.*

650. Schapiro, Meyer. *Two slips of Leonardo and a slip of Freud.* *Psychoanalysis*, 1955-56, 4(2), 3-8.—Leonardo's slip in reference to his father's age revealed a wish his father were 3 years older possibly so that he himself might live longer or so that he could have avoided illegitimacy. Documents show that Freud was in error rather than Leonardo in reference to the count of children in the family. Freud may have wished to minimize Leonardo's place in his father's family since Freud believed his relationship to his abandoned mother was the decisive fact in the genesis of Leonardo's personality.—*D. Prager.*

651. Spotnitz, Hyman. *The prophecies of Tiresias.* *Psychoanalysis*, 1955-56, 4(2), 37-43.—"Too

much absorption in yourself robs you of a social role and all the satisfactions which come only from living in productive association with others. Respect the incest barrier, with its biological and social implications. Do not allow a restless spirit to keep you away too long and too far from the bosom of your family. If you consider the effect of a separation upon those nearest to you and make the best possible adjustment to any situation which threatens to take you away from them, you will ultimately enjoy the contentment and the peace of mind which comes from a life well spent. Such predictions as these are as valuable guides to perplexed humans today as they were for a much earlier age and very different kind of civilization."—*D. Prager.*

(See also abstracts 218, 625, 866, 1287, 1478, 1622)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

652. Pinneau, Samuel R. (*U. California, Berkeley.*), & Jones, Harold E. *Mental development in infancy and childhood and mental abilities in adult life.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 415-437.—This survey considers studies on mental development in childhood and adolescence, as well as longitudinal studies which yield data on age changes later in the life span of those who had been tested in earlier years. Research showed much attention to the consistency of test performance at various ages, to factors related to changes in test performance, the impact of environmental variables on mental development, the role of emotional and motivational factors, and the nature of IQ changes. Other topics on which much research was done include group and individual differences, analyses of test performance of institutional and defective children, and studies of different socioeconomic and ethnic groups. Bibliography of 123 titles.—*W. W. Brickman.*

653. Tramer, M. *Grundzüge einer kreativen Entwicklungspsychologie.* (Outline of a creative developmental psychology.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 181-195.—The various instincts and their relation to self-preservation, conflicts and tensions originating from accommodation to the external world, the transformation of the instincts, the intellectiform and impetiform components of instinct from which derive independent intelligence and character, and the origin of the will are aspects of a dynamic outline of a creative developmental psychology. English, French, and Italian summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

654. Anderson, Harold H. (*Michigan State U., E. Lansing.*), Hanley, Charles, & Hurley, John R. *Personality development in infancy and the preschool years.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 453-468.—The 95 studies reviewed in this article indicate that research during 1952-1955 was mainly concerned with the relation of child-rearing practices to demographic differences and to development; mother-child, father-child, and sibling relationships; frustration and aggression; and such miscellaneous problems as adjustment, behavior disorders, prematurity, and hospitalization. The study of early personality formation is very much in need of "the development and

refinement of measuring instruments adequate for the testing of the numerous and provocative hypotheses the literature abundantly provides." The more effective projective devices and play therapy offer some promise.—*W. W. Brickman.*

655. **Armstrong, David W.** *The adolescent boy.* *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(2), 41-57.—The development, needs, and characteristic problems of adolescent boys are discussed in relationship to the work of boys' clubs.—*E. P. Hollander.*

656. **Bornemann, Ernst.** *Das Wesen des Alterns in geisteswissenschaftlicher und sozialpsychologischer Betrachtung.* (Aging in humanistic and social psychological perspectives.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 351-357.—With aging come efforts to understand the meaning of one's life as a whole. It makes possible greater richness and depth of perceptiveness and reflection, increased understanding and love for others. Socially the conflict of generations is resolved in the teacher-learner relationship mode. In the hierarchical organizations of modern industry group discussions can reduce tensions between young subordinates and older authorities. Perhaps job retirement should come earlier, to allow time to fashion a new way of life while there is still considerable personal plasticity.—*E. W. Eng.*

657. **Brazelton, T. Berry.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Sucking in infancy.* *Pediatrics*, 1956, 17, 404.—The sucking activities of 70 infants were observed by their mothers for 24 hours each week during their first year of life. Of these, 61 exhibited an appreciable amount of extranutritional sucking. Sucking began from birth to three months of age, increased until seven months and then spontaneously decreased. By one year only four infants continued to suck their hands except under stress; beyond two years only two continued.—*M. C. Templin.*

658. **Chapman, A. H., Loeb, Dorothy G., & Gibbons, Mary Jane.** *Psychiatric aspects of hospitalizing children.* *Arch. Pediat.*, 1956, 73, 77-88.—From experiences in a 130-bed pediatric hospital, the present authors summarize their observations on the problems of hospitalizing children. These are (1) "an obvious, but rarely defined tendency to treat the hospitalized child in a manner similar to the hospitalized adult"; in spite of the child's failure (2) to comprehend the necessity and procedures of hospitalization, (3) in mutual communication, and (4) to discriminate reality and fantasy in the hospital. These problems are especially significant in the child already sensitive from previous interpersonal disturbances. Two case reports are presented in illustration, together with suggestions for measures to meet the special emotional needs of the child in the hospital.—*J. N. Mensh.*

659. **Dühsler, Ernst.** *Die verschiedenen Gesichtspunkte bei der Betrachtung von Kinderzeichnungen.* (Various implications in the evaluation of children's drawings.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 56-60.—The therapeutic value of permitting children free expression in drawing from personal experience rather than forcing them to copy pictures which are of no interest to them, is discussed.—*E. Schwerin.*

660. **Eckenhoff, James E.** *Relationship of anesthesia to postoperative personality changes in*

children. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1953, 86, 587-591.—(See *Child Developm. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(1 & 2), abs. 106.)

661. **Edelston, H.** *Problems of adolescents.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. xi, 174 p. \$4.75.—In response to a request from a youth group, the author developed a technique for giving sex instruction to adolescents. The technique was used with groups of boys and girls, meeting together, whose members were 16 years or older, and consisted of an initial lecture on "The Psycho-Biology of Sex" which was followed by 4 sessions devoted to an explanation of questions submitted anonymously by the boys and girls of the group. 4 of the book's 9 chapters are devoted to detailed expositions by the author of representative questions submitted to him by groups over the past 15-year period.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

662. **Edwards, Vera C.** (Jennie D. Porter Junior High Sch., Cincinnati, O.) *The adolescent girl.* *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(2), 26-40.—"Adolescence is often viewed with alarm because of the complexity, vagueness and indeterminable nature of its problems. Some feel that the difficulty of this period originates in the biological processes, while others argue that adolescence could be essentially uneventful and less hazardous if our society made a different set of demands upon our youth. . . . It is the view of this writer that the difficulties of adolescence are rooted in no one factor but rather in multiple form in the organism and in society." Implications are presented for work with adolescent girls.—*E. P. Hollander.*

663. **Enochs, Elizabeth Shirley.** *The children of Latin America in an age of anxiety.* *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc., Montevideo*, 1955, 29, 637-649.—The geography and cultural similarities and differences of the Latin American countries are briefly touched. Results are presented of a survey conducted the last three years—mentioning infant mortality, nutrition, public health, social work, illegitimate children, child labor, housing, technical assistance programs. The economic roots of the child's problems are pointed out.—*M. J. Vargas.*

664. **Feshbach, Seymour.** (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *The catharsis hypothesis and some consequences of interaction with aggressive and neutral play objects.* *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 449-462.—"The main results were: 1. The aggressive play objects elicited significantly more inappropriate aggression than did the neutral toys. This effect was more pronounced for the upper-grade (second and third grade) groups. 2. The difference between the control and experimental groups in the proportion of L. Agg boys who increased in classroom aggression (as determined by teachers' ratings) was statistically significant while this difference was not significant for the L. Agg girls." 19 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

665. **Fitt, A. B.** *An analysis of road accidents to children in Great Britain.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 129-134.—Road accident data for children in Great Britain indicate a probable seasonal factor. A rising tendency is noted in spring and summer with a peak in June. A falling tendency in late autumn and early winter reaches the lowest level in January.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

666. **Gewirtz, Jacob L.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Three determinants of attention-seeking in young chil-*

dren. *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1954, 19(2), 48 p.—In the experimental situation 56 children, 28 boys and 28 girls between 4 years 0 months and 5 years 7 months, painted at an easel as long as they wished in the presence of an adult. More attention-getting behavior and glances at the .05 level were employed by the children under the condition of "Low Availability" of the adult. Boys directed more attention-seeking behavior to women than to men at the .01 level. Although the girls directed more such behavior to men, the difference was not statistically significant. 38 references.—*M. C. Templin.*

667. Gitlin-Bitsensky, Malia. *Hapsihologia hahevratit shel gil habitbagrut.* (Social psychology of the adolescence age.) Tel Aviv: Yavneh Publ. House, 1954. 108 p.—In an attempt to give a psychological and sociological explanation of the entity of adolescence problems, this includes adolescence, adolescence as crisis, between adolescents and adults, sexuality and sex education, way to independence, crystallization of the ego, way out of the crisis, youth community, from adolescence to adulthood.—*H. Ormian.*

668. Hartup, Willard D. Nurturance and nurturance withdrawal in relation to the dependency behavior of preschool children. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 264-266.—Abstract.

669. Hirschberg, J. Cotter. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) *Some comments on religion and childhood.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 227-228.—The child and his concepts concerning religion should group up together; "in childhood, religion has a social as well as a divine object."—*W. A. Varvel.*

670. Horrocks, John E. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *What is adolescence?* *Education*, 1955, 76, 218-221.—The author discusses five common factors: (1) adolescence is a time of physical development and growth that forms a continuous pattern common to the race but peculiar to the individual; (2) adolescence tends to be a time of intellectual expansion and development, and academic experience; (3) adolescence tends to be time of development and evaluation of values; (4) adolescence is a time of seeking as an individual; and (5) adolescence is a time when group relationships become of major importance.—*S. M. Amatora.*

671. Josselyn, Irene Millikin. *The happy child: a psychoanalytic guide to emotional and social growth.* New York: Random House, 1955. 410 p. \$3.95.—This book considers child development in terms of psychosexual phases of growth, and ego growth. A section on such problems as discipline, eating, tantrums, fears, and similar areas, offers psychoanalytically-oriented interpretations of these behaviors from the child's viewpoint in terms of needs, as well as possible ways of coping with them. Written as a reference for parents, the book points up the need for the parent to view all behavior as caused. Parental attitudes as vital determinants in emotional growth of the child are stressed.—*L. S. Baker.*

672. Karmi, H. *Tsiyurey y'ladim v'reka hayehem.* (Children's drawing and their life's background.) *Urim*, 1954/55, 12, 363-365.—2 exhibitions of children's drawings arranged in Haifa (Israel) at the beginning of 1955, reflect differences in approach to children's artistic activity. Drawings of Israel

children (including newcomers) show free expression of experiences; drawings of Hungarian children are conventional due to the guiding way of teaching which stresses rather typical and standardized demands, than individual development and needs.—*H. Ormian.*

673. Knobloch, Hilda, & Pasamanick, Benjamin. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *A developmental questionnaire for infants forty weeks of age: an evaluation.* *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1955, 20(2), Ser. No. 61, ii, 112 p.—A questionnaire based on the Gesell Developmental Schedules was used as a potential device for screening infants whose behavioral development was abnormal. Public health nurses used the questionnaire to obtain information from mothers concerning their infants at about 40 weeks of age. A staff pediatrician did a Gesell Developmental Examination on the babies. "Comparison of the nurse's report on 901 infants with the physician's examination . . . shows that the screening device falls short of the goal of referring . . . all . . . cases which the examination called abnormal and none . . . diagnosed as normal." About one quarter of the abnormal cases are missed by the nurse's questionnaire. 28 references.—*E. L. Robinson.*

674. Lane, Leonora C. (Central State Coll., Wilberforce, Ohio.) *Our children: their nature and nurture.* *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(2), 11-25.—A brief historical review is presented of the present-day point of view and emphasis in child study. ". . . We may with reasonable confidence say that the greater portion of our heritage to the next generation is our attitude toward the child; our regard for him as an individual, different and distinct from the adult in physiological and psychological make-up; our consistent efforts to understand him; and our concern for creating an environment that meets his needs."—*E. P. Hollander.*

675. Lehrer, L. *Jewish belongingness of Jewish youth.* *Yivo Annual*, 1954, 9, 137-165.—Following a previous study (see 27: 7151), a questionnaire was administered to 209 persons 17-25 years of age, in order to learn their way of choosing friends among 8 photographed students; afterwards an informal interview took place. Only a small group distinguished explicitly between typical Jewish and non-Jewish faces; but, although they emphasized that a person's face played no rôle in determining friends, they selected more Jewish photographs. The most respondents have primarily Jewish friends, but they opposed to any theoretical distinction between Jews and non-Jews. Older persons and persons living in Jewish neighborhood tend more to select photographs of Jews.—*H. Ormian.*

676. Levin, G. *Hamishak hadramati shel y'ladim.* (Dramatic play of children.) *Ojakim*, 1954, 8, 483-497.—60 observations of 50 children 2-7 years old in 9 agricultural communal settlements in Israel are described. Resources of dramatic playing of the kindergarten child in a communal village and the patterns of his play are given. The observed plays are classified into family and physician plays, expressions of phobes, aggression and identification. Social experience as basis of plays and importance of play for mental hygiene and for ego development are analyzed.—*H. Ormian.*

677. Linhart, Josef. (Higher Pedagogical Sch., Prague.) *Vývoj vyšší nervové činnosti dítěte.*

(Development of higher nervous activity of the child.) Prague: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1954. 256 p. (Mimeo.) Kčs. 17,65.—In this second part of a textbook for pedagogical schools (see 29: 2273), the author gives a developmental outline of the particular problems of higher nervous activities of the child, namely "the analysis of how particular phenomena arise and develop from the simple to the complicated." Successive parts deal with the fundamental problems of the development of the child's higher nervous activity, the development of the child's higher nervous activity in infancy, the development of mental activity of the child, preschool age, younger school age, psychology of pupils in middle and older school age.—*M. Chojnowski.*

678. Marino, Divo. (Instituto de Educacao Ottoniel Mota, Cidade de Ribeirao Preto, Brasil.) *O desenho infantil e a sexualidade.* (Infantile drawings and sexuality.) *Bol. Inst. int. amer. Prot. Infanc., Montevideo*, 1956, 30, 10-18.—Spontaneous drawings were collected from children ages 2 through 13. 50 drawings from each sex at each year gave a total of 1,200. Content categories and the total for each are presented for each sex at each year. Explanations, some psychoanalytic, are given as the meaning of the categories.—*M. J. Vargas.*

679. Maucorps, P. H., Lambert, R., & Maucorps, J. G. *Les manifestations primaires du comportement social chez l'enfant et l'adolescent: expansivité et polarisation.* (Primary manifestations of social behavior in the infant and adolescent: emotional expansiveness and polarization.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 257-314.—1,700 children and adolescents from Paris schools, aged 8, 11, and 14, both sexes, various grades, and in both state and Catholic schools, were given sociometric and para-sociometric tests. Para-sociometric applies to questions which are hypothetical or conditional, such as "With which companions would you like to spend an afternoon of leisure?" Major trends were: definite increase of expansiveness at 11, greater amount of hostile feelings among boys, more pronounced reactions in girls when confronted with affective situations, the phenomenon of sociocentrism characterizes middle class children, and effects of parents' censorship on spontaneity. 23 references. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

680. Meredith, Cameron W. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) *Personality and social development during childhood and adolescence.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 469-476.—Between 1952 and 1955, psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, and anthropologists have done much work on personality and social development. The diversity of the approaches suggests an interdisciplinary study of this field. The present survey reviews 63 publications on adolescence, juvenile delinquency, sociometric studies, the relation of social and other factors in academic success, and evaluative techniques.—*W. W. Brickman.*

681. Michael, Mary. *Why blame the adolescent?* Garden City, N. Y.: McMullen, 1956. 178 p. \$2.75.—Basic concepts of mental hygiene and of virtue as functional in the lives of normal adolescents are reviewed in this book for parents and high school teachers. The integrative effects of prayer and of the liturgical life are stressed.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

682. Moyer, Kenneth E., & Gilmer, B. von Haller. *Attention spans of children for experimentally designed toys.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 187-201.—"Attention spans (of 681 boys and girls in the age range of 18 months to 7 years) were determined individually on each child in a laboratory play room or in a home environment. Mean attention spans . . . of 15 to 40 minutes were obtained. . . . (The) length of time children will concentrate in play with toys depends primarily on the use of the right toy for the right age." 19 references.—*Z. Luria.*

683. Munsterberg, Elizabeth. *Relationships between some background factors and children's interpersonal behavior.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2297.—Abstract.

684. Richelle, Marc. *Application d'une épreuve de freinage volontaire du mouvement graphique à une population d'enfants marocains.* (Use of a test of voluntary restraint of a graphic movement with a group of Moroccan children.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 309-313.—A test of voluntary restraint was used with a group of 50 Jewish-Moroccan children, 11 to 16 years old. They were asked to draw a straight line on a strip of paper as slowly as possible for two minutes. The results were compared with two groups of children in Geneva, 5 and 12 years old respectively. The ability of the Moroccan children was found to be weaker than even that of the Swiss 5 year olds. This difference was more marked than in any other mental or psychomotor test. English and French summaries.—*K. F. Muenzinger.*

685. Rosen, Bernard C. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) *Conflicting group membership: a study of parent-peer group cross-pressures.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 155-161.—The entire universe, 50, of Jewish high school age boys and girls in a small city were questioned regarding their religious attitudes and membership groups. A significant relationship was found between the adolescents' attitudes and the attitudes of their familial-peer groups. When the attitudes of the family and the peer group were in conflict, the attitudes of the adolescents tended to agree with the attitudes of whichever was the reference group, as determined by independent criteria. On the whole, the peer group tended to exert more influence.—*H. E. Yunker.*

686. Rubé, P. *Adolescence: III. The outer world of adolescence.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 87-96.—"The adolescent stands alone, increasingly estranged from his parents and from himself. Leaving behind him the warm cover of his parental nest, and the enchanting fantasies of his day-dreams, he undergoes with anxiety the thrilling experience of discovering the world. He is pushed toward a threshold of experiences either threatening or friendly but always unknown."—*L. N. Solomon.*

687. Sanger, Marjorie Drummond. *Language learning in infancy: a review of the autistic hypothesis and an observational study of infants.* *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 269-271.—Abstract.

688. Schneider, K. *Das seelische Bild des Akzelerierten im Spiegel des TAT.* (The psychological picture of the accelerated child as reflected in the TAT.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 10, 241-247.—Case studies of 50 boys and girls

with an average age of 13-2 years and biologically accelerated development of 2 to 3 years, were undertaken to answer the following questions: what kind of inner living experiences do precocious children have, and what kind of psychological concomitants are present; is there a relationship between physical and mental phenomena? Interviewing techniques, a test measuring biological development, and the TAT were used.—E. Schwerin.

689. Scholl, Robert. *Das Gewissen des Kindes. Seine Entwicklung und Formung in normalen und in unvollständigen Familien.* (The conscience of the child. Its development and formation in normal and in disrupted families.) Stuttgart: Hippokrates, 1956. 159 p. DM 10.80.—In 8 chapters are covered: the meaning of conscience in the formation of character, disturbances in harmony between mother and child, examples and observations in children, effects of disturbances in conscience formation on the vegetative nervous system, conscience as inhibition, the effects of environmental factors on conscience genesis, pedagogic and social consequences of the establishment of conscience, the lack of security and its effects in respect to the structure and development of conscience in disturbed family relationships, particularly in broken homes.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

690. Schreiber, Flora Rheta. *Your child's speech: a practical guide for parents for the first five years.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1956. 256 p. \$3.50.—The first section is a resume of the normal growth and development of speech and language in the context of the general development of the child, stressing both environmental and maturational factors. Section II contains a chapter on each year, 1 to 5, in which speech and language development normal for that year is explored along with suggestions for stimulating growth at each level. Section III has chapters describing and suggesting how parents can meet the problems of the "slow" developer, the "poor" developer (the child with speech defects), and the other various atypical developers classed as gifted. Recommended readings are included.—R. Schaefer.

691. Sewell, William H. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.), Mussen, Paul H., & Harris, Chester W. *Relationships among child training practices.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 137-148.—Intercorrelations among 38 child training variables reveal that "while there are clusters or areas of consistent child training practices, . . . the parents included in this study do not have a single pervasive philosophy governing all aspects of their child training behavior. Permissiveness or severity in one phase of training may be associated with their opposites in other or later practices. The results of this study must be considered to be quite tentative." 21 references.—H. E. Yunker.

692. Skard, Ase Gruda. (U. Oslo, Norway.) *Nye drag i barnpsykologisk forskning i Amerika.* (Recent trends in child psychology in the United States.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 2-16.—A review. "The most striking impression that research in child psychology in the United States gives today is one of great diversity in problems and methods." 26 references.—B. Karlsen.

693. Stern, Aaron. *Implicit and explicit values in the group process as related to human growth and development.* *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 2

(Fall), 35-39.—Group process, as a medium for enhancing autonomy and individuality, is discussed in the light of methods of socializing children in this culture. To be socialized, the child must be made dependent initially but then must emerge as an independent, self-reliant adult who is able to cope with tensions resulting from the earlier infantile dependence. The effective group experience, in which individuals can develop meaningful relationships, is described as one of the important supports of adult autonomy.—L. S. Blackman.

694. Swanson, Robert. *Application of the method of simultaneous double stimulation to normal and defective children.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2301-2302.—Abstract.

695. Valentine, C. W. *The normal child and some of his abnormalities.* Baltimore, Md.: Penguin Books, 1956. 291 p. 85¢.—"This book has been written . . . to answer a question of great concern to parents and teachers today: Is this child 'normal' or shall I take him to the clinic?" In 14 chapters, this question is dealt with by describing child development and behavior in these areas: the meaning of "normality"; abnormalities in "ordinary" children; play impulses; self-assertion, anger, and aggression; sympathy; affectional relations with parents; sex; fears; motivational and environmental influences; imitation and suggestibility; social development at school; morals and ideals; intelligence; special abilities and interests; adolescence. 114-item bibliography.—F. Costin.

696. v. Haller, W. *Die Bedeutung des kindlichen Zärtlichkeitsbedürfnisses für die Entwicklung des Gemütes.* (The significance of the child's need for tenderness for the development of the mind.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 10, 247-250.—Too little attention is given the problem of physical expression of tenderness of parents towards their children, although this is an indispensable condition for achieving emotional security. The significance of physical affection is frequently stressed in reports of the World Health Organization. According to their studies, institutionally reared children tend to show a definite developmental lag as contrasted with those reared in private homes.—E. Schwerin.

697. Wheeler, Mary Ella. *Preliminary standardization of parent-child relationship scale.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2592-2593.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 62, 646, 781, 898, 955, 1059, 1290, 1301, 1785)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

698. Allen, Edward B., & Clow, Hollis E. *The psychology of retirement.* *J. Amer. geriat. Soc.*, 1954, 2, 796-806.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(10), abs. 23977.)

699. American Medical Association. *Council on Medical Service. Committee on Indigent Care. Selected bibliography on problems of the aging.* Chicago: American Medical Association, 1955. 30 p.—127-item bibliography on medical, economic, recreational, and housing aspects of aging.

700. Bromiley, Dennis B. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) *Some experimental tests of the effect of age on*

creative intellectual output. *J. Geront.*, 1956, 11, 74-82.—A study was made of the Shaw Test of creative intellectual output in 256 men and women ranging in age from 17 to 82 years. The test consists of 4 wooden blocks which can be arranged in fifteen different series. In addition to the 15 normal responses less frequent and inferior responses or block arrangements are possible. "The results of the first part of the experiment showed that the peak years for both quantity and quality of output occur in the youngest age group (Mean age = 27 years); both quantity and quality decline with age but quality declines the more rapidly; output of very high quality declines faster than output of lesser merit."—J. E. Birren.

701. Clark, F. LeGros, & Dunne, Agnes C. **Ageing in industry.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. vi, 146 p. \$7.50.—The purpose of this study was to determine the proportion of workers in various occupations who are physically able to continue their employment beyond their mid-sixties. An estimate is provided of the numbers who will require new or modified jobs if they are to be continued in employment. The data on which the study was based were taken from the Census Reports of Great Britain for the years 1921, 1931, and 1951. In all, 32 occupations were studied which covered about a quarter of the employed male workers in 1951. A decline was noted in the proportion of employed males 65 and over. Loss and gain of employees are given for age groups and for occupations. From the data a table was prepared giving the "survival rates" for various occupations, i.e., the proportion of men physically capable of remaining at their jobs in their late sixties.—J. E. Birren.

702. Davies, T. A. Lloyd. (*U. Malaya, Singapore*.) **The employment of elderly persons.** *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 595-603.—"Retirement at the customary age with, if desired, re-employment for defined periods seems to offer the best method of employing old people, avoiding damaging loss of dignity and the blocking of promotion of younger people. . . . Little knowledge is yet available on the health problems of professional workers or executives at increasing age. Many more studies of old age are needed before the circumstances under which they may best be employed in present day industry can be determined. Full employment and the need for production make this problem still more urgent." French summary.—J. C. Franklin.

703. Donahue, Wilma. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor*.) **Psychologic research needs in gerontology.** *J. Geront.*, 1956, 11, 196-203.—Research on the psychological aspects of aging is reviewed for trends in volume of research, topics most and least represented in research, methodology including research design and instruments, and the deficiencies are pointed out. Reference is made to recent reviews of the literature and to the content of the Research Conference on the Psychological Aspects of Aging held in 1955.—J. E. Birren.

704. Ehrmann, John C. **A qualitative analysis of vocabulary responses in early and late maturity.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2574-2575.—Abstract.

705. Ginzberg, Raphael. **Attitude therapy in geriatric ward psychiatry.** *J. Amer. geriat. Soc.*,

1955, 3, 445-462.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1956, 30, abs. 7651.)

706. Gleason, George. **Horizons for older people.** New York: Macmillan, 1956. 137 p. \$2.95.—A summary is given of the social problems of older persons. It outlines the need for church programs for the aging and the steps to be taken in starting a group activity. Typical programs are suggested and an appendix lists resource material for group leaders.—J. E. Birren.

707. Goldfarb, Alvin I. (*Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York*.) **A psychiatric approach to institutional work with the aged.** New York: Community Service Society, 1955. 44 p. 60¢. (Mimeo.)—These are the notes or minutes of a seminar on the psychiatric aspects of aging and the aged. Discussions included material on the characteristics of older persons which bear upon the relation of the older individual to a professional worker who might be attempting to help. Emphasis was placed upon the nature of the interactions between older individuals and the professional worker.—J. E. Birren.

708. Golub, Fred T., McBride, John F., & Stillwell, Hamilton. **Retirement: an experiment in group counseling.** *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 544-547.—A description of the content and results of a series of seven meetings of employees within ten years of retirement from a middle-sized manufacturing company. Problems of union and community relations and resources are discussed as they affect future programs.—D. G. Livingston.

709. Havighurst, Robert J. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*), & Orr, Betty E. **Aging and personality development.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 477-486.—Since 1952, there has been much study of the psychological adjustment of maturing people. Current research in gerontology is chiefly concerned with middle age, rather than with old age. The article reviews 60 studies, dating from 1950 to 1955, on the meaning of psychological adjustment in the later years, the measurement of psychological adjustment in later maturity, adjustment and social relations, living conditions and personal adjustment, work adjustment, retirement, public attitudes about aging, health and adjustment, and education for aging.—W. W. Brickman.

710. Kleemeier, Robert W., Rich, Thomas A., & Justiss, Will A. (*Moosehaven Research Laboratory, Orange Park, Fla.*) **The effects of alpha-(2-piperidyl)benzhydrol hydrochloride (Meratran) on psychomotor performance in a group of aged males.** *J. Geront.*, 1956, 11, 165-170.—The results of the administration of Meratran on human psychomotor performance were studied in a group of 22 males, mean age 75.7 years. A test battery of 14 items was used which included measures of visual perception, sorting, tapping, verbal output, time estimation, figure drawing, and hand strength. The tests were given twice under drug conditions and twice under placebo conditions during a four week period. "There was a general tendency for increases in amount of production on the tests under the experimental condition, and in figure drawing, hand strength, and time estimation the group performance under the drug condition was significantly improved."—J. E. Birren.

711. Kolb, Lawrence. **The mental hospitalization of the aged: is it being overdone?** *Amer. J.*

Psychiat., 1956, 112, 627-636.—The percentage of aged persons admitted to public mental hospitals is increasing at a much higher rate than their percentage increase in the population. Sociological factors that are held responsible are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

712. Kutner, Bernard. (*Yeshiva U., New York.*) & Smillie, Wilson G. The problem of mental health among the aged. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth*, 1956, 46, 204-208.—A brief report of a study to assess the conditions of life and some of the problems of a sample of the aged population in a local health district in New York City and to evaluate the relationship between needed and existing community services for older people. Demoralization and premature senile degeneration are definitely the responsibility of public health programs; the author makes some recommendations for a minimal program for improving mental health among the aged.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

713. Lepowski, J. Richard. (343 22nd St., Brooklyn 15, N. Y.) The attitudes and adjustments of institutionalized and non-institutionalized Catholic aged. *J. Geront.*, 1956, 11, 185-191.—An attitude inventory was given to 32 non-institutionalized and to 93 institutionalized Catholics over the age of 60. The inventory of attitudes used was an adaptation of one previously developed by Cavan and associates. No significant differences were found between the two groups in their attitudes which might reflect personal or social adjustment.—J. E. Birren.

714. Linden, Maurice E. The older person in the family. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1956, 37, 75-81.—The author examines some of the forces in society that tend to undervalue old age and to create a large group of elder-rejecting attitudes and impulses. He attempts to demonstrate the validity of the point of view which holds that the treatment of the older person and his place in the family affects significantly the welfare and social orientation of subsequent generations. Some of the outstanding factors that relate to problems of aging are discussed in terms of (1) sociological forces, (2) emotional forces to which the older person is exposed, (3) the effect on other members of the family.—L. B. Costin.

715. Nitzany, H. Hagerontologia. (*Gerontology, with special reference to Israel.*) *Harofe Hainri*, 1954, 27, 69-79.—The aged are now an increasing social problem in Israel. The average length of life in 1951 was 63.7 for males (59.9 in 1930) and 70.1 for females (62.7). In 1951 the aged were 4.19% of the total population (in 1948—3.94%). The increase of the aged population is in fact greater, but this fact is not clear enough because of the great immigration of children. Arising biological, social and institutional problems are analyzed in light of modern gerontology and geriatrics. Establishment of an Israel Gerontological Association is suggested.—H. Ormian.

716. Norway. De Gamles Helsekomite. Vår aldrende befolkning. (*Our population of the aged.*) *Norske Geront. Skr.*, 1955, No. 1, 55 p.—A comprehensive study of problems of the aged in Norway.—B. Karlsen.

717. Pineau, H. Étude statistique des variations en fonction de l'âge de quelques caractères physiques et psychologiques chez un groupe d'ou-

vrières. (Statistical study of the variations with age of some physical and psychological characters in a group of laborers.) *Biotypologie*, 1955, 16, 10-26.—(See *Child Developm. Abstr.*, 1955, 29(5 & 6), abs. 416).

718. Scott, Frances Gillespie. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) Factors in the personal adjustment of institutionalized and non-institutionalized aged. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 538-546.—Characteristics of a nursing home population of older people were compared with a sample of non-institutionalized older people. The nursing home residents were found to have a significantly lower level of adjustment on the Adult Attitude Inventory. The nursing home sample showed inferior past adjustment; quantitatively more serious physical problems and "neurotic" difficulties; and were significantly more socially isolated. Thus nursing home residents tend to show poorer adjustment as a result of many factors, but it is not necessarily related to nursing home living as such.—H. E. Yunker.

(See also abstracts 295, 296, 297, 656, 1102)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

719. Amrine, Michael, & Sanford, Fillmore H. (*APA, Washington, D. C.*) In the matter of juries, democracy, science, truth, senators, and bugs. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 54-60.—An investigation by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee of a research inquiry at the University of Chicago involving the recording of jury deliberations is reported in detail. "In this instance freedom of enquiry . . . clashed . . . with the value society holds at least as dear as freedom of inquiry—the right to privacy." The incident illustrated ". . . some of the current hostility to social scientists." "It is vastly important, both for democracy and for behavioral science, that ways be found whereby our behavior and our institutions can be studied with greatest profit and least harm to the sanctities we live by."—S. J. Lachman.

720. Barber, Bernard. Sociological aspects of anti-intellectualism. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(3), 25-30.—3 possible dangers into which social scientists may fall when dealing with anti-intellectualism are: (1) too inclusive and general definition ("society and personality are too complex to allow for some simple, universal thing called 'anti-intellectualism'"); (2) unwitting irresponsibility ("What are our responsibilities to explain our past errors and, a fortiori, the limitations of our present theories?"); (3) unwarranted generalization ("We sometimes impute a more general or more inclusive anti-intellectualism to someone who has made a specific criticism of a particular set of ideas").—J. A. Fishman.

721. Berkowitz, Leonard. Group standards, cohesiveness, and productivity. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-71, 11 p.—Reprinted from *Hum. Relat.*, 1954, 7, 509-519 (see 29: 5443).

722. Berkowitz, Leonard. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Social desirability and frequency of influence attempts as factors in leadership choice. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 424-435.—The following hypotheses were tested: 1. There will be a positive relationship

between the extent to which an individual is nominated for the position of group leader in the standardized group task and the criteria of effectiveness in OCS. 2. The interrelations among the three sociometric items and the Os' tallies will indicate that the Ss generally nominated as leaders: (a) will have made relatively many attempts to direct the activity of others in their groups, and (b) will have been rated frequently by these others as desirable social companions. The obtained results support these hypotheses."—M. O. Wilson.

723. Bernot, L. A contribution to the international study of social structures: space and time. *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 596-605.—"We simply ask: by placing qualifiable facts as close as possible to quantifiable contexts, such as space and time, could we not, with the aid of the concepts of intervals, centers, boundaries, limits and directions, measure these facts and thus facilitate their comparison on the international plane—a comparison more suggestive than those of descriptive monographs, and one that would help to explain the 'structurations' of human groups?"—H. P. Shelley.

724. Block, Jack, & Petersen, Paul. (U. California, Berkeley.) Some personality correlates of confidence, caution, and speed in a decision situation. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-70, 8 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 34-41 (see 30: 4334).

725. Boalt, Gunnar, & Janson, Carl-Gunnar. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) A selected bibliography of the literature on social stratification and social mobility in Sweden. *Curr. Sociol.*, 1953-54, 2, 306-321.—"Neither the past nor the present of social stratification is well known." The traditional "four-estate pattern" is discussed and related to social changes in Sweden. A knowledge of Swedish official statistics is essential for anyone who desires to study Swedish society or the books written about it. 113-item annotated bibliography. French summary.—W. A. Koppe.

726. Boesch, Ernst. Soziabilität, Sozialverhalten und Sozialleistung. (Sociability, social behavior and social achievement.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1955, 14, 278-296.—The observation of social achievement, i.e., that part of social behavior which leads to effective formation of social concepts and relations, should make it possible to estimate sociability, i.e., those traits which lead to well adapted social behavior. Methods of assessment of sociability can be rendered more precise by means of systematically collected material. English and French summaries.—K. F. Muenzinger.

727. Borgatta, Edgar F., & Meyer, Henry J. (Eds.) Sociological theory; present-day sociology from the past. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1956. xvii, 546, iv p. \$6.50.—"Sociological Theory" presents 61 separate articles by 26 pioneer European and American social scientists covering a period of 75 years, from 1861 to 1936. This integrated work is divided into six parts: Sociology and the Knowledge of Sociology; The Person as a Social Unit; Social Forms and Processes; Social Structures; The Persistence of Social Structures; Social Change. The book closes with an Epilogue from one of the writings of Emile Durkheim.—H. Angelino.

728. Brehm, Jack Williams. Post-decision changes in the desirability of alternatives. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2286-2287.—Abstract

729. Burke, Jean T. An annotated bibliography of books and periodicals in English dealing with human relations in the Arab states of the Middle East with special emphasis on modern times (1945-1954). Beirut, Lebanon: American University of Beirut, 1956. xiv, 117 p.—1,453 items are classified under 13 headings: anthropology and ethnography, education, family and kinship, population and demography, social change and social movements, social control and communication, social factors in economic development, social problems, social psychology, social structure, general works, reference, and bibliography.—A. J. Sprova.

730. Chance, M. R. A. The agonistic social behaviour of *Macaca mulatta*. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 35-36.—Abstract.

731. Chertok, Ely. The social process of self-conception. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2330.—Abstract.

732. Cohen, Edwin. Stimulus conditions as factors in social change. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2324-2325.—Abstract.

733. Collier, John. Values and the introduction of change. *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 2(Fall), 13-22.—(See 30: 4337.) There is a need for a return to a relation with rather than an exploitation of nature. The development of soil conservation districts, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and conservation projects on Indian reservations are among the examples presented of man's notable achievements in his desire to work with nature. The position, carried through from the earlier article, is that social progress will develop at a grass roots level if the nobler values are intelligently introduced.—L. S. Blackman.

734. Crowcroft, Peter. Social organization in wild house-mouse colonies. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 36.—Abstract.

735. Cuvillier, Armand. La noción de "forma" en sociología. (The notion of form in sociology.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17, 277-297.—An analysis is made of sociology as the science whose aim is to study the form of social life, instead of its content. The analysis of social structures explains the various forms of sociability. As these structures are products of history, the forms of sociability offer variations in accordance with the historic process. All that is social carries with it the mark of time.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

736. Deets, Lee Emerson. (Hunter Coll., New York.) On the relation of autonomy to small group processes: A note. *Autonomous Groups Bull.*, 1955, 10(2), 5-7.—The small group, when free to function, creates its own intrinsic order, a product of its own interaction processes. This is a completely different kind of order from that ordered into being by command on the part of one holding authority, and different from order manipulated into being by "organizing." Inadequate awareness of the importance of self-generated order has led to the neglect of the relation of autonomy to small group interaction. "Recognition of the importance of this kind of order calls for (1) a complete recasting of most current theories of the nature of community organization and

(2) viewing the family in a new perspective."—A. W. Halpin.

737. de Montmollin, Germaine. *Effets de groupe sur la structuration perceptive*. (Group effects on perceptive structuration.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 1-25.—Using Zulliger's inkblots, 36 subjects reported perceptions both as individuals and as members of a group of three. The data reveal: In the perceptive situation, group behavior can be observed, measured and defined; group unity takes time to establish itself; group efficiency can not be predicted from the individual's performance nor the individual's effectiveness in the group from his individual performance; perceptive flexibility grows with adjustment in the group.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

738. de Montmollin, Germaine. *Effets de groupe sur la structuration perceptive. II*. (Group effects on perceptive structuration.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 329-348.—Masculine and feminine groups are comparable from the dynamic but not from the point of view of level of performance and cohesion. Girls are more flexible in structuration, boys more cohesive, the latter rejecting fewer group interpretations of ink blots. Experimental results are so far only quantitative and take no account of structural values.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

739. Dupeux, Georges. *The orientations of electoral sociology in France*. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 328-334.—In France "... certain sections of the population through routine, lack of education, or mediocrity of intelligence, are ideologically indifferent. These sections, lacking mature convictions, will generally accept the established order if only their daily life follows its even tenor. When they are disturbed, these habitually docile masses manifest their ill humour by moving to the political poles."—R. M. Frumkin.

740. Dupuis, Adrian Maurice. *Group dynamics: its philosophical presuppositions and implications*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2488.—Abstract.

741. Eisenstadt, S. N. *Communication systems and social structure: an exploratory comparative study*. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 153-167.—Drawing on material obtained in a study of three rural and one urban communities in Israel, the author distinguishes three types of communication: "technical," "cognitive" and "normative." He then presents generalizations about the relations between type of communication and position of the communicator in the social structure, leading to a brief comparative analysis of the several communities. The article concludes by presenting a number of hypotheses about the relation between communication and social structure.—H. W. Riecken.

742. Festinger, Leon. (Stanford U., Calif.), Riecken, Henry W., & Schachter, Stanley. *When prophecy fails*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956. vii, 256 p. \$4.00.—This study which grew out of a phase of theoretical work bearing specifically on the behavior of individuals in social movements that made specific, unfulfilled prophecies reports on a modern group that predicted the destruction of the world. How this belief developed, how it waxed and waned, how it was finally invalidated, and how this disconfirmation affected the individual members of the group are described. There is a methodological appendix.—A. J. Sprowe.

743. Foskett, John M. *The referent of the concept "social participation"*. *Res. Stud., State Coll. Wash.*, 1955, 23, 138-144.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1728.)

744. Gaier, E. L., & Bass, B. M. (La. State U., Baton Rouge.) *Effects of city familiarity on size estimation*. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 35-38.—19 pairs of matched city sizes, each set consisting of one well-known and one comparatively unknown city of the same size, within the same state, were distributed in a list containing 62 other city names. The list was administered to 90 Ss. Populations of cities more familiar to Ss were estimated as significantly greater than populations of the less familiar of the matched cities in 17 of the 19 pairs. Size estimation was found to resemble a hyperbolic function of the rated familiarity of the cities.—C. H. Ammons.

745. Gilbert, Albin R. (Wheaton Coll., Norton, Mass.) *Tension-reduction in the world social situation*. *Bull. Res. Exch. Prevent. War*, 1956, 4, 21-27.—The gap between "privileged" and "underprivileged" nations is a major source of tension in the world. This tension is compounded by the conflict (within the privileged half of the world) between East and West, who are competing for the support of the underprivileged half. Tension could be reduced if the competitors would form a "cartel" for the running of a joint aid program to benefit the underdeveloped areas. A cross-national opinion survey among key persons and a non-governmental conference of specialists are proposed as initial steps in the development of such a program.—H. C. Kelman.

746. Gilbert, G. M. *Dictators and demagogues*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(3), 51-56.—"The pathology of demagoguery in its anti-intellectual aspects . . . [is] *tortolgia pathologica*—the persistent . . . twisting of the truth or . . . deceptive communication. . . It depends for its success on the anxiety and gullibility of the public, ever eager to resolve its anxieties through the uncritical acceptance of positive propaganda symbols, and on the intimidation of intellectuals who see through this false facade." We need to "know more about the psychodynamics of the personality that delights in deliberate deception, in sensational and reckless attacks, in maligning respected authority figures."—J. A. Fishman.

747. Gist, Noel P. (U. Missouri, Columbia.), & Halbert, L. A. *Urban society*. (4th ed.) New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1956. xiii, 513 p. \$5.50.—The present edition is mostly new or rewritten. Part 1, the growth of cities, contains 4 chapters; part 2, urban ecology, 7 chapters; part 3, population and migration, 2 chapters; part 4, urban society and personality, 9 chapters; part 5, housing and planning, 2 chapters. In chapter 14 are listed features of the urban behavioral system, including time and precision, ritualism of etiquette, physical and social isolation, and nervous enervation.—H. K. Moore.

748. Gouldner, Alvin M. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Dos modelos de sociología aplicada: la ingeniería y la clínica*. (Two models of applied sociology: the engineering and clinical.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17, 499-504.—Sociological theory has been applied only to the disciplines of conduct. The premise that there exists only one type or model of applied sociology is incorrect. The author considers that there are

at least two significantly different models of applied social science: the engineering or constructive and the clinical or curative.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

749. Green, Arnold W. *Sociology; an analysis of life in modern society.* (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. xiv, 576 p. \$6.50.—This elementary sociology textbook differs from the first edition in the addition of study aids (chapter summaries, review questions, and 6 correlated sound motion pictures), and an estimated 40% rewriting. Part I considers man and his world; part II population problems; part III social institutions; part IV social change. Although emphasis is placed on the dynamics of modern American society, full use is made of cross cultural materials to illustrate the universality of social relationships.—*H. P. Shelley.*

750. Gurvitch, Georges. (*U. Paris, France.*) *El concepto de estructura social.* (The concept of social structure.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17, 299-343.—The concept of social structure is at the present time a very attractive one in the field of sociology. The article is an attempt to point at the multiple abuses to which the concept has been subjected, and to determine its true importance.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

751. Haas, Ernst B., & Whiting, Allen S. (*U. Calif., Berkeley.*) *Dynamics of international relations.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. xx, 557 p. \$6.00.—"Using a sociopsychological approach, this book offers a systematic survey of all major aspects of international relations from the point of view of the aims of policy-makers. The basic premise . . . is that contemporary national ideologies and institutions shape the nature of international relations." 22 chapters, each with extensive references, are organized into 6 major parts: National communities and international society; Factors of power; Policy implementation—the means of international relations; Foreign policy and political institutions; International law; and World community or world society—the rise of international organization.—*J. C. Franklin.*

752. Hamblin, Robert Lee. *An experimental study of the relationship of communication, power relationships specialization, and social atmosphere to group size.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2332.—Abstract.

753. Hertzler, J. O. (*U. Nebraska, Lincoln.*) *The crisis in world population.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1956. ix, 279 p. \$5.00.—This book "explores the causes and effects of population increase, the sociological conditions for change, and the major national and international problems of adjusting the population-resources equation to fit the modern demographic situation." Special attention is paid to "the underdeveloped countries, whose peoples constitute three-fifths of the world's inhabitants, and the most frequent proposals for amelioration are . . . analyzed: industrialization-urbanization; increase of the world's food supply; population redistribution; and, fertility reduction." Chapter bibliographies.—*J. C. Franklin.*

754. Hesnard, A. *Moi et l'autre.* (Myself and others.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 481-496.—Starting from its most general connotation of human relationship, the concept of identification is examined in the

light of genetic psychology. Its effect on the family group and on society is explored, as the author points out the ever greater necessity of living in a condition of "inter-subjectivity" with one's fellow-man.—*M. D. Stein.*

755. Himeoka, Tsutomu; Ariga, Kitzaemon, & Odaka, Kunio. *A selected bibliography on social stratification and social mobility in Japan since 1800.* *Curr. Sociol.*, 1953-54, 2, 329-362.—The history of social stratification in Japan is discussed briefly. Three periods of social stratification are identified. In 1890 to 1919 economic and political studies were emphasized; 1920-1945 theory and methods were emphasized; from 1946 on empirical studies were emphasized. 464-item bibliography. French summary.—*W. A. Koppe.*

756. Hofstätter, Peter R. *Sozialpsychologie.* (Social psychology.) Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1956. 181 p. DM 4.80.—For a full understanding and advancement of social psychology statistics are not less important than the knowledge of the new theoretical positions in respect to psychoanalysis, learning theories, role theories, and field theory. Statistical methods particularly have been neglected by German psychologists. The attempt is made to present to the German reader a complete survey of social psychological achievements. Main topics discussed are: the role of social psychology, historical survey, methods of research, process of socialization; some aspects of psychology and particularly group dynamics are described using mathematical models.—*V. J. Bieliauskas.*

757. Hopper, Rex D. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) *Quando los hombres alcanzan el poder.* (When men reach power.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17, 505-515.—Man is a power-seeking being. Human society has provided conditions and procedures for seeking and exercising power. However, these procedures in certain conditions are altered and man has to recur to violent means. An analysis of these circumstances is made, including the "coup d'état," revolution, the challenge to the "status quo," etc.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

758. Hsu, Francis L. H. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*) *An anthropologist's view of the future of personality studies.* *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 155-168.—An assessment of the gains and shortcomings in the study of culture and personality is given by an anthropologist. The major contribution by this discipline is the emphasis upon culture and its patterning "as the forces shaping the individual personality." Anthropologists, on the other hand, have greatly profited from the behavior sciences concerned primarily with the individual. Suggestions are made for interdisciplinary advancement through research.—*L. A. Pennington.*

759. Kaiser, Richard L., & Blake, Robert R. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) *Aspiration and performance in a simulated group atmosphere.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 193-202.—The "experiences of success and failure" under "conditions of a simulated rather than actual group atmosphere . . . created through the use of tape recordings and directly interposed information" showed marked effects in levels of aspiration and performance scores. This method, "using the aspiration shifts in a simulated group situation to

provoke experiences of group participation . . . makes possible rigorously controlled investigations concerned with studying interrelationships between personality-level and group-level variables."—*J. C. Franklin.*

760. Keesing, Felix M., Hammond, Blodwen, & McAllister, Bernice. A case study of industrial resettlement: Milpitas, California. *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(2), 15-20.—The transfer of an automobile assembly plant employing several thousand workers to a rural area brought travel, housing, racial, school and service problems to the new community.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

761. König, René. (U. Köln, Germany.) Die Begriffe Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft bei Ferdinand Tönnies. (The concepts of community and society in the work of Ferdinand Tönnies.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 348-420.—The critical examination of Tönnies' concepts comes to the conclusion that their definition was not consistently applied. In his attempts to find a psychological derivation for his concepts, Tönnies was bound to fail since he used only speculative and introspective methods. In his later works he turned towards a more sociologically directed psychology. He was not able to overcome the semantic difficulties contained in the concepts of community and society because he was influenced by historical and philosophical concepts. He was rather a philosopher than a sociologist, and in spite of the author's high appreciation for Tönnies it is asserted that today nothing is left of his extensive work but "one great confusion." 195 references.—*M. Haas.*

762. LaBarre, Weston. Obscenity: an anthropological appraisal. *Law contemp. Probl.*, 1955, 20, 533-543.—Obscenity is largely relative depending upon the conceptions of a particular society at a particular time. Acts which to us are commonplace may be viewed with horror and disgust by other peoples. "All that we can postulate of the social animal, man, is that he has the capacity for repression through socialization or enculturation, and hence can have very intense reactions to the prohibited or the obscene as defined by his society—but so far as any 'universality' of descriptive content of these categories is concerned, this is wholly the prescription, cultural or legal, of his own social group or subgroup."—*H. D. Arbitman.*

763. Lawlor, Monica. (U. London, Eng.) An investigation concerned with changes of preference which are observed after group discussion. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 323-332.—Two groups of subjects pre-ranked, discussed, and then post-ranked a series of pictures. Discussion in one group increased agreement in post-ranking. "Differences in the roles played by the subjects during the discussion were found to be reflected in the changes . . . and the extent to which one subject influenced another depended . . . on the timing of the remarks rather than quantity, and on whether the subject usually asked questions or more often answered them."—*J. C. Franklin.*

764. Lorge, Irving. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Groupness of the group. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 449-456.—Deals with the problem of "what makes a group a group as distinguished either from an aggregation or . . . an individual." Different concepts of the "group" are offered. Generalizations concerning the superiority of group action in solving problems over individual efforts are dis-

cussed, and further hypotheses suggested which educational psychologists might find fruitful. These conclusions are related to the problem of how to characterize educational psychologists as a group.—*F. Costin.*

765. McElrath, Dennis C. Prestige and esteem identification in selected urban areas. *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.*, 1955, 23, 130-137.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1812.)

766. McKinney, John C. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) The contribution of George H. Mead to the sociology of knowledge. *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 144-149.—Mead's fundamental contribution to the sociology of knowledge is his having "supplied it with a more adequate social psychology than has been characteristic of the European version of the discipline. His extraction of mind, self, thinking, and meaning from the context of the social act via the delineation of such mechanisms as role-taking, the generalized other, symbolization, and attitude systems, constitutes an expression of the frame of reference of the sociology of knowledge."—*A. R. Howard.*

767. Mandelbaum, Maurice. Societal facts. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 305-317.—Societal facts refer to any facts concerning the forms of organization present in a society, in contrast to psychological facts, facts concerning the thoughts and actions of specific human beings. The author contends that in understanding or explaining an individual's actions we must refer to social facts and that our statements concerning societal facts are not reducible to a conjunction of statements concerning the actions of individuals. The principal objections to societal facts views of the author are presented and counterattacked.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

768. Mann, John. Didactic use of sociometry and psychodrama: An introductory workshop on group dynamics. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 242-243.—"This report presents a description of a systematic attempt to use sociometric and psychodramatic discoveries of Dr. J. L. Moreno as a method for teaching an Introductory Workshop in Group Dynamics. . . . The Workshop was intended to provide group members with experience in evaluating, guiding and participating in group interaction."—*A. E. Harri-man.*

769. May, Rollo. A psychological approach to anti-intellectualism. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(3), 41-47.—"Coping with and overcoming the evils of anti-intellectualism requires making changes in ourselves as intellectuals as well as in the anti-intellectuals and in our society as a whole. . . . Anti-intellectualism will be with us in one form or another for some decades, for it is part of the broad problem of disintegration and change in our society. In these times of change . . . there emerge . . . compartmentalization [of knowledge] . . . free floating anxiety, hostility, loss of inner conviction, clinging to external proofs of status. . . . All of these are present in contemporary anti-intellectualism. . . . Obviously, the more we know what we believe and stand for as intellectuals and psychologists, the less anti-intellectual attacks will deter or hinder us."—*J. A. Fishman.*

770. Messinger, Sheldon N. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Organizational transformation: a case study of a declining social movement. *Amer. sociol.*

Rev., 1955, 20, 3-10.—A study of the organizational consequences of the decline of the Townsend Movement revealed that "the dominating orientation of leaders and members shifts from the implementation of the values the organization is taken to represent (by leaders, members, and public alike), to maintaining the organizational structure as such, even at the loss of the organization's central mission." If the organization continues to exist it will be changed "from a value-implementing agency to a recreation facility."—H. E. Yunker.

771. Mouton, Jane S., Blake, Robert R., & Olmstead, Joseph A. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **The relationship between frequency of yielding and the disclosure of personal identity.** *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 339-347.—"The relationship between yielding, submissiveness, and the disclosure of personal identity is investigated in the present study. The prediction is that yielding to incorrect background reports by others should occur more frequently when personal identity is revealed than when judgments are made anonymously." The prediction was confirmed.—M. O. Wilson.

772. Mulder, M. Groepsstructuur en gedrag. (Group structure and behavior.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1956, 11, 85-133.—A critical evaluation of research on the effects which the structure of a group has on productivity and efficiency, stability of organization, leadership and morale. Various earlier studies are reviewed and a replication experiment done in the Netherlands is reported, the results of which were found to substantiate Leavitt's essential findings. 24 references.—R. H. Houwink.

773. Porter, John. Elite groups: a scheme for the study of power in Canada. *Canad. J. Econ. polit. Sci.*, 1955, 21, 498-512.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2277).

774. Porter, Robert Marston. Relationship of participation to satisfaction in small-group discussions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2492-2493.—Abstract.

775. Queen, Stuart A. Una teoría de la causalidad para los sociólogos. (A theory of causation for sociologists.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17, 489-498.—The misuse of the term causation is evident, even among sociologists. A simple narration of antecedents often is offered as an explanation of events. Various conceptions of causation are briefly discussed.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

776. Rapoport, Anatol. The role of symbols in human behavior. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1955, 12, 180-188.

777. Rauf, Abdur. Libas ki nafsiyat. (Psychology of clothes.) *Qindeel, Lahore*, 1956, 16(20), 17-18.—Relation between clothes and personality is discussed mainly from the psychoanalytical point of view. Effects of choice of clothes on the mental health of a person are also illustrated.—A. H. Alawi.

778. Rose, Alvin W. (*North Carolina Coll., Durham.*) **Toward understanding the concept and function of play.** *Educ. Theory*, 1956, 6, 20-25; 59.—Some of the characteristics of play as a theoretical construct are: (1) it arises in the social process as a form of mutual satisfaction, (2) idiosyncratic and status attributes tend to be eschewed so that participants interact as equals, (3) the purpose of the

interaction may be purely intrinsic, (4) the content of the interaction is important only as a carrier of the play-form. One of the questions raised is the problem of what play-styles are most appropriate for the re-incorporation of the "marginal man," or alienated persons, into satisfying social relationships.—A. E. Kuenzli.

779. Rose, Arnold M. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Sociology: The study of human relations.** New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1956. xiii, 589, xx p. \$8.00.—Presents a treatment of all fields on which sociologists are working. His chapters on "How People Adjust to Each Other" and "Social Control" present the theoretical framework. Social change, social structure, institutions, caste and class, types of human associations, personality, social problems, morale, population, ecology are but few of the concepts surveyed. There are a glossary of sociological terms, list of films as teaching aids, a brief statement on job opportunities, and an annotated bibliography.—N. De Palma.

780. Rose, Arnold M. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Voluntary associations under conditions of competition and conflict.** *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 159-163.—Despite the fact that many hypotheses concerning groups can best be tested on voluntary associations, such research is not too frequently reported. Five hypotheses are tested in relation to such groups that have competing or opposing associations in the same community and those that do not. A study of this type is "as fruitful as the more frequent studies of nonvoluntary groups or *ad hoc* groups."—A. R. Howard.

781. Rosen, Bernard C. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) **The reference group approach to the parental factor in attitude and behavior formation.** *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 137-144.—Parental influence on the attitude formation of children has most often been inferred through correlational techniques. Examining such parent-child relationships within the framework of reference group theory expands the scope of the correlational approach. "For, in examining parental influence as a determinant of adolescent attitudes and behavior, reference group theory requires that we consider the attitudes of parents and children *toward one another* as well as toward some substantive area." A study illustrative of the reference group approach is described.—A. R. Howard.

782. Rosenberg, Seymour; Erlick, Dwight E., & Berkowitz, Leonard. (*Randolph AFB, Tex.*) **Some effects of varying combinations of group members on group performance measures and leadership behaviors.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-83, 9 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 195-203 (see 30: 4372).

783. Sacherl, Karl. **Die Überwindung der Elemententheorie in der Sozialpsychologie.** (Overcoming element theory in social psychology.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1955, 6, 237-244.

784. Schein, Martin W. (*Iberia Livestock Exp. Sta., Jeanerette, La.*), & Fohrman, Milton H. **Social dominance relationships in a herd of dairy cattle.** *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 45-55.—Description of a type of social organization within a herd of cattle, based on extensive field observations, is

presented. Counts of aggressive contacts showed that dominance is highly correlated with age and weight and indifferently correlated with milk production. Further observation suggested that seniority, rather than age or weight directly, was probably the significant variable in dominance. 19 references.—L. I. O'Kelly.

785. Scher, Samuel Charles. Some group attitudes related to expressed acceptance of self and others. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2579.—Abstract.

786. Schutz, William C. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) What makes groups productive? *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 429-465.—Several different kinds of groups were given 3 tasks. The groups were either compatible or incompatible depending upon the way in which the members were able to relate to the "focal" person who was first chosen and with regard to him the other group members were selected. A variety of hypotheses were tested dealing with time pressure and nature of problem in relation to productivity for the different groups. It is held that these hypotheses were for the most part confirmed. In addition, a study of sociometric data revealed that alone they were not useful but were exceedingly useful when combined with personality measures based on Bion's and Fromm's theoretical views.—R. A. Littman.

787. Schwartz, Richard D. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Functional alternatives to inequality. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 424-430.—The hypothesis that social inequality is a device for insuring that the most important positions in a society are conscientiously filled by the most qualified persons is here examined. The data come from a year's comparative study of two Israeli settlements. Results indicate that both communities have developed ways other than inequality which help to get important positions filled conscientiously by able personnel. "The positional structure can be changed to coincide more closely with available motivated skills, and the skill can be modified in a number of ways other than by the unequal distribution of rewards."—H. E. Yunker.

788. Shoemaker, Donald Jay. Personal constructs and interpersonal predictions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2300.—Abstract.

789. Sicard, Emile. Sociología teórica, sociología empírica, sociología experimental. (Theoretical sociology, empiric sociology, and experimental sociology.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17, 449-487.—An elaborate distinction is made between these three different approaches to the study of human sociology.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

790. Smith, Anthony J. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*), Jaffe, Jack, & Livingston, Donald G. Consonance of interpersonal perception and individual effectiveness. *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 385-397.—17 persons attending the NTLGD were "asked to rate each group member on continua of power, benefit to the rater . . . , and the benefit to the group member by the rater." There were 5 such ratings over 3 weeks and one sociometric a week followed in several months by ratings of independent observers of effectiveness of the group's members. Consonance was defined in terms of power rating agreements and benefit agreement. 5 hypotheses dealing with the interrelations

among power, benefit and effectiveness were confirmed.—R. A. Littman.

791. Stendler, Celia B. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Field projects and problems in educational sociology and social foundations of education. New York: Dryden Press, 1956. n. p. \$2.00.—This is a workbook for use in courses in educational sociology and the social foundations of education. It is composed of 14 units, each containing 2 to 4 problems. Units include such topics as growing up in a society, school and community, class structure in America, minorities, social class in school, intergroup education, religion in education, juvenile delinquency, value structure and the schools, social functions of the school, sociological implications of method, and pressure groups.—S. M. Amatora.

792. Tarachow, Sidney. Applied psychoanalysis. I. Social studies. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 452-494.—After summarizing four papers dealing with attacks on as well as supports of Freud's biological orientation, studies are reviewed dealing with psychoanalytic factors in social phenomena and social factors in psychological phenomena. This survey reveals that the older tradition of psychoanalytic interpretation of primitive societies is giving way to attempts to integrate psychoanalysis with studies of modern social phenomena.—F. Costin.

793. Taylor, Marvin. The effects of three cue conditions, interpersonal relations attitudes and ideology of judges on the formation and modification of first impressions. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2476.—Abstract.

794. Tear, Daniel Grant, & Guthrie, George M. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) The relationship of cooperation to the sharpening-leveling continuum. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 203-208.—"Klein and Frenkel-Brunswik have shown that the lack of the ability to detect change is related to various personality traits. An investigation was carried out to determine if cooperation was related to this lack of ability." Members of eight fraternity groups judged the sizes of a series of squares and their sharpening-leveling scores determined. These were compared with "peer nominations of cooperativeness and uncooperativeness." Significant positive results suggest "that leveling is one of the perceptual factors connected with cooperative behavior."—J. C. Franklin.

795. Thistlethwaite, Donald L., de Haan, Henry, & Kamenetzky, Joseph. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) The effects of "directive" and "nondirective" communication procedures on attitudes. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-39, 7 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 107-113 (see 30: 4381).

796. Thistlethwaite, Donald L., & Kamenetzky, Joseph. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Attitude change through refutation and elaboration of audience counterarguments. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-49, 10 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 51, 3-12 (see 30: 4382).

797. Thompson, Clara. Anti-intellectualism in the individual. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(3), 48-50.—"Because he disturbs the pseudo-security and complacency of the anti-intellectual and the . . . [ivory-tower] intellectual, who are both trying to avoid

facing realities, . . . the very existence [of the intellectual who uses his knowledge in the real world] must be discouraged. . . . By portraying him as an ivory tower thinker and ridiculing this stereotype, the anti-intellectual hopes to shout down the one he really experiences as a threat . . . [and] does not have to face his own insecurity."—*J. A. Fishman.*

798. Todd, John M. (Ed.) *The springs of morality: a Catholic symposium.* New York: Macmillan, 1956. vii, 327 p. \$6.00.—Papers from a symposium at Downside Abbey, England, in 1955, cover historical influences on present concepts of morality, secondary sciences contributing to the concept and to practice, concrete moral problems, and moralities outside the Catholic Church. Chapters of principal interest to psychologists are *Morality and psychology*, by Franz B. Elksch; *The school teacher's problem*, by Claude R. Leetham; *The sex problem*, by Reginald F. Trevett; *The employee's problem*, by Robert P. Walsh; *The employer's problem*, by Anthony Howard; *The writer's problem*, by Hugh Dinwiddie; *The confessor's problem*, by Gerald Vann; *The morality of primitive societies*, by Nana Kobina Nkentsia IV; and *A scientist's approach to morality*, by E. F. Caldin.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

799. Torrance, E. Paul. (Stead AFB, Reno, Nev.) *Perception of group functioning as a predictor of group performance.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 271-282.—"Seventy-one B-29 crews were differentiated on the basis of the following three criteria of combat effectiveness: Getting into combat as a crew vs. not getting into combat as a crew; ratings of combat effectiveness given by superior officers; and, percentage of successful missions." Compared with the less effective, the more effective crews were task rather than social-group oriented and were "characterized by more frequent perceptions of successful outcomes, wanting to remain with the group, orderliness, and productivity." The more effective crews also showed "less frequent perceptions of harmony, more frequent perceptions of discord, and more frequent perceptions of friendship."—*J. C. Franklin.*

800. Tumin, Melvin M. (Princeton U., N. J.) *Rewards and task-orientations.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 419-423.—An examination of the relationship between productivity and the equal or unequal distribution of rewards. The discussion is in terms of conscientiousness and identification. "A system of equal rewards for equal conscientiousness is probably, therefore, a reasonable alternative to a system of unequal positional rewards and probably would enhance the productivity of any system of role playing, no matter what the institutional context."—*H. E. Yulker.*

801. Tureen, Louis L., & Palmer, James O. (Neuropsychiatric Clinic, 457 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis 8, Mo.) *Some group differences in personal values between American soldiers and German prisoners of war.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 305-313.—Analysis of Cornell Selectee Index responses showed that in test taking attitudes "Germans were more reserved, more selective, and more intense in expression of feelings, while the Americans were more expansive, indiscriminate in choice, and showed less emotional depth. With interpretation the values disclosed by the two groups suggest that the Germans

showed a need to defend themselves against being frustrated and hostile, but the values of the Americans were open demand for approval and love."—*J. C. Franklin.*

802. Turner, Ralph H. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Reference groups of future-oriented men.* *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 130-136.—A method is described "for determining whether an individual regards the level of behavior in any particular group as being acceptable to serve as a standard in evaluating his own achievement. . . . The future-orientation may be characteristic of a particular stage in life, but is probably more specifically a function of high ambition such as is found among college men."—*A. R. Howard.*

803. Walter, Lowell McNeese. *A study of judgmental accuracy in social perceptions.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2108.—Abstract.

804. Wegner, Norma. *A theoretical and experimental analysis of team behavior.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2317.—Abstract.

805. Wirth, Louis. *Social stratification and social mobility in the United States.* *Curr. Sociol.*, 1953-54, 2, 279-305.—". . . the interest of American social scientists in the subject of social stratification and social mobility is of only recent date." Americans were concerned with other problems. Sumner, Veblen, and Cooley are older investigators interested in social stratification. 290-item annotated bibliography. French summary.—*W. A. Koppe.*

806. Wispé, Lauren G. *A sociometric analysis of conflicting role-expectancies.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 61, 134-137.—"The salesman of a life insurance district completed a 7-item sociometric questionnaire asking them to indicate individuals best fulfilling certain business functions and to judge certain traits in persons. The factor analysis showed a large general and 3 specific factors; *insurance intelligence, sociability—sympathy, aggressive salesmanship.* The general factor had highest loadings on 'sympathy' and lowest on 'aggressiveness.' The factors were interpreted as revealing the stereotype of an aggressive agent, in whom technical knowledge and sympathy had little place. These results illuminate the paradox in which [role-] expectancies relating to success in business preclude acceptance as a friend."—*H. P. Shelley.*

807. Wurzbacher, Gerhard. (Pädagogische Hochschule, Hannover, Germany.) *Beobachtungen zum Anwendungsbereich der Tönnieschen Kategorien Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft.* (Reflections regarding the fields of application of Tönnies' categories of society and community.) *Köl. Z. Soziol.*, 1955, 7, 442-462.—A brief presentation of Tönnies' theory is followed by its critical evaluation, showing how the complex social structures of modern life with its processes of industrialization, mechanization, individualism, and free associations cannot be adequately fitted in Tönnies' antithetic categories of community and society. Today's village life has no more the characteristics of a perfect community, and the society of the big city has been gradually changed through the influences of sociological measures. The above categories can still be regarded as ideal types to be used as criteria in special cases. They may also serve to caution society against extreme develop-

ments and to invite prohibitive pedagogical and sociological steps.—14 references.—M. Haas.

(See also abstracts 2, 95, 428)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

808. Back, Kurt W. (U. Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.), Hill, Reuben, & Stycos, J. Mayone. Interviewer effect on scale reproducibility. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 443-446.—In using a Guttman scale, deviations from perfect reproducibility may be due to the interviewer. A study of 14 interviewers "pointed up two different sets of interviewer traits, those connected with conscientiously completing the questionnaire and those derived from understanding of the study. The first set was associated with high reproducibility on scales with obvious patterns, the second with high reproducibility on subtle scales." The implications for interviewer selection, training, and supervision are discussed.—H. E. Yunker.

809. Boguslaw, R. Sociometric methodology and valid cross-national research. *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 567-575.—"The present paper is an attempt to explore a last refuge [for the escape from social responsibility]—validity." It deals "... with some of the broader conceptions of sociometry ... and traces some of their implications for the conduct of cross-national research." "The constant frame of reference provided by sociometric methodology, however, is the constancy of the local view of reality. This permits the comparison of social structures, each within its own unique setting." "Maximum 'objectivity' can be achieved by including the frame of reference of all engaged in the research process, subjects and researchers alike. This is the degree of objectivity to which sociometric methodology aspires."—H. P. Shelley.

810. Boyd, Harper W., Jr., & Westfall, Ralph. Interviewers as a source of error in surveys. *J. Marketing*, 1955, 19, 311-324.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 1934.)

811. Bradt, Kenneth. The usefulness of a post card technique in a mail questionnaire study. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 218-222.—In connection with a study of why certain students who had enrolled in USAFI courses had not completed their lessons, a mail questionnaire was accompanied by a post card bearing the respondent's name which he was asked to return separately after he had sent back the (anonymous) questionnaire. Two waves of mailings produced a return of over 80 per cent in this sample of presumably uninterested and non-compliant respondents.—H. W. Riecken.

812. Bredemeier, Harry C. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) The methodology of functionalism. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 173-180.—A discussion of functional analysis in which two types are distinguished. The first "is an attempt to assess the part played by an observed pattern of behavior in the maintenance of some larger system in which it is included." The second "is an attempt to explain the persistence of an observed pattern of behavior, that is, to approach an observed phenomenon with the question of its causes in mind." Confusion between these two can be eliminated by formulating functional hypotheses so that they can be tested using the model presented by Lazarsfeld and Kendall. A recom-

mended procedure for functional analysis is given. 19 references.—H. E. Yunker.

813. Brim, Orville G., Jr. Attitude content-intensity and probability expectations. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 68-76.—A probability-expectation questionnaire was used in which subjects stated both the probability of an event occurring (content) and the certainty of each probability estimate (intensity). When the two were related, the typical U-shaped curve was found. Individual differences in both dimensions were attributed to differences in the need for security. "A stronger need results in proportionately more items being responded to with greater intensity and extremity as the individual seeks to avoid the middle range of response in which he admits his ignorance."—H. E. Yunker.

814. da Cunha Pereira, Ilza. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) Formação das escalas de distância social. (The formation of social distance scales.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol.*, Rio de Janeiro, 1955, 5 (No. 3-4), 15-21.—The formation of scales of social distance is considered, with indications of the historico-economic causation of some of them. The work of Bogardus is reviewed and a comparison is made with the situation in Brasil, where work on social distance scales shows the Italians and Negroes to be in a higher position than in U.S.A., and the Japanese to be as low.—J. M. Salazar.

815. Dubost, Jean. Les applications de l'analyse hiérarchique. (Applications of hierarchic analysis.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 109-118.—19 studies in hierarchic (scale) analysis in opinion, attitude and sociometric research are critically reviewed. 5 of these were published in French, the balance in American journals.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

816. Duijker, H. C. J. Comparative research in social science with special reference to attitude research. *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 555-566.—"Throughout [this paper] the emphasis [is] on fundamental methodological problems underlying the various existing techniques rather than on those techniques themselves." Some of the characteristic features of attitudes upon which there is general agreement are described. Following this is a discussion of some of the problems arising in the attempt to compare attitudes formed in different cultures, including: (1) dimensions of attitudes, (2) the use of equivalent instruments, (3) equivalence in sampling, (4) linguistic equivalence, and (5) equivalence in interview situations.—H. P. Shelley.

817. Gittler, Joseph B., & Harper, Dean H. Measuring the awareness of the problem of group hostility. *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 163-167.—109 students in introductory sociology classes responded on a 4-point scale to 12 group hostility situations presented in the form of short narratives. In addition to delineating operationally the concept of awareness of group hostility and suggesting a technique for measuring such awareness, the study suggests application of the technique to the measurement of awareness of other social problems.—A. R. Howard.

818. Gold, David. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The statistical lie detector: an application to possibly evasive responses in a voting behavior study. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 527-530.—In a study of voting behavior in Elmira, N. Y., in 1948, it was

found that over 50% of the Catholic respondents either said that they did not know which party Catholics would vote for, or said that Catholics "won't vote as a block." Since it was felt that these constituted "evasive answers," the statistical lie detector was applied. This showed that it can be inferred "that a considerable proportion of those Catholics who said they did not know how most Catholics would vote, or that Catholics would not vote as a block, must have believed that most Catholics would vote democratic."—H. E. Yunker.

819. Gross, Edward. (State Coll., Washington, Pullman.) The comparison of rates of change: a caution. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 77-78.—In comparing rates of change it may frequently be misleading to use the rate of change in the total population as a norm. Some variables may be expected to increase as an exponential rather than as a constant function of population growth; i.e., the ratio between population and number of doctors may change suddenly when the population becomes large enough to support specialists. Therefore it is necessary to calculate a "trend ratio" before making comparisons.—H. E. Yunker.

820. Gusfield, Joseph R. Field work reciprocities in studying a social movement. *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(3), 29-33.—In studying the Woman's temperance movement in 3 American communities, the author observed that he was sometimes regarded by interviewees as a person to be convinced of the need for temperance and sometimes as a stranger who would listen sympathetically. The interviewer receives satisfactions from the perspectives offered by the investigation.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

821. Hays, David G., & Borgatta, Edgar F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) An empirical comparison of restricted and general latent distance analysis. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-68, 9 p.—Reprinted from *Psychometrika*, 1954, 19, 271-279 (see 29: 5508).

822. Kay, Herbert. Notes on a Sunday newspaper readership survey technique. *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 76-77, 118.—Describes methods of surveying the number and type of articles read in Sunday newspapers.—D. E. Meister.

823. Kennedy, John L. A "transition-model" laboratory for research on cultural change. *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(3), 16-18.—Like models used to test new aircraft design, a model human organization was set up to determine changes resulting from stress using Air Defense spotting teams as subjects. The resultant change in organization may be measurable and predictable, in which case a method is furnished for studying the conditions and direction of cultural change.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

824. Lowe, Francis E., & McCormick, Thomas C. Some survey sampling biases. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 303-315.—An area probability sample of residents of Madison, Wisconsin, was interviewed before and after the 1950 Senatorial election. Up to 5 call-backs were made in order to interview 743 of 947 potential respondents. The authors report the number of interviews per call, and analyze the rates and correlates of failures to obtain an interview with special attention to age, occupations, and time

of call. They further present detailed data on biases in the obtained sample. The results of the interviewing procedures in the Madison study are compared with those of the 1952 Elmira survey and show many similarities and occasional differences.—H. W. Riecken.

825. Messick, Samuel James. The perception of attitude relationships: a multidimensional scaling approach to the structuring of social attitudes. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2312.—Abstract.

826. Morris, Charles. Varieties of human value. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 1956. xv, 209 p. \$5.00.—Ratings on a seven-point scale of 13 differing "ways to live" were obtained from Americans, Chinese, Indians and scattered other nationals. The 13 "ways to live" were weighted as they contributed to 3 value categories by judges, and the ratings into 5 factors by statistical treatment. The greatest variation in preference was related to cultural background, yet significant variation occurred to a lesser degree with variations in age, sex, economic status, religion, several personality scales, bodily build, and preference for selected paintings. The author suggests that some common value structure is found in all biological, psychological, and social systems.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

827. Palmade, Guy. La mesure en sociologie. (Measurement in sociology.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 497-520.—The author assesses, in the light of its historical development, the importance of measurement in sociological studies and reviews the various methods used and their value.—M. D. Stein.

828. Perry, Stewart E. Interpersonal relations and game theory. *Bull. Res. Exch. Prevent. War*, 1956, 4, 1-11.—The usefulness of game theory as a possible model for the study of international relations is examined. The basic points of game theory are described and special attention is given to the concept of the minimax strategy. It is concluded that game theory is probably not very useful as a theory of international relations, but only as a stimulating analogy; and that it is perhaps most valuable in that it points to the importance of rules of social behavior and thus indirectly the concept of role. Brief annotated bibliography.—H. C. Kelman.

829. Podell, Lawrence. (City Coll., New York.) The structured interview as a social relationship. *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 150-155.—Rapport and interviewer neutrality supposedly enhance the validity of respondent opinions. The mixture of such neutrality with friendly rapport, however, "may be so sociologically incongruous that validity . . . is threatened." Increasing familiarity also may operate to decrease validity. These and other potential pitfalls in the structured interview situation are discussed.—A. R. Howard.

830. Rallis, Max. Methodological problems in social science research. *East. Anthropol.*, 1955, 8, 229-242.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2200.)

831. Scott, William A. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Reliability of content analysis: the case of nominal scale coding. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 321-325.—"This article suggests an improved method of reporting the extent of interobserver agreement in assigning overt or verbal behavioral items to a set of categories. . . . The requirements are that the cate-

gories be mutually exclusive and that observations be duplicated on a random sample of the total set of responses being studied." The suggested index takes into account the extent of agreement to be expected by chance. Specific formulae and detailed instructions for computation are provided.—H. W. Riecken.

832. Sellitz, Claire. The use of survey methods in a citizens campaign against discrimination. *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(3), 19-25.—Discriminatory practices against Negroes by restaurants in a section of New York City were surveyed in 1950 and again in 1952, following a widely publicized, public appeal for non-discrimination and appeals to restaurant owners, managers and workers. Instances of discrimination decreased.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

833. Silberman, Leo. (Balliol Coll., Oxford, Eng.) Problems of evaluation research. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 229-241.—Evaluation deals with a field experiment during the course of its operation; it is "a piece of research undertaken somewhere midway in the proceedings, after the program has been given a chance of proving itself for two or three years and when corrective action may improve its efficiency." Appraisal should be the term used for beforehand assessment of the needs of a community. The final verdict belongs to a "court of inquiry." Evaluation of field projects employs techniques derived from statistics, history, anthropology and econometrics.—H. K. Moore.

834. Simon, Herbert A. (Carnegie Inst. Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.), & Guetzkow, Harold. Mechanisms involved in group pressures on deviate-members. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 93-100.—Certain hypotheses concerned with pressures toward uniformity upon the deviate-members of groups, are examined and developed into an integrated coherent system. A model containing feed-back mechanisms to provide linkage among such variables as the perceived receptivity of the deviate-member and the desire of the group to retain him in the group are discussed. Derivations from the model make it possible to check the system's congruence with empirical findings in an experimental situation.—G. C. Carter.

835. Sorokin, Pitirim A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Métodos para el estudio del cambio en las congerias y sistemas socioculturales. (Methods for the study of change in congeries and socio-cultural systems.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1955, 17, 421-447.—The "naturalistic" social scientist, especially the sociologist and the psychologist, has tried to apply the "Newtonian macrophysics" to the study of sociocultural phenomena. This is considered by the author a poor imitation of the physical sciences. Methods for the study of social and cultural phenomena are discussed.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

836. Vicary, James M. The circular test of bias in personal interview surveys. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 215-218.—The technique described by the author consists of asking, at the end of an interview, a rather long "summary" question that the respondent first answers and then repeats ("play back") to the interviewer who records the respondent's version verbatim. Analysis of these "play backs" in terms of omissions, additions, distortions and changes in meaning or form of the original question can reveal respondent's attitude toward issues, his capacity for

recall of selected elements and his interpretation of meanings. Illustrations of the application of the technique are included.—H. W. Riecken.

837. Vidich, Arthur J., & Shapiro, Gilbert. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) A comparison of participant observation and survey data. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 28-33.—Measures of the prestige of 547 members of a 1,500 member community were obtained by both an anthropological field worker's ratings and by sociometric type questions in a sample survey. There was a strong correspondence between the two sets of results. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages; "the techniques of participant observation and the sample survey are not competitive, but, in the well conducted community study, will be complementary."—H. E. Yunker.

838. Webb, Sam C. (Emory U., Ga.) Scaling of attitudes by the method of equal-appearing intervals: A review. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 215-239.—"The theoretical and methodological aspects of the method of equal-appearing intervals and of modifications of this procedure . . . are summarized and evaluated." The author concludes that "the assumption of equal-appearing intervals has proved untenable; the findings regarding the assumption of independence of scale values and judges' attitudes are somewhat ambiguous; while the assumptions regarding normality of distribution and arbitrary limitation of the continuum have apparently been accepted without question." 72 references.—J. C. Franklin.

839. Wilkins, Leslie T. Some developments in prediction methodology in applied social research. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 348-363.—An attempt to develop predictive instruments for social case work and very similar to the work of Walter Reckless who used categoric risk theory for prediction in criminology and penology. 15 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

840. Zeisel, Hans. The significance of insignificant differences. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 319-321.—The author argues that social scientists should not refrain from drawing theoretical inferences from data where the differences are not statistically significant because social science sorely needs new theoretical insights guided by empirical data and the risk of making erroneous inferences is less to be feared than is sterile and unimaginative analysis or overcautiousness.—H. W. Riecken.

(See also abstracts 63, 935)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

841. Berque, Jacques. Structures sociales du haut-atlas. (Social structures of High Atlas.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955. viii, 464 p.—The book is a result of observation of the life and customs of the tribes living in the High Atlas mountains, with particular emphasis on the Seksawan tribe. Besides geographical and anthropological data, it includes: socio-historical evaluation, description of values and sets, study of personality traits, and an attempt of prognosis of social and national development. The book is documented, and it presents photographic samples of terrain, people, and architecture, as well as numerous maps and charts.—V. J. Bie-liauskas.

842. Brodersen, A. Cultural assimilation of immigrants: a Unesco project in Israel. *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 652-655.—This is a report of a series of sociological research projects in Israel, designed to throw fresh light upon the problem of the cultural assimilation of immigrants of ethnically heterogeneous background. Included are studies on the adjustment of Oriental immigrant workers to the Western-type industrial process; leadership and power relations of Israel society; the status of youth; and how people of many and varied backgrounds adjust to each other as neighbors. "... the Israel tensions project brings us face to face with a problem of cultural and ethnic values, their survival and function in a multi-group society."—H. P. Shelley.

843. Bruhns, Fred C. A study of Arab refugee attitudes. *Mid. East J.*, 1955, 9, 130-138.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1754.)

844. da Cunha Pereira, Ilza. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) Problemas de distância social. (Problems of social distance.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1954, 4(9-10), 1-4.—"Prejudice always starts as a result of learning in a group." Evidence is given, from contemporary studies, to support this view, and the development of prejudice and social distance in childhood is outlined.—J. M. Salazar.

845. Duker, A. G. Socio-psychological trends in the American Jewish community since 1900. *Yivo Annual*, 1954, 9, 166-178.—After explaining population and ecology, birth rate and economic aspects, the following topics are discussed: Problems of Jewish identification, search for emotional security, Jewish culture as American one, residues of Jewish traditions.—H. Ormian.

846. Gillin, John. National and regional cultural values in the United States. *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 107-113.—The United States as a whole is regarded as one "culture area." Cultural regions within it are regarded as geographical distributions of subcultures. "... it is assumed that all regions subscribe to the general list of values of the national culture, but with certain additions, emendations, or special emphases more or less peculiar to themselves." 17 values are cited as being dominant in United States culture as a whole. Regional cultural values also are listed as a stimulus to further research.—A. R. Howard.

847. Ginglinger, Genevieve. Basic values in "Reader's Digest," "Selection" and "Constellation." *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 56-61.—3 digest-type magazines published in America and France were compared in terms of the system of values each presented. Articles printed in the American magazine (Reader's Digest) were found to be oriented to questions of political, economic and social standards; articles printed in the French digest (Constellation) emphasized egoistic or individual, economic and playful themes.—D. E. Meister.

848. Gittler, Joseph B. (Ed.) (U. Rochester, N. Y.). Understanding minority groups. New York: John Wiley, 1956. xii, 139 p. \$3.25.—8 lectures include Wayne A. R. Ley's discussion of ethical aspects of group relations; John La Farge describes the Catholic goal as genuine fraternal encounter of nation with nation; John Collier and Theodore H. Haas detail the revivication of Indian culture since

the Reorganization Act of 1934, a trend largely reversed since 1950; Oscar Handlin traces the role of Jews in America; Ira De A. Reid outlines the movements to enhance the status of Negroes; Dorothy Swaine Thomas summarizes the treatment of Japanese in the U.S.; Clarence Senior, the adjustment problems of Puerto Ricans; and Joseph B. Gittler, the effects of discrimination on the personality of minorities.—G. K. Morlan.

849. Gundlach, R. H. Effects of on-the-job experiences with Negroes upon racial attitudes of white workers in union shops. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 67-77.—In the guise of a city-wide opinion poll, a study was made of racial feelings and attitudes of 118 white women working in factory, sales, and office positions in varying degrees of contact with Negroes. Much less anti-Negro prejudice was found than had been reported previously with other samples. It seems that the lower level of prejudice found in this study can be accounted for, not simply by the physical association and work experience with Negroes, but primarily because the experience was systematically enforced and interpreted in economic and democratic terms by the union, and formally fostered as official policy by the state government.—C. H. Ammons.

850. Hines, Ralph Howard. Danischborg and Swedenholm: a study of relative sociocultural change under military occupation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2333.—Abstract.

851. Hostetler, John A. Old world extinction and new world survival of the Amish: a study of group maintenance and dissolution. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 212-219.—The Amish in America have successfully resisted cultural change because they formed primary communities where their families lived in close proximity; whereas in Europe they have largely disappeared because they never lived in compact settlements.—H. K. Moore.

852. Humphrey, Norman D. Stereotypes of Mexicans and Americans. *Amer. J. econ. Sociol.*, 1955, 14, 305-313.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1764.)

853. Jaspan, M. A. Race and society in South Africa. *Sci. Soc.*, 1955, 19, 1-22.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1476.)

854. Johnson, Robert Burgette. The nature of the minority community: internal structure, reactions, leadership, and action. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2594-2595.—Abstract.

855. Jokinen, Walfrid John. The Finns in the United States: a sociological interpretation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2333-2334.—Abstract.

856. Lees, Hannah. Negro neighbors. *Allant. Mon.*, 1956, 197, 59-63.—Several examples are cited of the problems Negroes face when moving into a white neighborhood. The problem is discussed and some solutions are presented which have occurred in several large cities.—R. Colgin.

857. Lind, Andrew W. (Ed.) (U. Hawaii, Honolulu.) Race relations in world perspective. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1955. xix, 488 p. \$6.00.—17 papers included in this book concern historical factors affecting race relations by Herbert G. Blumer; rigidity and fluidity in race relations by Bernard L. Hormann; occupation and race in cer-

tain frontiers by Andrew W. Lind; colonialism and dualism, by J. H. Boeke; new peoples such as Israeli, Everett C. Hughes; race ideas in the Near East, Albert Hourani; race relations in West and Central Africa, Georges Balandier; in South Africa, John A. Barnes; in the Soviet Union, Walter J. Kolarz; administrative aspect in tropical Far East, J. S. Furnivall; social roles in race relations, Clarence E. Glick; African elite in British West Africa, Kenneth Little; adjustment problems of Negro and emigrant elites, T. S. Simey; race relations in South Africa, Absalom Vilakazi; Negro in U.S., E. Franklin Frazier; race relations in Formosa under the Japanese, Yuzuru Okada; Chinese in Southeast Asia, Maurice Freedman; Indian-mestizo-white relations in Spanish America, Ralph L. Beals; and race relations in Portuguese America, Donald Pierson.—G. K. Morlan.

858. Mannoni, O. (*l'Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre Mer, Paris.*) **Prospero and Caliban: the psychology of colonization.** New York: Praeger, 1956. 218 p. \$4.25.—Seeks to explain the usually explosive nature of colonial relations by describing experiences in Madagascar. The difficulties stem from a lack of communication, from mutual incomprehensibility. Underlying this, it is Mannoni's thesis, is the existence of strong dependence needs which permit certain groups to be colonized in the first and which also characterize those who seek to colonize.—R. A. Littman.

859. Mintz, Sidney. **Puerto Rican emigration: a threefold comparison.** *Soc. econ. Stud.*, 1955, 4, 311-325.—Discusses the differential adjustments of Puerto Rican migrants in New York City, St. Croix in the American Virgin Islands, and Hawaii. It was the social and economic setting and the reactions of the host groups which determined the success or failure of the migrants. 30 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

860. Murphy, Robert F. **Credit versus cash: a case study.** *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(3), 26-28.—An incident is reported from Brazil where the barter-credit system of economic exchange applied by rubber traders to provide incentive and security for rubber tappers ran into conflict with a cash-wage system of rewarding work during the construction of an airport.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

861. Richman, Marjorie L., & Schmeidler, Gertrude R. (*City Coll., New York.*) **Changes in a folk dance accompanying cultural change.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 333-336.—"Changes were spontaneously introduced into a popular folk dance in Israel during a period of developing national solidarity and active fighting." The change symbolized "aggressive activity and individual initiative within the group." After the fighting ended the newer popular version of the dance symbolized "a static and gayer mood, appropriate at a time of national consolidation and social and economic advance."—J. C. Franklin.

862. Rokkan, S. **An experiment in cross-national research co-operation: the Organization for Comparative Social Research.** *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 645-652.—This is a report of three years experience in cross-national research. The studies have demonstrated the feasibility of gathering comparative data through interviewing, attitude testing and group experimentation. In the future it will be necessary to search for an optimal balance between theoretical

and methodological exploration and experimentation and large scale data gathering for comparative purposes: "... to entrust the large scale data gathering tasks to established organizations and to focus the academic researches on crucial problems of design and methodology, intensive analyses of invariant relationships, extensive inquiries into deviant cases and on the general assessment of the findings in the broadest possible context of available evidence."—H. P. Shelley.

863. Rose, Edward, & Felton, William. (*U. Colo., Boulder.*) **Experimental histories of culture.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 383-392.—This represents a first attempt to study culture in the laboratory. Small groups of three persons each were asked to examine inkblot cards together and to tell one another what they saw. Members were moved from group to group. Laboratory culture was said to exist when responses to a card tended to reappear either in the same or different groups. Four different kinds of responses were noted: habits, inventions, borrowings, and culbits (combination of habit and borrowing). The experimental histories yield several findings concerning the relations of these various aspects of culture to society.—H. E. Yunker.

864. Scaff, Alvin H. **Social stratification and the rehabilitation of ex-Huks in the Philippines.** *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.*, 1955, 23, 83-91.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1814.)

865. Schonell, F. J., Meddleton, I. G., & Watts, B. H. **The acceptability of Aboriginal children in Queensland.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 121-128.—The level of acceptance of children of Aboriginal descent was found to be significantly below that of white children. While younger Aboriginal children tended to choose friends among themselves, older children sought the company of white associates. Indications are that an improvement in the "living conditions of Aboriginal people would raise the level of acceptance of their children in the white community."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

866. Segy, Ladislav. **Cérémonies d'initiation et sculptures africaines.** (Initiation ceremonies and African sculptures.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 128-138.—The author analyzes the significance of initiation rituals in Africa, pointing out their rich power of integration for the individual in the communal ideology. African art, and particularly sculpture, is considered here in function of its use in the rituals emerging, so to speak, as an expression of its collective force.—M. D. Stein.

867. Simpson, George E. (*Oberlin Coll., O.*) **The Ras Tafari movement in Jamaica: a study of race and class conflict.** *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 167-171.—The Ras Tafari (Haile Selassie) movement is discussed from the standpoints of basic doctrines, meetings, 6 recurrent themes, comparison with revivalist cults, and functions and dysfunctions. A tentative formulation of 6 types of adjustment to disprivileged social positions is included also.—A. R. Howard.

868. Simpson, George L., Jr. **Howard W. Odum and American regionalism.** *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 101-106.—A discussion of various tenets of Howard W. Odum.—A. R. Howard.

869. Spiegel, Hans B. C., & Goodwin, Norma R. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) **Participants' per-**

ception in a brief intercultural contact. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 4(1), 51-63.—"This is a brief description and evaluation of an overnight visit of a group of twenty-three students from fifteen countries to a Massachusetts town." A questionnaire was subsequently administered to members of both the host and visitor groups. It was found that both groups showed interest in informal, face-to-face contact, even where ages and interests differed. Thus, "... the 'unequal status contact' among members of different cultures may be perceived as thoroughly profitable and interesting, at least during a relatively brief though intense encounter with one another."—E. P. Hollander.

870. Tannous, Afif I. Dilemma of the elite in Arab society. *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(3), 11-15.—The population of Arab states splits into a large majority of illiterate peasants or Bedouins and an educated minority occupying leadership positions. Having achieved national independence, leaders now face political and social instability stemming from the discontented majority. Many regimes fail to consult the ruled in planning for them, and the hopes for stability rest with a "progressive group" taking the expressed wishes of the people into consideration.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

871. [UNESCO.] [Comparative cross-national research]; a selection of references for some major lines of study. *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 622-641.—433-item bibliography.

(See also abstracts 591, 618, 644, 651, 675, 1152, 1237, 1249)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

872. Adams, Stuart. Real and nominal origins of selected occupational elites. *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.*, 1955, 23, 121-129.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1805.)

873. Allen, Mark Knight. Personality and cultural factors related to religious authoritarianism. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2324.—Abstract.

874. Baldamus, W., & Timms, Noel. The problem family: a sociological approach. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 318-327.—In contrast to the usual biological-genetic approach to the study of the problem family, this study attempts to take a sociological approach. A sociological study of problem families is reviewed and suggestions for further research made. 13 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

875. Banerjee, G. R. (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India.) Hostels for working mothers. *Ind. J. soc. Wk*, 1955, 16, 133-140.—A plea is made that hostels be established on an experimental basis by the state. Homeless, married and unmarried working mothers, would be housed and offered guidance and support, and their children cared for during the day. This is seen as a potential check on the growth of delinquency and crime.—R. Schaefer.

876. Bauer, Raymond A., Inkeles, Alex., & Kluckhohn, Clyde. How the Soviet system works: cultural, psychological, and social themes. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1956. xiv, 274 p. \$4.75.—Based on interviews with hundreds and questionnaires administered to thousands of refugees from the Soviet Union, in Europe and the United States, in 1950 and 1951, this report describes the

Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System and its data and analyzes the operating characteristics of the Soviet system, the individual in Soviet society, and social and psychological characteristics of specific groups. The data are summarized and some evaluations and forecasts made by the authors in conclusion. Reports and publications of the Project are listed in an appendix.—A. J. Sprow.

877. Bell, Wendell. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Economic, family, and ethnic status: an empirical test. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 45-52.—Factor analysis of census tract data verified the following hypotheses: 1. "Economic status, family status, and ethnic status each represent a discrete social factor which is necessary to account for the differences between urban sub-populations with respect to social characteristics . . . 2a. Measures of occupation, education, and rent compose a unidimensional index of the economic status of urban sub-populations. 2b. Measures of fertility, women in the labor force, and single-family detached dwelling units compose a unidimensional index of the family status of urban sub-populations."—H. E. Yaker.

878. Bossard, James H. S., & Boll, Eleanor Stoker. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) The large family system. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1956. 325 p. \$6.00.—"This is a book about the large family as a way of family living and child rearing . . . as a segment of a larger culture." It describes the personal relationships, the difficulties and advantages, the sacrifices, the economic pressures affecting the children as well as the adults. In a large family "there is no room for selfishness . . . no time for oversolicitousness. . . . There is complete social life within the group." "Sharing . . . adjustment . . . feeling of security" all varies because the family members are people. "Persons reared in large families marry to a lesser extent than comparable segments of the population at large . . . and do not produce large families. . . . Women reared in our large families marry to a less extent than men so reared."—M. M. Gillet.

879. Bott, Elizabeth. Urban families: conjugal roles and social networks. *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 345-384.—The paper concentrates on the problem of "how to interpret the variations that were found to occur in the way husbands and wives performed their conjugal role." 20 families were studied; there were from 8-19 home interviews with both parents covering many aspects of their home and social life; subsequently, 15 of the 20 pairs of mates were investigated "clinically" at Tavistock by interview and TAT; finally, a sociological field worker brought the investigation to a close by a home visit. The degree of role specificity or segregation was related to the degree to which the family had a highly connected network or system of extra-household relations.—R. A. Littman.

880. Brattemo, Carl-Erik. Anxiety and the living god: an aspect of the pathology of religion. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1955, 9, 68-76.—A theoretical discussion of Th. Bovet's pathology of religion in the light of his psychological theory of personality and theological concept of man.—O. Strunk, Jr.

881. Broom, Leonard; Beem, Helen P., & Harris, Virginia. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Characteristics of 1,107 petitioners for change of

name. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 33-39.—"Among the non-Jewish petitioners ethnic considerations appeared to play a relatively minor role. The major considerations were familial . . . or dissatisfaction with the name itself, because it is difficult to pronounce or has obscene or humorous connotations."—H. E. Yaker.

882. Burns, Tom. The reference of conduct in small groups: cliques and cabals in occupational milieux. *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 467-486.—This is an analytic, not experimental, study. The clique is distinguished from the ordinary group as well as several other kinds of special groups, all of which are discussed in terms of the dependence between reference and membership group concepts. It is suggested that cliques and cabals exist to permit relief from the norms of the dominating occupational role by functioning as a kind of gossip agency which yields some success to its members. The clique, however seems to serve primarily as a defense for those who have failed while the cabal is an instrument for those on the road to success. 19 references.—R. A. Littman.

883. Butler, David. Voting behavior and its study in Britain. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 93-103.—A general theory of British voting behavior has not yet been written. Research in this area is only beginning to show results. There is much to be done. Studies thus far completed seem to indicate that most people vote from habit for a particular party.—R. M. Frumkin.

884. Chinoy, Ely. (Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.) Social mobility trends in the United States. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 180-186.—The widely held view among social scientists that "the rate of upward mobility in American society has declined" is critically examined. Past conclusions regarding the decline in mobility have been based upon either inferential analysis or direct studies of mobility. It is concluded that "neither inferential analysis based upon historical study nor direct analysis of mobility of groups of individuals can yet indicate whether there has been any change in the rate of vertical mobility in American society. The answer to that question must wait upon more detailed studies which not only build upon the research already done, but which also seek to test precise hypotheses." 33 references.—H. E. Yaker.

885. Cleland, Courtney B. (N. Dak. Agri. Coll., Fargo.) Familism in rural Saskatchewan. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 249-257.—Familism "refers to a social system in which behavior and values are dominated by family, rather than individual interests." 6 characteristics of familistic families were listed and an index or scale was developed for each. Associations of index scores were determined for seven other factors. Conclusions were stated as hypotheses.—H. K. Moore.

886. Collins, Sydney. The Moslem family in Britain. *Soc. econ. Stud.*, 1955, 4, 326-337.—In Britain, miscegenation between colored men and white women is the regular pattern wherever colored settlements are found. The Moslem family life is oriented toward the creation of a distinct Moslem community. The white women who marry colored Moslems tend to identify with and thereby strengthen the Moslem community.—R. M. Frumkin.

887. Devereux, George. Anthropological data suggesting unexplored unconscious attitudes toward and in unwed mothers. *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1955, 1, 564-576.—Through the use of anthropological data and psychoanalytic principles the view is developed that "unconsciously in our society, and overtly among the Fan, the illegitimate child is imagined to be an incestuous child . . . this fantasy is strengthened by the fact that the girl's father is obliged to be also father to her child." It is maintained that the oedipus complex "can never be ignored, either in its ordinary aspects, or in its counter-oedipal aspects."—L. A. Pennington.

888. Duncan, Otis Dudley. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Reiss, Albert J. Social characteristics of urban and rural communities, 1950. New York: John Wiley, 1956. xviii, 421 p. \$6.50.—Chapters: 1. Introduction. 2. Community size and urbanization. 3. Age and sex composition. 4. Race and sex composition. 5. Marital status and family characteristics. 6. Mobility. 7. Education. 8. Labor force and occupation. 9. Income. 10. Village population. 11. Suburbs and urban fringe. 12. Rural-urban fringe. 13. Urban influences on rural population characteristics. 14. Metropolitan suburbs and independent cities. 15. Growing and declining standard metropolitan areas and urban places. 16. Types of functional specialization. 17. Functional specialization in manufacturing. 18. Characteristics of trade centers. 19. Minor types of functional specializations. 20. High and low income communities.—H. K. Moore.

889. Dynes, Russell R. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Church-sect typology and socio-economic status. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 555-560.—An attitude scale was developed to measure the polar types of Church and Sect as introduced by Weber and Troeltsch. The scale was sent to a random sample taken from the Columbus city directory. Returns from non-Protestants were excluded. The results indicated that "significant relationships were found between the acceptance of the Sect type of organization and lower socio-economic status and between the acceptance of the Church type of organization and higher socio-economic status." "This research should indicate that knowledge of socio-economic factors is important in understanding religious behavior."—H. E. Yaker.

890. Eisenstein, Victor W. (Ed.) Neurotic interaction in marriage. New York: Basic Books, 1956. xv, 352 p. \$5.50.—". . . the emotional reactions of human beings are intensified through intimacy and reciprocal influence so that the interlocking of marriage tends to complicate rather than solve the emotional problems of the individual." For the most part the 18 chapters are based on an investigation sponsored by the Psychiatric Forum Group of New York in the years 1949-1955, and are written by psychoanalysts, clinical psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric social workers. Concerned with the large number of divorces and annulments in this country, the contributors to this book attempt to "reveal the hidden sources of marital tension, and demonstrate the dovetailing as well as the clashing of unconscious emotional needs."—H. D. Arbitman.

891. Empey, LaMar T., & Slocum, Walter L. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) Stability of farmers' attitudes in a conflict situation involving

farmer-hunter relations. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 242-248.—Before and after interviews with farmers affected by an imposed deer hunting season led to these conclusions: "Attitudes, if defined as internalized predispositions to act, tend to be stable, although verbalized responses tend to be unstable; changes in attitudes involved, in many cases, the activation of previous experiences; predispositions to act were not necessarily more typical of individuals in whom cross-pressures operate; and opinion-leaders, either self-appointed or otherwise, did not influence the decision of most farmers."—H. K. Moore.

892. Fosskett, John M. (*U. Oregon, Eugene.*) **Social structure and social participation.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 431-438.—The extent of participation in the community affairs of two Northwestern communities was examined in order to determine who participates and what factors are associated with participation. In both places three variables were found to be related to participation. Education was found to be the most significant variable, but it and income tended to vary together, thus producing a compound effect. Age was the least significant variable of the three; it reflected the operation of both education and income.—H. E. Yunker.

893. Foster, Lillian W. (*Central State Coll., Wilberforce, O.*) **The home: the seedbed of maturity.** *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(2), 78-85.—Emphasis is given the home in effecting social adjustment. "No matter in which stratum of society an individual finds himself, he must face certain problems of group living, namely: how to survive as an individual, how to help perpetuate the group and how to win the approval of the group by absorbing its culture. One begins to master the solution of these problems first in the family; hence the importance of the kind of home in which one grows up."—E. P. Hollander.

894. Francis, Roy G. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*), & Stone, Robert C. **Service and procedure in bureaucracy; a case study.** Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956. vi, 201 p. \$4.00.—From the findings in this and comparable studies the authors conclude that classical propositions are in need of revision. First, bureaucracy does not mean the negation of personal relations but only an official and formal separation between primary group relations developing out of work group membership, and primary group relations developed in other spheres of daily living. Second, the proposition concerning procedural orientation neglects the crucial role of professional principles in institutional groups of modern times.—R. M. Frumkin.

895. French, Elizabeth G., & Ernest, Raymond R. (*Lackland AFB, Tex.*) **The relation between authoritarianism and acceptance of military ideology.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1956, No. AFPTRC-TN-56-34, 11 p.—Reprinted from *J. Pers.*, 1955, 24, 181-191 (see 30: 7076).

896. Geiger, Kent. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Deprivation and solidarity in the Soviet urban family.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 57-68.—A paper and pencil life history questionnaire was administered to 2,000 adult refugees who had strong anti-Soviet political sentiments, in an attempt to determine the effect of the Soviet regime upon family solidarity. Relationships were found between "relatively disadvantaged material living conditions and the

tendency to report one's own family as disrupted . . . also between arrest and severe repression of one or more family members, and tendency to report the family as more solidary."—H. E. Yunker.

897. Göppinger, H. **Geisteskrankheit als Scheidungsgrund und der Begriff der "geistigen Gemeinschaft."** (Mental illness as grounds for divorce and the concept of "spiritual community.") *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 291-295.

898. Havighurst, Robert J., & Davis, Allison. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) **A comparison of the Chicago and Harvard studies of social class differences in child rearing.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 438-442.—There are agreements between the two studies that: (1) Lower class are more severe in punishment in toilet training; (2) Middle class have higher educational expectations of their children; (3) No class difference in amount of care given children by father; (4) No class difference in display of aggression in the home, excluding aggression toward siblings; and (5) Middle class children allowed more freedom of movement away from home during the day. The disagreements between the studies are discussed in terms of nationality and status differences between the samples, and lack of representativeness. The possibility of regional differences is pointed out.—H. E. Yunker.

899. Hill, Reuben. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*), Back, Kurt, & Styco, J. Mayone. **Intra-family communication and fertility planning in Puerto Rico.** *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 258-271.—A study of 888 Puerto Ricans, supplemented by findings drawn from 3,072 others, all of the lower educational class, prompted ten conclusions including: "Modesty among women and wifely respect for the husband, combined with overestimation of his wife's modesty by the husband, conspire to impede discussion on a wide variety of topics crucial to effective family planning."—H. K. Moore.

900. Hilmar, Norman Axel. **Conflicting social norms in a formal organization: a study of interpersonal expectations.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2589.—Abstract.

901. Hobart, Charles Warren. **Marital role opinions and the courtship process.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2592.—Abstract.

902. Kapadia, K. M. **Changing patterns of Hindu marriage and family, II.** *Sociol. Bull. (India)*, 1954, 3, 131-157.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1867.)

903. Kephart, William M. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) **Occupational level and marital disruption.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 456-465.—Examination of a random sample of 1,434 Philadelphia divorces revealed general agreement with previous studies indicating an inverse relationship between occupational level and frequency of divorce. But a study of desertion cases failed to indicate the expected high rate among the lowest occupational levels. Possible explanations for this are discussed and the author concludes that "insofar as the family patterns of the lowest occupational level are concerned, nobody knows very much . . . it would seem wise for text writers to restrict their generalizations regarding family stability to the socioeconomic categories for which data have been collected."—H. E. Yunker.

904. Ktsanes, Thomas. **Mate selection on the basis of personality type: a study utilizing an empirical typology of personality.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 547-551.—Winch's theory of complementary needs in mate selection was tested using a sample of 25 couples. "The findings of this study, based upon a sample of recently married, college-age, middle-class couples, indicate that for the population sampled the tendency for an individual to select a spouse unlike himself in total emotional make-up far exceeds the tendency for him to select a spouse like himself in that respect."—H. E. Yunker.

905. Landis, Paul H. **For husbands and wives; a plan for happy marriage and family living.** New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1956. viii, 260 p. \$3.95.—Marriage as a "conscious adjustment" towards happiness and permanence, is based on close and dependable companionship which results in "ego satisfaction." Marriage is a life of problem solving. For adjustment each partner must be satisfied, although not in identical fashion. Detailed suggestions are given as to the ways to reach the desired goals in sex, money matters, social activities, in-law relations, religious activities, and mutual friends, children and "family living." Chapters are included on divorce and remarriage.—M. M. Gillet.

906. Lee, R. S. **Psychology and worship.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. 110 p. \$3.75.—Adopts the viewpoint of Freudian psychology in discussing Christian religious behavior: aspiration after God, the foundations in childhood, symbol, ritual, and reason, the knowledge of God, prayer, and the Holy Communion.—A. J. Sprov.

907. Levy, Marion J. **Some questions about Parsons' treatment of the incest problem.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 277-285.—A critique of Talcott Parsons' article (see 29: 5476) on the nuclear family and the incest taboo as it relates to the use of models or systems of analysis in social research.—R. M. Frumkin.

908. Lipset, Seymour Martin. (Columbia U., New York.) **Social mobility and urbanization.** *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 220-228.—Secondary analysis of data from the Oakland Mobility Study indicates that the larger the community in which one spent his teens the more likely he has been upwardly mobile. Lower status positions thus vacated are filled by migrants from rural and small urban communities. Exceptions are small-town manual workers who start their own businesses and professionals who leave smaller communities for greater opportunities.—H. K. Moore.

909. Lundberg, George A. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **Occupations and "class" alignments in the United States, 1870-1950.** *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 128-130.—"The indications are that if present trends continue, traditional classifications of populations on the basis of occupations are likely to become less and less valid as indications of 'social' classes . . . what is needed is a more direct and comprehensive study of the value systems of the population as the basic determinant of their 'class' affiliation."—A. R. Howard.

910. Manley, D. **The formal associations of a Negro community in Britain.** *Soc. econ. Stud.*, Jamaica, 1955, 4, 231-244.—The Negro community in Liverpool has organized a number of formal associations on tribal, national, religious, or other bases.

These organizations are described and their functions discussed. Basically these associations have the function of providing security and recognition in a dominant and non-accepting white culture.—C. M. Louttit.

911. Marsh, C. Paul, & Coleman, A. Lee. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) **The relation of farmer characteristics to the adoption of recommended farm practices.** *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 289-296.—The 3 out of 21 factors most strongly associated with the adoption by 393 Kentucky farmers of recommended farm practices are, tentatively, socioeconomic status, education, and contact with agency representatives.—H. K. Moore.

912. Martinson, Floyd M. (Gustavus Adolphus Coll., St. Peter, Minn.) **Ego deficiency as a factor in marriage.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 161-164.—Several tests given to 59 matched pairs of single and married girls indicate that "other things being equal (sex, age, intelligence, position in the family, nationality, father's occupation, community and amount of education), persons who marry demonstrate greater feelings of ego deficiency than do persons who remain single. . . . The single girls show better 'internal' adjustment in terms of better health adjustment, better emotional adjustment, greater self reliance, a greater sense of personal freedom and fewer withdrawing tendencies." They also made a more satisfactory "external" adjustment to their family, showed better use of talent, and more complete acceptance of social standards.—H. E. Yunker.

913. Mayer, Albert J., & Hoult, Thomas F. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Social stratification and combat survival.** *Soc. Forces*, 1955, 34, 155-159.—". . . the number of Detroiters who died, were captured, or were reported missing in Korea varied directly with the relative economic or racial standing [lay sense] of the city areas from which the men stemmed." In addition to the study's value as a contribution to knowledge of stratification, it is suggested that the method employed in determining a group's racial composition when only home addresses are available may be valuable for comparable studies.—A. R. Howard.

914. Milbank Memorial Fund. **Current research in human fertility; papers presented at the 1954 annual conference of the . . .** New York: Author, 1955. 163 p. \$1.00.—The papers presented deal with three topics: (1) Studies of underdeveloped areas, specifically India, Jamaica and Puerto Rico. (2) Studies of Sweden and the United States. (3) Development of plans for new studies of social and psychological factors in fertility.—H. D. Arbitman.

915. Monahan, Thomas P. (Philadelphia (Pa.) Municipal Court.) **Is childlessness related to family stability?** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 446-456.—"The statistical evidence produced in this article should serve to show that the alleged association between divorce and childlessness has been a statistically spurious one and may not exist at all. . . . Marital stability, in the final analysis, may have no general relationship to childbearing." A more complete answer to the question of the relationship will depend upon the compilation of more refined data.—H. E. Yunker.

916. Orr, Forrest Catolet. **The psychology of religion: I. A review of the literature. II. A study of client religious sentiments as related to first in-**

terview counseling behavior. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2290.—Abstract.

917. Pfautz, Harold W. The sociology of secularization: religious groups. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 61, 121-128.—"Five types representing increasing degrees of secularization are: the cult, the sect, the institutionalized sect, the church, and the denomination. The Christian Science Church has of late taken on the character of an institutionalized sect, as evidenced by its demographic, ecological, associational, structural, and social-psychological features."—H. P. Shelley.

918. Ponsioen, G. De wijziging in de gezinsstructuur. (Changes in family structure.) *Soc. Kompas*, 1954/55, 2, 159-163.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2371.)

919. Quade, Albert E. The relationship between marital adjustment and certain interactional patterns in problem-solving situations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2335.—Abstract.

920. Reisman, David, & Glazer, Nathan. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The intellectuals and the discontented classes. *Partisan Rev.*, 1955, 22, 47-72.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3(3), abs. 1540.)

921. Rohrer, Wayne C. (U. Maryland, College Park.) On clienteles of the agricultural extension service. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 299-303.—Interviews with 141 Maryland farmers led to the suggestion that the agricultural extension service has three clienteles: farmers who lack an orientation toward contemporary programs in agricultural education, those oriented toward accepting new ideas but whose conception of a new idea probably differs from the extension worker's conception, and participating acceptors. Further areas of research are suggested.—H. K. Moore.

922. Rokkan, S. Party preferences and opinion patterns in Western Europe: a comparative analysis. *Int. soc. sci. Bull.*, 1955, 7, 575-596.—Altogether, 2,758 teachers in the primary and secondary schools of Belgium, England, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Western Germany were interviewed, through questions of equivalent import, during January-April 1953. . . . Discussed in relation to party identification are: distribution of party identification, opinion on government policies, orientation to international conflict, threat orientations and attitudes toward the national government, threat orientations and opinions on national unity and dissent.—H. P. Shelley.

923. Roucek, Joseph S. The sociology of assimilation. *J. hum. Relat.*, 1955, 3(3), 14-21.—Several aspects of the social process of immigration, e.g., class consciousness, religious and political ideology, and individual vs. group assimilation, are suggested for more intensive study. "There is a great difference resulting from the situation of the immigrant who settles in the new country alone and the one who comes with his family. . . . Culture persists only if it is carried by a functioning social organism. . . . American students have failed, curiously, to appreciate that immigration involves uprooting as well as transplanting, that it involves cultural disintegration as well as reintegration."—E. P. Hollander.

924. Satter, George Albert. Some dimensions of the religious attitudes of three-hundred engaged

couples. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2327.—Abstract.

925. Slone, Ralph W. Compulsive and informative communication. *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1955, 12, 217-223.

926. Steward, Julian H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) "Region"—an heuristic concept. *Rur. Sociol.*, 1955, 20, 297-298.—The concept of region is a heuristic construct which cannot represent any inherent features of objective reality that may be defined in absolute and universal terms.—H. K. Moore.

927. Stewart, Maxwell S. (Ed.) Problems of family life and how to meet them. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1956. x, 227 p. \$3.50.—10 essays are included: Differences in religion; Planned parenthood and adoption; Working wives and mothers, their needs and problems; Handicapped children and the home; Tensions in the family; Broken homes and children; Mothers-in law and grandmothers; The problems of the aged parents and the solutions; and How to get ready to retire.—M. M. Gillet.

928. Stoetzel, Jean. Voting behavior in France. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 104-111.—Such factors as occupation, socio-economic status, religious background and practice, education, etc., are assessed with regard to political behavior in France. 27 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

929. Strunk, Orlo, Jr. (Boston U., Mass.) Psychology, religion, and C. G. Jung: a review of periodical literature. *J. Bible & Relig.*, 1956, 24, 106-113.—Analysis of the periodical literature dealing with Jung's analytic psychology revealed that "from the point of view of that psychology [known as] empirical determinism, Jung seems to have very little influence. . . . In religious circles Jung's theories have found an ambivalent reception. 81-item bibliography.—O. Strunk, Jr.

930. Stryker, Sheldon. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) The adjustment of married offspring to their parents. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 149-154.—Use of a checklist index indicated that (1) adjustment to parent increases with dependence upon parent; (2) females are more likely to be dependent upon their mothers than are males; (3) husband's adjustment to in-laws is independent of wife's adjustment to her parents; (4) husband's adjustment to mother-in-law is negatively related to his wife's dependence upon her mother; (5) husband's adjustment to father-in-law is positively related to his wife's dependence upon her father; . . . (7) females and males with children are better adjusted to their mothers than are those without children.—H. E. Yunker.

931. Tarachow, Sidney. Applied psychoanalysis. II. Religion and mythology. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 494-510.—Papers are summarized dealing with varieties of religious experience, functions of religion, and functions of myths. The emphasis in most studies, as in previous years, continues to be on relating religious and mythological phenomena with the concepts of oedipal complex, castration anxiety, and superego formation.—F. Costin.

932. Terrien, Frederic W., & Mills, Donald L. (San Francisco State Coll., Calif.) The effect of changing size upon the internal structure of organizations. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 11-13.—

Several hundred school districts in California were studied to test the hypothesis that "The relationship between the size of an administrative component and the total size of its containing organization is such that the larger the size of the containing organization the greater will be the proportion given over to its administrative component." The hypothesis was substantiated.—*H. E. Yuker.*

933. Thomas, John L. (St. Louis U., Mo.) **Clothes, culture and modesty: dressing a la mode and morally.** *Soc. Order*, 1954, 4, 386-394.—Fashions in women's clothing exemplify the social process by which value systems are translated into behavioral practices and how minority-group ideals may be brought into conflict at the practical level. A meaningful approach to the question of modesty in dress requires a clear understanding of the moral principles involved. A set of guiding norms is elaborated for Catholics.—*F. T. Severin.*

934. Traynor, Victor J. **Urban and rural mixed marriages.** *Soc. Order*, 1956, 6, 154-158.—Previous investigations of mixed marriages involving one Catholic partner have not attempted to distinguish between urban and rural populations. Statistics for one Canadian diocese are given for mixed marriage rates, fertility rates, the percentage of valid and invalid unions, and the number of revalidations in the Church. Certain contrasts are noted between trends in Canada and the United States.—*F. T. Severin.*

935. Warren, Roland L. (Alfred U., N. Y.) **Studying your community.** New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1955. xi, 385 p. \$3.00.—15 chapters "explore specific aspects of the community—health, education, recreation, child welfare, housing, etc. and suggest organizational, planning, and action programs." In addition this book informs the reader about "survey methods and procedures, guides him to sources for the detailed information he needs, and in the concluding chapter calls attention to some of the characteristics, conditions, and trends of American community life which are especially relevant to surveys." A list of agencies and an index are included.—*J. C. Franklin.*

936. White, R. Clyde. **Social class differences in the uses of leisure.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 61, 145-150.—To test the hypotheses that the use of leisure is a function of social class position and that class differences will increase with age up to maturity, a random sample of families in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was studied. The results show "... that the uses of leisure are conditioned by social class and to some extent by age and sex. The upper middle class selects libraries, home diversions, and lecture-study groups more often than other classes, whereas the two lowest classes use parks and playgrounds, community chest agencies, church, museums, and commercial entertainment relatively more often."—*H. P. Shelley.*

937. Winch, Robert F. (Northwestern U., Evanston.) **The theory of complementary needs in mate-selection: final results on the test of the general hypothesis.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 552-555.—An intensive study of 25 couples was undertaken in order to test the theory of complementary needs in mate-selection. Three sources of data were obtained from each spouse: a "need-interview," a case-history interview, and an 8 card T.A.T. Five

sets of ratings were derived from these. Three of the distributions of correlations supported the theory. Two distributions supported neither this theory nor an opposing theory. "The bulk of the evidence, therefore, supports the hypothesis that mates tend to select each other on the basis of complementary needs."—*H. E. Yuker.*

938. Winch, Robert F. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **The theory of complementary needs in mate selection: a test of one kind of complementarity.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 52-56.—It was hypothesized that interspousal correlations on 44 personality variables would be negative, rather than homogenous. "Despite the abundance of evidence that there is homogenous selection with respect to characteristics of social background, therefore, these results seem to indicate that within the group sampled and within the field of eligibles selection takes place on the basis of complementary needs."—*H. E. Yuker.*

939. Wolff, Werner. (Ed.) (*Bard Coll., Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.*) **Psychiatry and religion.** New York: MD Publications, 1956. 62 p. \$3.00.—M. Esther Harding outlines how dreams reveal religious symbols that directly meet individuals' needs; Fred H. Blum, the relation of psychoanalysis and especially Freud to religion. According to Josephine H. Ross, man must find God in himself. Gladys A. Reichard presents an anthropologic view of Navaho religion. To Joseph Maier, religion means what it does, and Samuel Glasner defines religion in terms of the expanding self. Lawson G. Lowrey concludes that religion and psychotherapy have a common goal. Warner L. Lowe discusses the role of values of the therapist; Alexander A. Schneiders, the promotion of mental health by the acceptance and practice of religion, and Abraham N. Franzblau, the demarcation between preaching and psychotherapy. The need of non-believers to believe, and the relation of Christmas to neuroses are discussed by Mortimer Ostow and Felix Marti-Ibanez respectively.—*G. K. Morlan.*

(See also abstracts 685, 714, 1221, 1223, 1259, 1468)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

940. Alluisi, Earl A., Muller, Paul F., Jr., & Fitts, Paul M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **Rate of handling information and the rate of information presentation.** *USAF WADC Tech. Note*, 1955, No. 55-745, iv, 13 p.—Is the rate of handling information in a forced-paced serial task a function of (a) the rate of stimulus presentation, (b) the uncertainty per stimulus, or (c) the joint effect of these factors expressed as the rate of information presentation *per se*? This experiment involved 10 practiced S's responding to Arabic numerals with motor responses and with verbal responses. The results suggest that information is handled more efficiently the larger the set of alternative stimuli and responses.—*R. T. Cave.*

941. Bateson, Gregory. **A theory of play and fantasy.** *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 39-51.—The author's views relative to the development of communication are presented and illustratively discussed in relation to the schizophrenic process, to the clinical interview, and to the psychotherapeutic setting.—*L. A. Pennington.*

942. Black, John W. **The prediction of the words of varied materials.** *U.S.N. Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1955, Proj. No. NM 001 104 500.57, iii, 12 p.—Samples of 5-syllable phrases of similar length extracted from the language of flight instruction and newspapers were presented to experimental subjects who were asked to predict the successive letters and then progress to a succeeding letter with knowledge of the preceding ones. Phrases of flight instruction were more readily predicted than newspaper ones. Advantages also accompanied more words, more letters to judge, and longer words in the sample. Anomalous deviations, present in judged samples and from other studies are noted.

943. Black, John W. **A relationship between speaking and listening.** *U.S.N. Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1955, Proj. No. NM 001 104 500.54, iii, 7 p.—180 panels of 12 members each responded to Forms C and D of the multiple-choice intelligibility tests in round-robin administrations. Rank order correlations between the listening and speaking scores of members of the 180 panels ranged from .02 to .87. The median value was .21. Low positive correlations of this magnitude are common in applications of these tests and suggest that intelligibility in speaking and listening are not independent skills. However, as more sources of stratification among scores are isolated the likelihood increases that these indications do not reflect a valid relationship.

944. Black, John W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & Tolhurst, Gilbert C. **Intelligibility as related to the path of airborne side-tone.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 173-178.—720 subjects in 12 panels of 15 experimental subjects each participated for tests of the problem of intelligibility as related to the path of airborne side-tone in a corridor 84' long, 100' high and 84' wide. I. Speakers had higher intelligibility scores when wearing ear defenders. II. Speakers increased intelligibility when the open ear faced either a non-reflecting or reflecting surface. III. Ambient noise decreased the results of II. Intelligibility scores were attenuated. IV. With one ear facing a concave reflector path of airborne side-tone is important in intelligibility.—M. F. Palmer.

945. Brillouin, Leon. **Science and information theory.** New York: Academic Press, 1956. xvii, 320 p. \$6.80.—Modern information theory is mathematical and practical. When defined as $I(\text{bits}) = \log_2 P$, where P represents the number of equally likely possible outcomes in a situation, information does not have connotations for value or importance. Four properties of the definition are discussed in detail. Then there are treated in turn, coding and channel capacity, relation of the theory to classical thermodynamics, Brownian and other random motion. It is shown that information, regarded as an organizing principle, is negentropy. Applications are given for the science of observation, for telecommunication, writing, reading, printing, and computing.—M. R. Marks.

946. Brown, Roger W. **Language and categories.** In Bruner, et al., *A study of thinking*, (see 31: 582), 247-312.—"This discussion of the psychology of language is divided into three parts. The first deals with the speech system. The second discusses linguistic meaning. The third considers the relation be-

tween language and culture. The unit of analysis throughout is the cognitive category."—J. B. Carroll.

947. Burton, N. G., & Licklider, J. C. R. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Boston, Mass.) **Long-range constraints in the statistical structure of printed English.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 650-655.—"An experiment modeled after Shannon's was conducted to determine the extent to which estimates of the relative redundancy of English texts are dependent upon the number of preceding letters known to S." Using 10 different samples of text and 10 Ss it was shown that the estimate of relative redundancy increases as the number of letters already known to S increases from 0 to 32. No further rise is found if the number of letters is increased to 64, 128, and 10,000.—R. H. Waters.

948. Camp, Robert T., Jr. **The effect of a dividing network on speech reception.** *U.S.N. Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1955, Proj. No. NM 001 104 500.52, iii, 13 p.—The effect on speech reception of listeners receiving the identical full speech spectrum in both ears (*diotic* listening) was compared to the effect on speech reception of listeners receiving the high-frequency components above 1,650 cps in one ear and the low-frequency components below 1,650 cps in the other (*dichotic* listening) in the presence of 114 db of simulated aircraft noise. A comparison was also made of 3 headphone arrangements or speech spectra under the dichotic condition. In general, those listeners who listened dichotically earned better reception scores than those who listened diotically. 2 of the 3 speech spectra under the dichotic condition yielded scores significantly different from each other.

949. Carter, Richard F. **Writing controversial stories for comprehension.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 319-328.—6 newspaper stories, each rearranged in 3 different ways, were presented to 59 subjects who answered questions on unrelated and related material. "Analysis of the experimental results indicate that: (1) none of the structure types induced a significant increase in comprehension . . . of names; (2) comprehension of issues was significantly increased by use of structure types II and III."—D. E. Meister.

950. Carter, Roy E., Jr. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) **The content response code: a pre-testing procedure.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 147-160.—The content response code is used "to assess, in some preliminary way, the probable effectiveness of a specific, printed communication product." It is appropriate for use with 30-40 subjects. "Subjects indicate positive or negative reactions to what they read by making small plus or minus marks in the margin directly to the right of what they read." In a follow-up procedure subjects answer questions about the nature of their responses. Validation and reliability scores are reported.—D. E. Meister.

951. Carter, Roy E., Jr. **Cross-cultural application of four Flesch formulas.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 487-489.—Filipino nationals attending American universities rated 8 pamphlets as to how difficult and how interesting they were. The median ratings were then correlated with 4 Flesch formulas for measuring (1) reading ease; (2) human interest; (3) realism; (4) energy. Correlations indicate that "Flesch reading ease and human interest scores are reasonably efficient predictors of the degree of dif-

ficuity and interest arousal. . . . There was moderate rank-difference correlation between the "realism" scores and both types of ratings."—D. E. Meister.

952. Diehl, Charles F. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.), & McDonald, Eugene T. Effect of voice quality on communication. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 233-237.—A 14 min. lecture was presented to 6 experimentally matched groups of approximately 35 subjects each selected at random from 36 different sections of a college course in public speaking. Lecture varied for each of the groups on each of the 5 voice types: simulated; hoarse; harsh; breathy; nasal quality; and freedom from these. The group members completed a response sheet composed of simple recall-type completion questions based on lecture content and a rating scale in which the voice of the lecturer was judged. Only simulated breathy and nasal qualities appeared to interfere with communication.—M. F. Palmer.

953. Dodd, Stuart Carter. Diffusion is predictable: testing probability models for laws of interaction. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 392-401.—The diffusion of a leaflet measure was studied in terms of Dodd's intertance hypothesis. "The simple group behavior of spreading an attribute . . . was here studied as an example of a unified field of social forces. This field was factored into the six general dimensions of (1) the behavior of (2) people in (3) time and (4) space when internally stimulated or (5) 'motivated' and externally (6) stimulated in specified ways." The moment-powers model is discussed. This predicts the shape of the diffusion curve of any attribute through any population, if "the opportunities are sufficiently stable and equal for all entities."—H. E. Yucker.

954. Dodge, Joan Sommer. A quantitative investigation of the relation between meaning development and context. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2325.—Abstract.

955. Forer, Raymond. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) The impact of a radio program on adolescents. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 184-194.—A panel discussion program of adolescents' problems by adolescents was broadcast in Connecticut and nationally between 1948 and 1952. In 1952 a sample of 2,700 high school age students in six Connecticut communities filled out questionnaires designed to throw light on two questions: the relative acceptability of advice from the panel and advice from the respondent's primary group; and the effectiveness of the program as a socializing agent. Data are provided to compare the advice of the program with that offered by parents, siblings, older friends, peers, and various competing media—books, magazines and newspapers.—H. W. Riecken.

956. Freeman, Howard E., Weeks, H. Ashley, & Wertheimer, Walter J. (New York U.) News commentator effects: a study in knowledge and opinion change. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 209-215.—A recording of a 15 minute news broadcast by Drew Pearson was played to an experimental group of students in a classroom. This group and a matched control group had previously been given a questionnaire covering items of fact and of opinion (or prediction) included in the broadcast. Both groups were re-tested and also given additional items on their attitude toward the commentator. The broadcast in-

creased knowledge of facts covered in the broadcast, changed opinions and had some effect on attitudes toward the commentator in the experimental group.—H. W. Riecken.

957. Gallup, George. The absorption rate of ideas. *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 234-242.—The president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research reviews the status of public opinion polling after 20 years. He comments on the use of research to improve education and concludes by defending the proposition that popular opinion has usually been right rather than wrong about major issues.—H. W. Riecken.

958. Gerhardt, Rolf. Utgreiing av spørsmålet om Norges psykologiske forsvarsberedskap. (A discussion of the question of Norway's psychological defense.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 37-38.—A Norwegian committee on psychological defense emphasizes the need for considering the total character of warfare, particularly the psychological aspects. The strategy of "cold war" is based on a study of morale among military personnel and civilians. Psychological defense implies preparation for the breaking down of morale. This can be prevented most effectively by dissemination of objective and factual information. The committee recommends the establishment of a federal information service. The tasks of such an office are outlined.—B. Karlson.

959. Haley, Jay. Paradoxes in play, fantasy, and psychotherapy. *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 52-58.—"The paradoxical situation where a statement is true if it is false is generated because 2 statements at different levels (of abstraction) are being made at once, one of which denies the assertion of the other." This paradox is illustrated and discussed by reference, largely, to the verbal productions of schizophrenic patients studied by the author, John Rosen, and M. A. Sechehaye.—L. A. Pennington.

960. Hanley, Clair N. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Factorial analysis of speech perception. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 76-87.—105 students in the State University of Iowa were given 32 tests in controlled conditions and the scores analyzed to determine consistencies which would indicate the various factors operating in the area of speech perception. Eight factors: (1) Verbal Facility, (2) Threshold to Detectability for tones, (3) Seashore Battery, (4) Voice Memory, (5) and (6) Resistance Factors, (7) Unpleasantness Factor, (8) Synthesis Factor were found and tentatively identified by factorial analysis.—M. F. Palmer.

961. Henneman, Richard H., & Matthews, Thomas L. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The influence of message length and distracting task complexity. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-145, iv, 16 p.—This $3 \times 3 \times 2$ factorial designed experiment used intelligibility of aurally and visually presented messages with (1) message length and (2) task complexity as the principal variables. Little difference between auditory and visual presentation was found for the short messages and simple task. As task complexity increased auditory superiority became manifest. The results thus generally confirmed the previous findings relative to the superiority of voice communication in complex task situations.—R. T. Cave.

962. Hill, Richard Johnson. Temporal aspects of person-to-person message diffusion. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2332-2333.—Abstract.
963. Holland, James G., & Lee, William A. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The influence of message distortion and message familiarity. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-287, iv, 20 p.—This report deals with the comparison of the relative intelligibility of verbal messages presented aurally and visually. The conclusions were: (1) introduction of a distracting task significantly reduced the intelligibility of the visually presented messages, while leaving the auditory messages essentially unaffected; (2) previous familiarization significantly increased the intelligibility of the distorted messages as presented through either sense channel; (3) familiarization was significantly more effective when provided through the same sense channel as that through which the distorted form of the message was subsequently presented.—R. T. Cave.
964. House, Arthur S., & Stevens, Kenneth N. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) Analog studies of the nasalization of vowels. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 218-231.—Nasal tract analogs and vocal tract analogs were coupled and studied physically. 24 undergraduate students at Emerson College and 10 graduate students or professional linguists listened to recordings of speech and evaluated the nasality in these various couplings. When the vowel /ae/ is removed from consideration, responses of 34 listeners indicated that the perception of nasality correlates highly with certain aspects of the physical data. There is a differential reduction in the first formant amplitude, overall vowel level, introduction of anti-resonance, and nasality is perceived when major effects on spectrum of acoustic output reach appropriate magnitudes. Authors caution that the results obtained are from analogs only.—M. F. Palmer.
965. Jackson, James L. Air Force language in the making. *Quart. J. Speech.*, 1956, 52, 14-18.—The origins and usage of 13 Air Force expressions are described.—J. M. Pickett.
966. Klint, Helge. Det "psykologiske forsvar" i Danmark. (Psychological defense in Denmark.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 36-37.—A reply to a previous article by Gerhard Nielsen, which warned against participation in "psychological defense." "Psychological defense" is described as preparedness to meet psychological warfare. There is a trend in all Scandinavian countries at the present time to consider the psychologists' participation in "psychological defense" as well as in military psychology.—B. Karlsten.
967. Kramar, Edward John Joseph. The relationships of the Wechsler-Bellevue and A.C.E. intelligence tests with performance scores in speaking and the Brown-Carlsen listening comprehension test. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2599.—Abstract.
968. Kryter, Karl D. (ARDC, Bolling AFB 25, D. C.) On predicting the intelligibility of speech from acoustical measures. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 208-216.—A critical review of systems of prediction of intelligibility test scores from the acoustical characteristics of the speech signal and the noise reaching the listener's ears. Those reviewed were: A. The Twenty Band Methods. B. The Octave Band Methods, and C. Frequency declaration. None are completely satisfactory.—M. F. Palmer.
969. Kuenzli, Alfred E. The mobilization of sentiments: Roosevelt and Churchill. *Bull. Res. Exch. Prevent. War*, 1956, 4, 17-20.—Psychological mobilization creates the emotional involvement necessary for the conduct of war. The persuasive process involved can be observed in the war-time speeches by Churchill and Roosevelt. The nature of their persuasive appeals and the linguistic characteristics of the content of these speeches are outlined. Ability to resist manipulation and persuasion is stressed as a potentially important factor in war prevention.—H. C. Kelman.
970. Larrabee, Eric. The cultural context of sex censorship. *Law contemp. Probl.*, 1955, 20, 672-688.—In the United States today the subject of sex is charged with anxiety: "We live in a state of permanent conflict between our daring and our decency; and, though few go out of their way to say as much, few would have it otherwise." "The nature of any censorship . . . is often a function of the anxieties generated by the medium or inherent in the milieu which the medium seeks to serve." It is maintained that Americans have never tried to treat sex tastefully and beautifully, and therefore are not entitled to the conclusion that it cannot be so treated.—H. D. Arbitman.
971. Larsen, Otto N., & DeFleur, Melvin L. Validity and reliability in measurements of message diffusion. *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.*, 1955, 23, 110-120.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1733.)
972. Lazarsfeld, Paul F. Why is so little known about the effects of television on children and what can be done? *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 243-251.—Professor Lazarsfeld suggests that "more systematic and overall planning" is needed to discover the effects of television. Among the desirable research he suggests are experimental "good" programs devised by reformers and writers, longer-term studies, research on family atmosphere and parental behavior in relation to television programs. Remarks on the value of more knowledge and the limitations of research conclude the testimony.—H. W. Riecken.
973. Lockhart, William B., & McClure, Robert C. Obscenity in the courts. *Law contemp. Probl.*, 1955, 20, 587-607.—Although most courts have developed a body of doctrine to guide them in the determination of obscene literature cases, obscene literature statutes should be amended to make it clear that the dealer's knowledge of the obscene character of the literature he handles is an essential element of the offense. Present statutes should also be refined to take into consideration (a) the class of persons which will read the literature, (b) the effect of the literature upon the sexual behavior of the readers, (c) the artistic, literary, scientific and educational values of the publication, and (d) the intent of the author and publisher.—H. D. Arbitman.
974. Luchins, Abraham S., & Luchins, Edith H. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) On conformity with true and false communications. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 283-303.—Ten experiments based on the variational approach describe the conditions which led to minimum and maximum conformity with true and false communications. Data are based on subjects' re-

ports of the shorter of two lines in a number of drawings of small squares "after overhearing one or more individuals" make a previous report. Among the results, "the most successful method of obtaining compliance with false communications was to use three confederates whose judgments were endorsed as being right by the experimenter. The most successful method of obtaining disagreement with true communications involved establishing a prior set and "mistrust of the source of the communications. . . ."—J. C. Franklin.

975. Luchins, Abraham S., & Luchins, Edith H. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) Previous experience with ambiguous and non-ambiguous perceptual stimuli under various social influences. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 249-270.—The results of five experiments showed that "failures to name a percept were fewer when socially offered descriptions, whether correct or incorrect, were available. There was more agreement with true than with false communications. Conformity with false communications and failures to respond were higher for the ambiguous than for the clearcut pictures. The most conformity with false communications and least adequate perception . . . occurred when false communications were declared to be right."—J. C. Franklin.

976. Marler, P. Vocal communication in the chaffinch, *Fringilla Coelebs*. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1955, 3, 35.—Abstract.

977. Meier, Richard L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Communications and social change. *Behav. Sci.*, 1956, 1, 43-58.—A discussion of recent developments in communications theory and its impact upon technology. The application of communications theory to the fields of social institutions and social values is noted. Finally, a strategy for the use of this important scientific breakthrough is presented.—J. Arbib.

978. Peters, Robert W. (Miss. So. Coll., Hattiesburg.) Effect of acoustic environment upon speaker intelligibility. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 88-93.—36 speakers read to panels of 12 to 15 listeners from either Form A or B of the multiple-choice intelligibility tests while simultaneously hearing one of 6 types of acoustic signals consisting of either the same words as the speaker was reading, similar words which could be confused, unrelated words which would not easily be confused, nonsense words, meaningful "flight-pattern" phrases, and "babble." The type of acoustic signal heard influenced the speaker intelligibility. Speakers were more intelligible while they were simultaneously hearing nonsense or similar words than while they were hearing the same words or words unrelated to the words which they were reading.—M. F. Palmer.

979. Peters, Robert W. Listener performance as a function of listening time for various signal-to-noise conditions. *U.S.N. Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1955, Proj. No. NM 001 104 500.53, ii, 8 p.—Listener reception was evaluated, with respect to values earned at the end of eight cumulative time intervals during an hour of continuous testing, for several signal-to-noise conditions. The noise was babel, prepared by superimposing two voices on a single recording. Mean values of listener reception did not follow the same trend for each listening condition. As the signal-to-noise ratio was decreased, a temporary decrement in listener reception followed

after approximately one-half hour of listening. This decrement became more pronounced and more lasting as the signal-to-noise ratio was decreased.

980. Peters, Robert W. The relative intelligibility of single-voice and multiple-voice messages under various conditions of noise. *U.S.N. Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1956, Proj. No. 001 104 500.56, ii, 9 p.—Evaluations were made of the relative intelligibility of single-voice and multiple-voice transmissions under various conditions of noise. The hypothesis under test was that continuity of voice during a transmission contributes to the efficiency of listener reception. The results supported the hypothesis in that single-voice transmissions were consistently more intelligible than were multiple-voice transmissions. Mean values of intelligibility under increasing levels of noise, did not follow the same trend for the 2 kinds of transmissions. The multiple-voice transmissions became relatively less intelligible under increasing levels of noise than did the single-voice transmissions.

981. Peters, Robert W. Studies in listener reception of voice messages: the persistence of the effects of listening conditions. *U.S.N. Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1955, Proj. No. NM 001 104 500.55, ii, 7 p.—An evaluation was made, with respect to mean values of listener reception, among 3 listener groups who immediately prior to responding to test materials responded to similar materials under 1 of 3 signal-to-noise ratio conditions. The 3 signal-to-noise ratio conditions were +8db, 0db, and -8db. Test materials were presented to all listeners at a 0db signal-to-noise ratio. The results indicated that mean reception was significantly lower for the listeners who were indoctrinated at the -8db signal-to-noise ratio than for the listeners who were indoctrinated at the +8db and 0db signal-to-noise ratio prior to their responding to test materials.

982. Rapoport, Anatol. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The role of symbols in human behavior. *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 63-71.—Symbolic languages are characterized and discussed as grammatical, logical, abstract, metaphysical, and psychological. These characteristics denote the fields of specialization known as grammar, logic, semantics, metalinguistics, and neuro-linguistics. General semantics is defined as a combination of the latter three specialties, and is likewise concerned with the use and misuse of symbols in the social order. Examples are given of "good symbolic behavior" and of "the bad."—L. A. Pennington.

983. Reid, L. Starling, & Morse, William H. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The influence of complex task variables on the relative efficiency of auditory and visual message presentation. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-288, iv, 11 p.—This study involved the comparison of auditory and visual message reception while the S's were simultaneously engaged in performing a visual discrimination-motor task. Experimental variables were sense channel of presentation, message length, and amount of previous practice on the visual-motor task. Results were measured in terms of message reception and task performance combined. Practice on the motor task improved message reception, having a greater differential effect upon the longer messages combined with task. An original superiority of overall performance for the

auditory presentation almost disappeared with increasing practice on the motor task.—*R. T. Cave.*

984. Révész, G. **The origins and prehistory of language.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1956, viii, 240. \$7.50.—Translation from the German original (see 25: 3131).

985. Saenger, Gerhart. **Male and female relations in the American comic strip.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 195-205.—All the syndicated comic strips appearing in nine New York City newspapers were studied for 20 consecutive editions during October, 1950. The strips were classified as "adventure," "domestic" and "comedy." Content analysis was oriented toward the socio-economic status, sex, age and marital status of the major characters and their goals and ideals. Male-female relations were analyzed in terms of mastery and aggression, the expression of hostility in interpersonal relations, intelligence and logic, suggestibility and predictability, and the success or failure of action as well as reaction to failure.—*H. W. Riecken.*

986. Schramm, Wilbur. **Information theory and mass communication.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 131-146.—". . . Discusses the nature of information theory and some of its possible applications to research on mass communications. Appendix on formulas, how to compute them and suggested readings."—*D. E. Meister.*

987. Stempel, Guido H., III. **Increasing reliability in content analysis.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 449-455.—A reliability experiment was conducted with 2 groups of 5 graduate students each. Each group analyzed the symbols and themes of 1952 election campaign materials. Reliability was measured by the "percentage agreement score, which was the percentage of responses in which the coder agreed with the majority." Average symbol coding correlation was .82; average theme coding correlation was .88. It was found that "a coder's performance in one type of coding does not seem to be related to performance in the other." 4 different categories of coding error were uncovered.—*D. E. Meister.*

988. Tannenbaum, Percy H. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) **The indexing process in communication.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 292-302.—An index is defined as that part of a total stimulus that serves "to predispose a particular interpretation or meaning of the total stimulus pattern." Indices both attract attention and decode messages. Seven experimental studies are summarized, showing that verbal or non-verbal indices can be manipulated to produce significant effects on the judgment of messages. A theoretical analysis of the indexing process in terms of Osgood's mediation theory leads the author to conclude that the mechanism by which an index influences reaction to a message rests "in the neurophysiological system of the individual."—*H. W. Riecken.*

989. Ulrich, John Holway. **An experimental study of the acquisition of information from three types of recorded television presentations.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2346.—Abstract.

990. Wang, Charles K. A. **Reactions in Communist China: an analysis of letters to newspaper editors.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 33, xi, 115 p.—Based on a stratified sample of 1,366 letters, published between June 1949

and June 1952, to editors of 6 newspapers in 4 large Chinese cities, results of this study suggest that the Chinese Communists encourage and use such letters as a political tool to have a close tie with the masses; that most of the letters (92%) are written by members or beneficiaries of the Communist regime; most are concerned with political matters; they are written to reinforce propaganda; and they reveal signs of weakness or "implications of vulnerability" in Communist China. Methodological implications are discussed.—*S. B. Sells.*

991. Wells, William D. (*Rutgers U., Newark, N. J.*) **The use of McBee keysort in content analysis.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 53.—"The labor involved in content analysis can be greatly reduced with a mechanical sorting system called Keysort. . . . In principle, the system is much like IBM. Its advantage in content analysis is that coded qualitative data can be typed onto the cards themselves. . . . An additional advantage is that the only equipment necessary—a hand-punch and a sorting-needle—costs less than \$10.00. . . . The system can be adapted to almost any sorting job."—*S. J. Lachman.*

992. White, Charles E. **Effect of increased atmospheric pressures upon intelligibility of spoken words.** *USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Memo. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-8, 1955, iii, 8 p.—Changes in speech articulation were measured on five S's at simulated atmospheric pressures ranging from 14.7 to 103 pounds per square inch. Articulation scores showed a loss of 24.7 per cent using phonetically balanced monosyllabic word lists in a signal-to-noise ratio of 30 decibels. Improved communication equipment was recommended to improve underwater communication of divers and swimmers.—*B. Kutner.*

993. Winick, Darwin. **An investigation of the group tachistoscopic method of evaluating magazine advertisements.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2291.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 44, 282, 362, 640, 823)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

994. Ås, Arvid. (*U. Oslo, Norway.*) **Klinisk psykologi i de nordiske land.** (Clinical psychology in the Scandinavian countries.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 17-25.—In most countries the clinical psychologist is usually involved in four different tasks: diagnosis, research, teaching, and therapy. In Sweden very few psychologists are employed in mental hospitals, and are doing diagnostic testing exclusively. To do therapy is considered acceptable only in working with children. The situation in Denmark is quite similar, although the emphasis on therapy is greater. This is also true of Norway, where emphasis is placed on the need for a thorough medical examination prior to psychological treatment. In all three countries the education of clinical psychologists is inadequate at the present time, but various committees are working on this problem as well as on issues regarding clinical psychology as a profession.—*B. Karlsen.*

995. Beecher, Marguerite. **Two hundred cases in retrospect.** *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 9-22.—This study of the last 200 cases undertaken by the Beecher Consultation Center includes discussion

of referral source, type of problem, treatment policy, number of interviews, age and grade levels, sex, length of treatment, degree of success, and other factors.—A. R. Howard.

996. Daane, Calvin John. **A study of empathic ability and related variables among trained and practicing counselors.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2096-2097.—Abstract.

997. Guttman, Samuel A. **Bisexuality in symbolism.** *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 280-284.—The same symbol may be male at one time and female at another in the same and in different patients. To be scientifically reliable the associations of the dreamer are necessary regardless of the intuition of the analyst.—D. Prager.

998. McCartney, James L. **Understanding human behavior.** New York: Vantage Press, 1956. 258 p. \$3.50.—This is a psychoanalytically-oriented survey of clinical and abnormal psychology written by a psychiatrist and "addressed to the intelligent layman. . . ." The coverage is extremely wide and discusses physiology and anatomy, developmental and genetic psychology, psychoanalytic concepts, dream interpretation, diagnostic problems in psychiatry, "normal and abnormal" sexual conditions, individual psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, and the physical treatment of psychiatric conditions.—H. D. Arbitman.

999. Menninger, Karl. **Freedom.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 240-243.—Meanings of the term "freedom" are surveyed. Occasionally emergency measures ("symptoms"), adopted in order to survive, may impair both objective freedom and the subjective sense of freedom. Psychotherapy may help the patient to see the truth about himself, whether it be the need for a different kind of restraint or the possibility of a different kind of freedom.—W. A. Varzel.

1000. **The National Conference of Social Work. Casework Papers 1955.** New York: Family Service Association of America, 1955. 154 p. \$2.00.—The subjects treated are: Techniques of diagnosis and treatment in family casework, treatment of the adolescent delinquent, the exile of those in conflict with the law, communication of information among the various levels of employees in a residential treatment setting, the intake process in casework with run-aways, the function of the school social worker as consultant to other professionals and in helping the disturbed child directly, the meaning of motherhood to the unwed mother, casework services for the unwed mother, supervision after placement of an adopted child, helping the foster parents achieve satisfactions from their new roles, goals of casework group therapy, goals of parent education, and the role of the volunteer worker in psychiatric hospitals.—G. Elias.

1001. Renear, Miles. (Metropolitan State Hosp., Norwalk, Calif.) **The mental hospital chaplain: a Protestant interpretation.** *J. Pastoral Care*, 1955, 9, 99-102.—"The chaplain's immediate goals for the patient are not greatly different from those of the psychiatrist or any other member of the healing team. But by virtue of his tradition and his calling the chaplain explicitly seeks to assist the patient in his relating to Ultimate Reality. For in that relationship the chaplain sees the source and wellspring of life and health."—O. Strunk, Jr.

1002. Shaw, Franklin J. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **Mutuality and up-ending expectancies in counseling.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 241-247.—Counseling is considered from the viewpoint of expectancies, orientation and mutuality. ". . . behavior disorders might be looked upon as departures from mutuality or the ability to experience a sense of mutuality in human relationships. . . . The organism orients itself in its environment by means of expectancies." The basis of mutuality rests in established expectancies. The counselor by disturbing, or "up-ending," the expectancies of the client, helps the development of new expectancies, and reorientation. The process of up-ending expectancies is compared and related to Kelly's theory of personal constructs and Rogers' view of counseling.—M. M. Reece.

1003. Strunk, Orlo, Jr., & Brallier, Virgil V. (Boston U., Mass.) **Some salient aspects of the pastoral psychology movement.** *Boston Univ. Grad. J.*, 1956, 4, 160-163.—Content analysis of 232 articles published in *The Journal of Pastoral Care* and *Pastoral Psychology* for the years 1951, 1953, and 1955, revealed that most of the work being done in pastoral psychology is non-empirical in nature. Analysis of authors and referents led to the conclusion that the pastoral psychology movement is essentially psychiatrically and theologically oriented.—O. Strunk, Jr.

1004. Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) **Implications for the counselor.** *Education*, 1955, 76, 246-248.—Teaching, as contrasted with counseling, of necessity tends to be impersonal. The counselor places major emphasis on attempting to understand his client. He is primarily a student of human nature, rather than a controller of others. For this reason, teachers without special training make rather poor counselors. The author discusses a trend toward helping the boy or girl with his more ultimate problem of defining himself with people with whom he must live, in helping him to become surer of himself, more accepting, more self-confident, and better able to steer his course.—S. M. Amatora.

1005. Wyatt, Frederick. **Clinical psychology.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 520-522.—A number of books is reviewed published in clinical psychology in 1955 that are considered of significance for psychiatry. 16 references.—N. H. Pronko.

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

1006. Aldrich, C. Knight. **The diagnostic process.** *J. Lancet*, 1956, 76, 59-64.—Positive diagnosis of emotional factors in illness is favored over diagnosis by exclusion. Treatment should be determined on basis of diagnosis; however, diagnosis and therapy are closely related. Careful physical examination should not be neglected even with hypochondriacs, because the incidence of disease is no different with them than with others.—G. K. Morlan.

1007. Behrens, Marjorie L., & Ackerman, Nathan W. **The home visit as an aid in family diagnosis and therapy.** *Soc. Casewk*, 1956, 37, 11-19.—Through a case description, the authors illustrate the use of the home visit as an aid in family diagnosis and treatment where the original patient is a child. The visit focuses primarily on observations of family interactive patterns, role behavior, and the physical

environment and atmosphere of the home. As nearly as possible the total family is observed in its usual daily functioning.—L. B. Costin.

1008. Bruck, Max A. (*V.A. Hosp., Canandaigua, N. Y.*) Contribution to the survey of handwriting. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 640-646.—Samples of handwriting secured from 27 apparently normal individuals were compared with those obtained from 25 institutionalized mental patients. The following hypothesis was tested: The total of the length of words, measured in the middle zone of letters, is related to the total length of lines according to the principle of the "golden section." Scripts of nine of the patients revealed proportions not conforming with the principle of the "golden section." 28 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1009. Cambon, Jacqueline. L'entretien: quelques applications des techniques récentes d'analyse quantitative. (The interview: applications of new quantitative analytic techniques.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 102-108.—Nineteen studies in industrial, vocational and psychotherapeutic interviewing are critically reviewed. All of them were published in American journals. 19 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1010. Gombert, M. Robert. (*Jewish Family Serv., New York.*) Family-oriented treatment of marital problems. *Soc. Casewk.* 1956, 37, 3-10.—Through case presentation, the author discusses special aspects of "family-oriented" treatment of marital problems in a family agency. It is concluded that (1) casework treatment of marital problems must be based on sound diagnosis which includes a psycho-social understanding of two partners as individuals and of the interactive relationship between them which functions as a "third force"; (2) treatment, whenever possible, should be made available to both partners in the reciprocal relationship of marriage; (3) in casework with marital problems the arena for treatment of each individual is the adaptive functioning of the ego.—L. B. Costin.

1011. Hudson, Roland Vernon. A survey of counseling techniques as used by the clergy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2294.—Abstract.

1012. Mandell, Sibyl. The process of identification, in the Adlerian sense, as used in interviewing in a public health setting. *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 47-59.—A mother's acquisition of increased insight into the feelings underlying her child's behavior is illustrated by means of a transcribed interview.—A. R. Howard.

1013. Meyers, Harold L. The therapeutic function of the evaluation process. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1956, 20, 9-19.—The diagnostic approach to the patient and the process- or treatment-oriented approach can be successfully combined if the evaluation attitude is consistently maintained. "Our evaluation consists of a diagnostic study in which we expose the patient to a therapeutic situation having a two-fold purpose: to help us to understand the patient better, and to help the patient to understand himself better." Examples are given to clarify the technique.—W. A. Varvel.

1014. Müller, Wilhelm Helmut. Ist das graphologische Deutungsverfahren einer Testung gleich-

zusetzen? (Is graphological evaluation the same as testing?) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1955, 6, 284-289.

1015. Redwin, Eleanor. The behind-your-back technique in marriage counseling. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 40-47.—A technique in which a member, after presenting his problem to the group, turns his back while the other members discuss the matter was used with six married couples. The technique is considered to bring about an earlier expression and a better understanding of marital problems than would typically be achieved in marriage counseling.—A. E. Harriman.

1016. Rutledge, Aaron L. A simplified record system for counselors. *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 2(Fall), 23-26.—The importance of an adequate secretarial staff and the anonymity of the counselee in the handling of his records are stressed. The inviolability of professional confidences, locked filing cabinets, and a code system are the important elements in the preservation of anonymity. To collect uniform data and facilitate research, the author offers the *Individual and Marriage Counseling Inventory*. It is a four page printed folder which simplifies the maintenance of a record system and does away with the necessity for purchasing manila folders and file cards.—L. S. Blackman.

1017. Wicas, Edward Adolph. The development and evaluation of a free-response instrument measuring counseling perception for use in counselor training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2478-2479.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 916, 941)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

1018. Adkins, L. J. Critical comment on the measurement of familiarity in personality-perception experiments. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 147-151.—The author criticises experiments by Solomon and Howes and Postman and Schneider. He holds that by equating words for familiarity on the basis of population measures applicable to the general American public, Es failed to use a method for measuring the idiosyncratic familiarity of individuals with words. The suggestion is made that the concept of familiarity could be evaluated by using a word count based on an individual's own verbal productions.—C. H. Ammons.

1019. Barnette, W. Leslie, Jr. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) Diagnostic features of the AGCT. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 241-247.—From the viewpoint of vocational counseling the "published norms for the civilian edition of the AGCT appear to have too low a floor." Norm data on 500 cases show that "part-scores for the Vocabulary, Arithmetic, and Blocks may be used diagnostically despite their relatively high intercorrelations."—J. C. Franklin.

1020. Berger, Emanuel M. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Relationships among acceptance of self, acceptance of others, and MMPI scores. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 279-284.—Expressed acceptance of self scores were determined in a group of 109 men and 76 women testees at a student counseling bureau. Results are presented showing the correlations of the SA and OA scores with the scores on the various scales of the MMPI in men and in women. The meaning of the K scale and "the effectiveness of K, Hy and Sie . . . [in the MMPI] . . . as single predic-

tors of lower-than-average" self acceptance scores are discussed.—M. M. Reece.

1021. Bierer, Joshua. (Marlborough Day Hosp., London.) The validity of psychiatric diagnostics. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(1), 22-30.—"The hope is that 'Social Psychiatry' will be based neither on 'symptomatological' nor 'dynamic' diagnosis, but on a great number of syndromes based on institutional, socio-cultural, and psychopathological factors." The author illustrates the validity of this new approach with a syndrome he calls the "Emotional Immaturity Masculine Protest Syndrome" (E.I.M.P.S.).—R. M. Frumkin.

1022. Bilmes, Murray. Resistance to group influence of various personality factors—as measured by the modification of individual Rorschach responses resulting from an intervening group Rorschach experience. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2572-2573.—Abstract.

1023. Bonnardel, R. Examen de sportifs professionnels au moyen d'une batterie de tests de réaction. (Tests on professional athletes by means of a battery of reaction tests.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 230-237.—20 football (soccer) players were compared with 60 young men who had just completed an industrial apprentice course. Two types of tests were administered: a succession of reaction tests, and several manipulative tests of concrete intelligence. The athletes were definitely superior in reaction, but the two groups did not differ in intelligence scores. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

1024. Borgatta, Edgar F., & Eschenbach, Arthur E. Factor analysis of Rorschach variables and behavioral observation. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-78, 8 p.—Reprinted from *Psychol. Rep.*, 1955, 1, 129-136 (see 30: 5976).

1025. Bowles, J. W. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) Preliminary analysis of the Thurstone color-form dominance test. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TR-55-1, v, 5 p.—A form of the Thurstone Color-Form Dominance Test was administered to 8 groups of basic airmen. The Form score was markedly affected by seating position, the effect being more striking for some designs than others. Test-retest reliabilities were low. Further work with this form of the test is not indicated, although these findings do not apply to individual testing with careful control of conditions. A vertical movement score was found to have a relatively wider range, to be less sensitive to seating position and to be somewhat more reliable than the Form score, and hence more amenable to group administration.—S. B. Sells.

1026. Bruck, Max A. Methodological aspects of psychiatric research in handwriting. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 282-287.—3 methods of handwriting research are discussed and their advantages and disadvantages are pointed out. The author's measurement of handwriting characteristics leads "to penetration in the Gestalt of handwriting by quantitative methods, and the evaluation of the results from the mathematic-esthetic point of view." This method is recommended for paving the way to a better and wider appreciation of handwriting research as a valuable tool in psychodiagnostics.—N. H. Pronko.

1027. Cameron, D. Ewen. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Psychic driving. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 502-509.—Selection of key statements by the patient (autopsychic driving) or of cues verbalized by others (heteropsychic driving) was presented repeatedly to patients on a loop of recorded tape in an attempt to identify to the patient and therapist important psychodynamics. Exploration of this new therapeutic gateway is discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1028. Cronbach, Lee J. Les exigences de la validation des techniques projectives. (Exigencies of projective test validation.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 243-253.—The concepts generally used in test validation do not apply to projective tests. They are based on theories and constructs which make it inappropriate to search for single criteria against which to make correlations. Such tests seek to provide answers to a wide range of questions about individuals and therefore techniques developed for tests with a narrow range do not apply. It is not now possible to say the projective techniques are generally good or generally fallacious. Little by little we will have to gather facts to assay the tests and their corresponding theories.—W. W. Wattenberg.

1029. De, Bimaleswar. (Patna U., India.) Étude factorielle sur la validité de la technique d'association de mots pour différencier normaux et anormaux. (Factorial study of the validity of the word association method for distinguishing between normals and abnormal.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 193-202.—A new 98-item word association test was given to 60 normal individuals (soldiers in a reclassification camp), 70 neurotics, and 62 psychotics. The replies were classed under 26 indices which were correlated and analyzed by Thurstone's centroid method. Three factors were found: speed, stereotypy, and disorientation. Speed and stereotypy distinguished between normals and abnormal at the 1 per cent level. Stereotypy and disorientation distinguished the neurotics from the psychotics (.02 and .01); and disorientation distinguished the normals from neurotics (.05) and psychotics (.01).—W. W. Wattenberg.

1030. Dunn, S., & Spearritt, D. A comparative study of the reliability of some verbal and non-verbal intelligence tests. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 169-174.—The reliability of 2 verbal and 2 non-verbal tests was determined by the split-half method and, after an interval of 12 months, by the test-retest method. A substantial drop in reliability was noted for the non-verbal tests. Users of non-verbal tests will be likely to encounter larger changes in IQ in follow-up studies. Test constructors should provide reliability data by the retest method using a reasonable interval of time.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1031. Ekman, Gösta. Konstruktion und Standardisierung von Tests. (Test construction and standardization.) *Diagnostica*, 1955, 1, 64-68.—This is the fourth part of a paper dealing with reliability and phases of test standardization (see 30: 3736).—H. P. David.

1032. Elithorn, Alick. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.) A preliminary report on a perceptual maze test sensitive to brain damage. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 287-292.—"A multiple choice maze suitable for use as a clinical psychological test is described. The preliminary re-

sults reported suggest that the test is sensitive to cerebral damage localized to the temporal or frontal lobes. The performance of subjects on this test correlates significantly with estimations of their intellectual abilities derived from their performance on the vocabulary and Koh's block sub-tests of the Wechsler intelligence scale and with an independent estimate of success in post-leucotomy social adjustment. It correlates negatively with increasing age. It is suggested that the success achieved in dealing with the test material may reflect the subject's ability to maintain a perceptual set in the face of material of steadily increasing complexity."—M. L. Simmel.

1033. Eysenck, H. J. (U. London, Eng.) **Diagnosis and measurement: a reply to Loevinger.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 117-118.—Eysenck answers each point raised by Loevinger (see 30: 5959), nature of the Ss and the hypothesis attributed to Freud, that psychosis and neurosis are opposite ends of a continuum.—C. H. Ammons.

1034. Eysenck, H. J. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **La validité des techniques projectives: une introduction.** (The validity of projective techniques; an introduction.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 231-233.—Projective tests were launched with high hopes of having a validity not attained by other tests. After many years, these promises have been justified neither by scientific validation studies nor diagnostic efficacy.—W. W. Wattenberg.

1035. Faure, Henri. **Un procédé de transcription du test du village—la méthode des tampons.** (A procedure for transcribing the "Village Test"—standardized models.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 4, 711-713.—In this test, the patient is given a group of toys and instructed to build a village. Previously, various types and sizes of toys were used. For purposes of standardization, the author constructed a set of rubber toys, made to scale. Moreover, perspective, color, and names of buildings were introduced. These changes should enhance clinical interpretation.—L. A. Ostlund.

1036. Glad, D. D., & Shearn, C. R. (U. Colo., Denver.) **An emotional projection test.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 1-12. (Monogr. Suppl. 1.)—The Emotional Projection Test (EPT) consists of 30 pictures, covering a wide range of facial expressions, posed by two students. Results of research indicated: the suitability of the EPT pictures for use in projective testing; when Ss are asked to say what emotion is being portrayed in each picture, the responses characteristically cover a broad range of emotions, with practically no tendency for single, stereotyped answers to emerge for the individual pictures; Ss tend to go beyond the simple instructions to name a feeling or emotion, giving instead responses with situational or object-referent implications which have been found to be dynamically meaningful.—C. H. Ammons.

1037. Gorham, D. R. (VA Center, Waco, Tex.) **A proverbs test for clinical and experimental use.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 1-12. (Monogr. Suppl. 1.)—This is a new test of verbal comprehension using interpretation of proverbs as content. Statistical analyses are based on performance by 1,345 Ss. A clinical test is presented with three alternate forms which meet rigorous statistical criteria for parallel forms. Reliability for one form is .79; for two forms combined, .88; for three forms combined, .92. A mul-

ti-ple-choice form of the test has a reliability coefficient of .88. Its correlation with the clinical test (three forms combined) is .90. This form has a wide range of usability; from fifth grade through college. Tentative norms illustrate the characteristics of the tests.—C. H. Ammons.

1038. Hafner, Adolf Jack. **An investigation of the relationship between specific setting factors and behavior on the Rorschach.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2575.—Abstract.

1039. Hathaway, Starke R. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Clinical intuition and inferential accuracy.** *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 223-250.—Clinical intuition is defined as a perception process which produces clinical predictions more accurately than can be accounted for by identification cues. The subjects were college students. The experimental data do not indicate the presence of a useful predictive ability in spite of a situation favorable for positive results. Individual and group predictions often differ reliably from zero, but generally the positive are balanced by the negative differences. 28 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1040. Heim, A. W. **Les conventions de base des tests d'intelligence.** (Conventional bases of intelligence tests.) *Enfance*, 1954, 7, 102-112.—When bright adults were tested with AH 4 (relatively easy) each week for 10 weeks, the curve of progress rose sharply and then leveled off to a plateau; for the less bright, the curve rose slowly but for a longer time. In moderately retarded adolescents, the test showed steady improvement with no sign of a plateau. When college students and sailors were put through AH 5 (relatively difficult), the brighter subjects gained more. These results point out the questionable value of the factors of speed and power in achievement. The factor of subconscious adaptation to level of difficulty was also brought out.—E. P. Benoit.

1041. Higgins, Robert Earl. **An experimental application of projective principles to a group test of social need.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2099.—Abstract.

1042. Jampolsky, Pierre. **Les tests de dessin en psychologie clinique.** (Drawing tests in clinical psychology.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 119-127.—33 articles dealing with drawing tests in clinical psychology are critically reviewed. 4 of these have appeared in French, the rest in American journals.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1043. Johnston, Robert Atkinson. **A methodological analysis of several revised forms of the Iowa Picture Interpretation Test.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2295.—Abstract.

1044. Kamman, Gordon R., & Kram, Charles. **Value of psychometric examinations in medical diagnosis and treatment.** *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1955, 158, 555-560.—5 tests which are particularly useful to the clinical psychologist in personality evaluation are described and use in medical and psychiatric diagnosis evaluated. Case histories illustrating the use and value of each test are given. Tests described are the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Bender-Gestalt test, the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence test, the Rorschach, and the Thematic Apperception Test.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

1045. Kerrick, Jean S. The influence of captions on picture interpretation. *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 177-182.—5 pictures from the T.A.T. were each given 2 captions, one making "evaluation of the picture . . . more favorable and one . . . [making] it . . . more unfavorable." 6 groups of 25 students each evaluated the pictures using Osgood's Semantic Differential technique. Results indicated that "a caption will tend to cause a significant general modification of judgments regarding the picture it accompanies."—D. E. Meister.
1046. Kleinman, Bernard. A study of factors involved in the reproduction of Bender designs in normal and schizophrenic subjects. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2569-2570.—Abstract.
1047. Krinsky, Martin. The application of the "shadow method" in Szondi Test interpretation. *Szondi Newsltr*, 1956, 5(1), 3-7.—The "shadow method," which was developed independently by Lemmon and Szondi, is presented in an introductory manner, giving details of administration and scoring, theoretical implications, and interpretive values. Three case studies with the Szondi Test are presented as examples. The "shadow method" is emphasized as being a valuable addition to the customary Szondi Test "profile" and as an aid in obtaining a more complete personality description.—M. K. Temerlin.
1048. Larcebeau, Solange. Les intérêts, leur mesure. (Interests and their measurement.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 381-396.—The author reviews the subject of interests historically, their correlation with aptitudes, work satisfaction and orientation, and measurement. 3 principal concepts can be derived from many proposed definitions of interest: interest arouses attention; it is accompanied by a feeling of pleasure or aversion; it is dynamic. It is difficult to isolate interests from needs, attitudes and motivations. Depth research to uncover the components of temperament and environment should be made within a genetic framework. 63 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.
1049. Laszlo, Carl. On the modification of the Szondi Test (L-Test). *Szondi Newsltr*, 1956, 5(2), 2-7.—The author presents a modification of the Szondi Test administration which was designed to obtain a series of profiles from a single individual within a 40 to 60 minute period. Although the author does not offer the modification as a substitute for the ordinary 10-profile series, his case studies using both methods showed fundamental agreement, and he believes that the modification will usefully augment the 10-profile series. Two case studies using both methods are presented for the purpose of illustration.—M. K. Temerlin.
1050. Leiter, Russell Graydon. The Leiter Adult Intelligence Scale. *Psychol. Serv. Cent. J.*, 1951, 3, 185-236.—The following information is provided for the Leiter Adult Intelligence Scale; organization, purpose and advantages of the test; reliability and validity information based on an N of 256; intercorrelations between the sub-tests, total score, and the Stanford-Binet; sex differences; and instructions for the administration and scoring of the test.—L. S. Blackman.
1051. Leiter, Russell Graydon. Part I of the manual for the 1948 revision of the Leiter International Performance Scale. *Psychol. Serv. Cent. J.*, 1959, 11, 1-72.—"This article not only presents practically all of the standardization data but also summarizes all of the data that is contained in studies that have been reported in either a thesis, a dissertation, or as a published article, that have come to the attention of the writer and which shed light on the reliability and validity of the Leiter tests."—L. S. Blackman.
1052. Lejeune, Y. A. Projective interpretation of intelligence. *J. S. Afr. Logopedic Soc.*, 1955, 3, 1, 9-12.—A report of a study of 200 children seen at the Johannesburg Child Guidance Clinic; all had done the Ball-and-field test as part of the routine Individual Scale examination. The psychiatric diagnosis for each case was compared with others in the same sub-group (chosen because of similarity of pattern), in order to determine whether the Ball-and-field patterns could be correlated with patterns of personality organization. Results appeared to point to a relationship between personality patterns and response patterns such as those in this test.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)
1053. Lévy-Leboyer, C. La signification des omissions dans quatre tests collectifs: étude expérimentale. (The significance of omissions in four group tests.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 315-321.—Omitting an answer may indicate any of 3 possibilities: he does not know any possible answer, he thinks he has an answer but is too doubtful to write it down, or he may not be sufficiently motivated to attempt a question about which he is dubious. Three tests were used; verbal and non-verbal, both with time limits; and a verbal with unlimited time. One group was not given a chance to answer with a question mark; the other could. It was found that most omissions were due to ignorance or low motivation, few from uncertainty. S's apparently changed from one test to another, so the author feels he has not shown any character factor in individual S's. English summary.—R. W. Husband.
1054. McGuire, Frederick L. Rozenzweig Picture Frustration Study for selecting safe drivers. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1956, 7, 200-207.—The Rozenzweig Picture Frustration Study was administered to persons who had been involved in a recent traffic accident and a group who were accident free. The Ego-Defensive and Need-Persistence percentages were significantly different between the two groups.—G. H. Crampton.
1055. Mahoney, Stanley C. Szondi bibliography: 1954-1955. *Szondi Newsltr*, 1956, 5(2), 13-15.—A 39-item bibliography concerning the Szondi Test, compiled from the 1954 and 1955 *Psychological Abstracts*.—M. K. Temerlin.
1056. Martinson, William Dean. Utilization of the role construct repertory test in the counseling process. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2102-2103.—Abstract.
1057. Mason, B., & Ammons, R. B. Note on social class and the Thematic Apperception Test. *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 88.—Both mothers and their children from three social classes were given 5 TAT cards. It was concluded that there are marked class differences in stories told, and that these differences must be considered in the use of the TAT for diagnostic purposes.—C. H. Ammons.

1058. Mayo, G. D., & Siegel, A. I. (Nav. Air Tech. Tr. Comm., Memphis, Tenn.) **A 'new' type of true-false item.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 83-86.—A multiple-alternative item type having the basic characteristics of true-false items but differing from the conventional true-false type item in several respects was described. Evidence was presented supporting the contention that the item type is suited to the task of measurement in the areas of diagnosis and hypothesis formulation. The correlation between the test and a performance test criterion measure was .60 for a hold-out group used for purposes of cross-validation.—C. H. Ammons.

1059. Mitchell, James V., Jr. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) **The factor analysis of a "guess-who" questionnaire designed to identify significant behavior patterns in children.** *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 376-386.—"Three factors were extracted. . . . The first factor had high loadings for . . . items representing important social skills, and it was therefore designated as . . . 'social acceptability.' The second factor had high loadings for items reflecting aggressive tendencies within the individual and also for social rejection of the individual, and it was interpreted as . . . 'aggressive maladjustment.' The third factor was poorly defined but seemed to be best interpreted as the factor of 'social isolation.'" 15 references.—M. O. Wilson.

1060. Morello, Aldo, & Merlis, Sidney. **Electroencephalography and neuroradiology in the diagnosis of organic mental conditions.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 232-237.—4 cases are presented to show the value of electroencephalography and neuroradiology in patients that manifested behavior representing functional disorders.—N. H. Pronko.

1061. Okino, Hiroshi; Fukui, Ikuko, & Same-shima, Takuya. (Osaka U., Japan.) **The sentence preference test.** *Folia psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1955, 9, 218-225.—A multiple choice sentence preference test was administered to 3 groups of children. Group I consisted of school children ranging from 12-16 years and including 288 boys and 388 girls. Group II ranged from 12-18 years and was made up of 68 boys and 60 girls admitted to a child welfare protective institution; Group III consisted of 83 boys and 20 girls, 12-17 years old who were admitted to a training school. The test alternatives tapped the following areas: family, sex, interpersonal relationship and self concept. Used as a screening device the test would have screened out about 90% of the problem children, but also 30% of the normal children.—M. L. Simmel.

1062. Payne, R. W. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **L'utilité du Test de Rorschach en psychologie clinique.** (Usefulness of the Rorschach test in clinical psychology.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 255-264.—Summarizing research reports, the author comes to the conclusion that there is no evidence that the Rorschach is useful in establishing differential diagnoses. Judged by agreement with psychiatrists' descriptions, social histories and the MMPI prove above-chance-expectations predictors, but not the Rorschach nor the Stein Sentence Completions. As administered, the Rorschach does not present a standard test situation. At the present time it is premature to seek to use in practical situations perceptions

to ambiguous stimuli. 21-item bibliography.—W. W. Wattenberg.

1063. Pichot, P. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris.) **La validité des techniques projectives: problèmes généraux.** (Validity of projective techniques: general problems.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 236-244.—There is no problem of determining the validity of projective tests as such, only the problem of determining the validity of specific tests in respect to specific criteria. Studies of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test indicate it is sensitive to changes in personality such as produced by experimental frustration. By contrast, the Szondi, when used in blind analysis of ten cases, gave correlation at the level of chance expectation.—W. W. Wattenberg.

1064. Porteus, S. D. **Porteus Maze Test developments.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 135-142.—The Porteus Maze Test has been shown to reflect planfulness, social adjustment, industrial efficiency, and mental deficits due to frontal and temporal lobe operations on the brain. Surgical interference with the functioning of at least one-third of the cortex is followed by maze test impairment in 80% of cases. An extension maze series which gives equivalent group scores has been developed for use following the standard series. Research on individual differences between scores on the two series is made possible by use of rating scales of behavior, applicable to all levels of emotionally disturbed humans.—C. H. Ammons.

1065. Price, Arthur Cooper. **A Rorschach study of the development of personality structure in white and Negro children in a southeastern community.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2578.—Abstract.

1066. Reed, Woodrow Wilson. **Parent-child relationships reflected by "The Blacky Pictures" test.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2298.—Abstract.

1067. Sorokin, Pitirim A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Testomania.** *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 199-213.—Citing the range and number of "psychosocial" tests, the author characterizes ours as an age of "testocracy" and "testomania." The testing of its individual members is basic to any differentiated, stratified, and long-living society, although the agencies and procedures vary widely from one group to the other. Some of the prevailing tests are real and adequately distribute the society's members according to their ability. Modern psychosocial tests, chiefly the "artificial paper-pen and vocal tests" which predominate are inadequate in themselves and because of the conditions under which they are administered.—R. C. Strassburger.

1068. Spaner, Fred E. **An analysis of the relationship between some Rorschach test determinants and subtest scores on the Wechsler-Bellevue adult scale.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2300.—Abstract.

1069. Stumper, Ernest. **Triebstruktur und Geisteskrankheiten; Triebpsychiatrische Untersuchungen an 400 Geisteskranken.** (Drive structure and mental illness; drive psychiatric studies of 400 mental patients.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1956. 159 p. S.Fr. 19.80.—In this detailed presentation of 33 Szondi test profiles (selected from 400) the author indicates the complex fluidity of psychotic symptoms and the un-

realistic sterility of current nosological conceptions. In addition to differential diagnostic and technical test data, there are discussions of pertinent Szondi theory and the role of drives in pathogenesis. In his foreword Szondi notes that experimental drive diagnostics attempts to establish a "drive psychological," not clinical, diagnosis.—H. P. David.

1070. Sutcliffe, J. P. (U. Sydney, Australia.) **An appraisal of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 97-107.—The Picture-Frustration Study was administered under three different sets of instructions. Many of the items were found to have poor discrimination. Within those items which contribute most to the discrimination possessed by the test there is no generality. Apparently the P-F Study does not measure any unitary traits.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1071. Tolor, Alexander. **The Wechsler-Bellevue scale in clinical diagnosis.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1956, 7, 192-199.—"The results indicated that patients with organic brain disease score lower on all three Wechsler scales [Form 1] than do patients with psychogenic disturbances, and that convulsive patients tend to resemble the organic subjects more closely than they do functional patients. Differences between verbal and performance scale ratings do not seem to be related to diagnostic category."—G. H. Crampton.

1072. Trites, David K. **Psychiatric screening of flying personnel: evaluation of assumptions underlying interpretation of sentence completion tests.** *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-33, 9 p.—An 84-item sentence completion test was used to evaluate 2 assumptions often made in the objective interpretation of this type of test: (1) that responses to the items refer to their most common meaning, and (2) that an adequate scoring system based on categories of item meaning can be constructed. A factor analysis of the intercorrelations of 74 of the 88 items yielded partial support for both assumptions.

1073. Van de Loo, K. J. M. **De grondsituatie van de Wartegg-Tekentest.** (The basic situation of the Wartegg Drawing Test.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1956, 11, 134-157.—A tentative analysis of the basic situation of the Wartegg Test is presented. The author argues, that psychodiagnostic methodology should be standardized by way of a study of the basic situation adherent to every test. For the Wartegg Drawing test it is found, that especially phenomenological concepts and views can contribute to a deeper insight in situation and product of expression in design, within the framework of the psychodiagnostic investigation.—R. H. Houwink.

1074. Van Lennep, D. J., & Houwink, R. H. **La validation du Test-des-Quatre-Images.** (Validation of the Four Pictures Test.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 265-282.—The F. P. T. differs from other thematic tests in that the subject has to combine the four pictures into a single story and writes the story from memory after the pictures are withdrawn. The test was used to predict success or failure in industry. It was validated on a group composed of 92 successes and 87 failures, and cross-validated on three groups of 87, 73, and 19 failures. It correctly classified 71.9 per cent of all cases.—W. W. Wattenberg.

1075. Voas, R. B. (USN Sch. Aviation Med., Pensacola, Fla.) **Intelligence and the distortion**

of responses on the Taylor Anxiety Scale. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 87-89.—Taylor has suggested that where a negative relationship exists between intelligence and scores on her anxiety questionnaire, it is due to the ability of the more intelligent Ss to "out-guess" the anxiety scale and present themselves in a favorable light. 84 naval cadets took the Taylor scale under instructions to give the "best" answer. Under these conditions a statistically significant correlation of $-.29$ between the Taylor scores and ACE scores was obtained. Where 319 Ss were given the scale under "normal" circumstances, the correlation was only $.06$. These results are interpreted as supporting Taylor's position.—C. H. Ammons.

1076. Voas, R. B., Bair, J. T., & Ambler, R. K. (USN Sch. Aviation Med., Pensacola, Fla.) **Some evidence for the concurrent validity of the Heinemann Anxiety Scale.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 99-100.—231 cadets who had failed or were withdrawing from the Naval Flight Training Program were classified into "anxiety" or "no-anxiety" groups. The "anxiety" group had a significantly higher score on the Heinemann forced-choice form of the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale than did the "no-anxiety" group.—C. H. Ammons.

1077. Wallon, Edward J., & Webb, Wilse B. **The effect of varying degrees of projection on test scores.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1956, Proj. No. NM 001 108 100, Rep. No. 12, 20 p.—Two projective tests (the Picture-Frustration test and a sentence completion test) were modified into a multiple-choice form. These tests were given in three ways: the projective test alone, the multiple-choice alone, and the projective test given and the subjects required to watch their responses to the multiple-choice form. The "objectification" resulted in a marked increase in "socially acceptable" responses. However, the joint administration of the tests more closely approximated the purely projective response.

1078. Ware, Kenneth E. **Effects of chlorpromazine as measured by behavioral ratings, self-report, and projective tests.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2580-2581.—Abstract.

1079. Weider, Arthur; Mittelman, Bela; Wechsler, David, & Wolff, Harold G. **Further developments of the Cornell Word Form.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 588-594.—The subject is asked to choose which of two words goes better with a stimulus word. About half of the 80 items refer to symptoms of maladjustment associated with bodily dysfunctions, while the rest refer to behavioral, attitudinal, and emotional disturbances. The Word Form is simple, expeditious, time-saving, subtle, and easy to score. It may be used in a large variety of clinical and experimental situations.—D. Prager.

1080. Welsh, George Schlager, & Dahlstrom, W. Grant. (Eds.) (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) **Basic readings on the MMPI in psychology and medicine.** Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956. xvii, 656 p. \$8.75.—This volume's 66 articles authored by 45 different contributors "constitute . . . the major research and clinical developments in the use of the MMPI during the last 15 years." The aim is to present in 1 place hard-to-find and basic materials useful to the beginner and to teachers in clinical psychology and in personality theory and measurement. The articles are reprinted

in 10 sections as follows: I. Theory (4 papers); II. Construction (7 papers); III. Coding (7 papers); IV. New scales (12 papers); V. Profile analysis (7 papers); VI. Diagnostic profiles (4 papers); VII. Psychiatric problems (7 papers); VIII. Medical problems (7 papers); IX. Therapy (6 papers); X. General Personality (5 papers). 689-item bibliography.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1081. Whitman, Evelyn Busch. (*U. Cincinnati, O.*) **Personality of fourth grade children as measured by modified T.A.T. and improvisation techniques.** *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 255-261.—Responses related to ego and emotional gratifications, to the degree of the permissiveness of the environment, and to mood were secured from fourth grade children on a modified T.A.T. and an application of the Improvisation technique. The responses obtained in the different test situations were compared by 2 judges for the purpose of ascertaining the mutual consistency of the tests. Although the Improvisation technique "... seemed to elicit a more emphatic expression of the personality . . . , it is concluded that both were measuring the same thing."—*A. E. Harriman.*

1082. Yablonsky, Lewis. **Future-projection-technique.** *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 303-305.—Use of a psychodramatic situation which anticipates an actual future event in the subject's life is outlined. The technique enables the subject to articulate his own objectives and to prepare for the event. A case in which the technique was utilized is cited.—*A. E. Harriman.*

(See also abstract 74)

TREATMENT METHODS

1083. Alexander, R. P. (*Hacker Clinic, Beverley Hills, Calif.*), & Pope, Henry L., Jr. **The negative transference: Some comments on its manifestations, development and management.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 5-17.—Modes of clinical expression of negative transference such as overt hostility on the motor and verbal level, pseudo-aggression, postural expressions of hostility, and somatic expressions of hostility are described. The dynamics and the origins of this type of behavior are discussed, with the aim of increasing therapeutic effectiveness. Some therapeutic pit falls are pointed out and suggestions for their management are offered.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1084. Analysand. **Human limitations in analysis.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(2), 63-65.—A mental patient severely criticizes the profession of psychiatry concluding that "... to become a psychiatrist it is necessary to abandon all but theoretical interest in human activity, or that only those, who for some reason stand apart from the rest of humanity, take up this profession." This patient suggests that to be effective in the treatment of the mentally ill, psychiatrists must abandon their ethereal conception of themselves and become "human."—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1085. Arnold, Nita. **An Adlerian evaluation of methods and techniques in psychotherapy of adults.** *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 34-46.—Adler's principles are becoming increasingly considered to be the basic principles of understanding human nature. His principles and techniques have been adopted by nearly all workers in the field, albeit with

scant reference to his name. 20 references.—*A. R. Howard.*

1086. Bahle, Julius. **Schöpferische Psychosynthese als Psychotherapie.** (Creative psychosynthesis as psychotherapy.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 358-370.—Human health stems from unity of psyche and soma. This unity is realized through values which comprise more than the sexual. The creative law of personal development, derived from the study of artists, is a dialectical progression from devotion to a positive ideal through domination by a negative ideal to synthesis of the self-ideal. Healthy development is characterized by a harmonious proportion between whole and part activity. Cases treated by the method of creative psychosynthesis are described.—*E. W. Eng.*

1087. Barton, Walter E. **Outpatient psychiatry and family care.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 554-557.—Major developments during 1955 are mentioned in the gradual growth of the family care of psychiatric patients and of the treatment of out-patients.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1088. Blumenthal, Irving J. **Spontaneous seizures and related electroencephalographic findings following shock therapy.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 581-588.—Statements of previous authors that spontaneous seizures following shock therapy occur in a small percentage of patients were confirmed in a study of 12 schizophrenic patients. Their occurrence and recovery are discussed. 20 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1089. Bourestom, N. Charles, & Smith, W. Lynn. (*State Hosp., Jamestown, N. D.*) **A comparison between fantasy productions and social behavior in experimental group psychotherapy.** *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 205-213.—Under conditions involving feeling-relationship and role-relationship foci in a counter-balanced order, six male students in each of two groups participated in 20 sessions of group therapy. Through observations and by means of administration of The Emotional Projection Test prior to and following 12 of the sessions, social and fantasy responses were obtained and were subjected to factor analysis. "There are essential differences in behavioral quality between fantasy production and observable social behavior following the formulation types of feeling relationship focus and role-relationship focus."—*A. E. Harriman.*

1090. Bowers, Margaretta Keller, & Brecher, Sylvia. **The emergence of multiple personalities in the course of hypnotic investigation.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 188-199.—This is a report on the more manifest dynamic material involved in the emergence of a multiple personality structure under hypnosis. The author concludes that the multiple personality structure was not produced by the hypnosis, but preceded the beginning of the hypnotic work. The multiple structure wasn't revealed by clinical and psychological examination prior to the hypnosis. The patient in his conscious state was not aware of his 3 underlying personalities, each of which reported distinctive dream material and Rorschach responses.—*E. G. Aiken.*

1091. Canter, Aaron H. (*V. A. Hosp., Phoenix, Ariz.*) **Observations on group psychotherapy with hospitalized patients.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956,

10, 66-73.—Specific advantages observed were: "(1) Schizophrenics appear to be able to understand one another's behavior and symbolic productions successfully; (2) the learning of new behavioral patterns or the modification of old behavior is best achieved for some patients in group therapy; (3) group therapy facilitates the transition and adjustment of the patient to the hospital, and to discharge from the hospital; (4) it greatly facilitates the patient's ultimate adjustment to society."—L. N. Solomon.

1092. Carp, E. A. D. E. **Perspectives of sociotherapy.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 335-341.—Sociotherapy is a method aimed at "doing things for and with others." Handling of the self and one's body must be learned by way of contact and encounter with others, giving the neurotic or psychotic a certain deliverance, especially when he discovers in himself the necessity of realizing the aim of "doing things for others." French and German summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1093. Carstenson, Blue. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **The auxiliary chair technique—a case study.** *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 50-56.—The effectiveness of a technique of short-term role playing therapy with children who are rejected by their peer group is illustrated. A moderately maladjusted boy participated in two one-hour role playing sessions which were designed to aid him to develop insight into the behavior of others and into his own actions and to adopt more appropriate behavior patterns. Sociometric ratings made three weeks after the second session were compared with ratings made prior to therapy. Following therapy, the boy improved markedly in both popularity and personal influence.—A. E. Harriman.

1094. Cartwright, Desmond S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Effectiveness of psychotherapy: a critique of the spontaneous remission argument.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 290-296.—"It has been shown that the argument based upon spontaneous remission has a cogency that is more apparent than real. Indeed, the very existence of such phenomena in regard to neurosis is seen to be an open question of fact still awaiting demonstrations." 20 references.—M. M. Reece.

1095. Clappitt, Richard Roy. **An experimentally controlled investigation of the effect of group therapy.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2292-2293.—Abstract.

1096. Corcoran, Mary E. **Psychiatric nursing.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 549-550.—Problems pertaining to the area of psychiatric nursing are summarized in a review of the literature published in this field during 1955. 7 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1097. Cowen, Joseph Robert. **Administrative economy on a state hospital ward.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 612-620.—In an effort to save time and reach more patients, the ward was divided into groups of 6 patients each. Each group met once per week. Patients were followed more easily. Personnel became more familiar with patients. Patients said they felt helped.—D. Prager.

1098. Crane, George E. **The psychiatric side-effects of Iproniazid.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 494-501.—The powerful stimulant, Iproniazid, useful in treating debilitated individuals has severe and frequent psychiatric side effects which limit its usefulness,

particularly with poor psychiatric risks. 18 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1099. de Boor, Wolfgang. (U. Cologne, Germany.) **Pharmakopsychologie und Psychopathologie.** (Pharmacopsychology and psychopathology.) Berlin: Springer, 1956. xi, 291 p. DM 39.60.—In preparation for this integrated handbook on the psychological effects of pharmaceutical and other chemical products, the author reviewed "over 2,500 references." The resulting material has been organized into sections discussing depressants and stimulants on the central and autonomic nervous systems, alkaloids, hormones, metals, and other gaseous and chemical substances. Historical aspects and psychiatric research potentials are also considered.—H. P. David.

1100. de Milechnin, Galina Solovey. **Concerning the concept of hypnotic depth.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 243-252.—Existing conceptions of hypnotic depth are discussed critically. It is concluded that the hypnotic state is a special emotional condition, the intensity of which varies similarly to that of other emotional states. Hypnotic depth can best be described as retrogression to a more primitive psychological mechanism. 39 references.—E. G. Aiken.

1101. Diatkine, René. **Fantasma et réalité en thérapeutique dramatique.** (Fantasy and reality in psychodrama.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 4, 659-683.—7 years of psychoanalytically oriented experimentation is reported with patients who have been discharged from a mental institution. A small group acts out a scene chosen by a member. The therapeutic value depends upon the patient's conscious realization that the character he is portraying is fictitious. However, it is because patients find real-life conflicts in this portrayal, that they become aware that they have internalized these conflicts. In time, the presence of the psychoanalyst and group members facilitates transfer and the patient's pathogenic defenses weaken. Resignation from the group and the termination of individual psychiatric treatment are considered the criteria of successful treatment.—L. A. Ostlund.

1102. Donnelly, John. **Psychiatric therapy in the geriatric patient.** *J. Amer. geriat. Soc.*, 1954, 2, 655-661.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(5), abs. 11299.)

1103. Dorcus, Roy M., & Goodwin, Phillip. **The treatment of patients with the dumping syndrome by hypnosis.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 200-202.—The Taylor Anxiety Scale and the Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory indicated that a group of subtotal gastrectomy patients with the dumping syndrome were more anxious and more neurotic than a comparable group without this syndrome. The hypnotic treatment of four of the patients with dumping syndrome is reported on. The treatment was aimed at symptom relief only. Remission of symptoms has been uniformly found.—E. G. Aiken.

1104. Ey, Henri, et al. **Les paroxysmes oniriques et anxieux au cours et au decours de la cure de sommeil.** (Anxiety and fantasy seizures during sleep therapy.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 4, 753-768.—Experimental therapy with several hundred cases is reported. Groups of patients sleep in the same room under clinical supervision. During the night, the patients, whether waking, sleeping or somnolent manifest their fantasies, apparitions, dreams, and

fears. This unique situation encourages the release of latent, traumatic anxiety. Much of the therapeutic value is attributed to group reinforcement, and the emergence within the individual of altruistic attitudes characterized by euphoria and extroversion. Advantages, disadvantages, problems, and techniques are discussed. 20-case histories.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1105. **Fogelman, Morris J., & Crasilneck, Harold B.** (*U. Texas, Dallas.*) **Food intake and hypnosis.** *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1956, 32, 519-523.—"Hypnosis was employed with twelve patients suffering from a variety of diseases associated with nutritional aberrations. It was effective in increasing total caloric intake, allaying specific food restrictions, and dulling pain and symptoms of gastrointestinal disorders which resulted in loss of appetite. The general indications and contraindications for the use of hypnosis as a form of therapy have been presented. Avenues of research and application for the use of hypnosis relative to disease have been discussed."—*J. Brožek.*

1106. **Foulkes, S. H.** **Group-analytic psychotherapy: a short account.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 313-319.—"The group consists of 5-8 patients, meeting at regular time and place, usually weekly, sitting in a circle with the therapist. The group is active in the process, and their verbal communications are used as material for interpretation as "free group association," as are their interactions. Theoretical concepts discussed include communication, location, translation, occupation. The aim of group-analysis is total personality change, through "ego training in action." French and German summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1107. **Frankenstein, C. (Ed.)** **Psihoterapia im y'ladim.** (Psychotherapy with children.) *M'gamot*, 1954/55, 6, 3-86.—"There is given "informative material about the therapist's work and the process of recovery . . . , cases of elementary school pupils interesting primarily educators and social workers." After the editor's explanatory introduction, Hebrew translations of 6 case studies are given, taken from 5 American (Slavson; Witmer; Bettelheim; Allen) and 1 French work (Loosli-Usteri).—*H. Ormian.*

1108. **Freedman, Alfred M., Effrom, Abraham S., & Bender, Lauretta.** (*Belleue Hosp., New York.*) **Pharmacotherapy in children with psychiatric illness.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 479-486.—"A series of 195 children in a psychiatric ward were treated with the following drugs and placebo controls: Benadryl, Tolserol, Artane, Ambodryl, Thorazine, and Serpasil. Their differential effects are discussed and evaluated. The basic psychopathology of the children was not altered but pharmacological management of such patients has an indisputable role in a psychiatric setting."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1109. **Freeman, Walter.** **Psychosurgery.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 529-531.—"Progress in psychosurgery during 1955 is presented in the form of reviews of a variety of studies of techniques and sequelae. 28 references."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1110. **Friedemann, A.** **Le socio-drame et le psycho-drame dans l'école des parents.** (Socio- and psychodrama in parent education.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 195-200.—"In parent education sociodrama and group discussion are more effective than lectures. Goals can be attained only through

harmonization of individual reactions while respecting others' personalities. Sociodrama has an important place within the framework of mental hygiene. English, German, and Italian summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1111. **Fromm, Erich.** **Remarks on the problem of free association.** *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 1-6.—"A critique is given of the free association method as currently employed by psychoanalysts. Suggestions are made whereby this technique can be more profitably used and hence kept from deteriorating into a "sterile ritual."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1112. **Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda, & Moreno, J. L. (Eds.)** **Progress in psychotherapy, 1956.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1956. xii, 352 p. \$8.50.—F. Fromm-Reichmann: Notes on the history and philosophy of psychotherapy is followed by J. L. Moreno: Philosophy of the third psychiatric revolution, with special emphasis on group psychotherapy and psychodrama; John C. Whitehorn: Understanding psychotherapy; Paul H. Hoch: Aims and limitations of psychotherapy; and Lawrence S. Kubie: Some unsolved problems of psychoanalytic psychotherapy. Systematic contributions include Gregory Zilboorg: Rediscovery of the patient: an historical note; Rudolf Dreikurs: Adlerian psychotherapy; Wendell Muncie: Treatment in psychobiologic psychiatry: its present status; Joseph Wheelwright: Jung's psychological concepts; Samuel Lowy & Emil A. Gutheil: Active analytic psychotherapy (Stekel); Ludwig Binswanger: Existential analysis and psychotherapy; Lewis Yablonsky & James M. Enneis: Psychodrama theory and practice; Clara Thompson: Sullivan and Fromm; Alexander Reid Martin: The whole patient in therapy; Jurgen Ruesch: Psychotherapy and communication; Jules H. Masserman: An historical-biodynamic integration of psychotherapy; Carl R. Rogers: Client-centered therapy: a current view; Carl A. Whitaker, Thomas P. Malone, & John Warkentin: Multiple therapy and psychotherapy; Lewis R. Wolberg: Current practices in hypnotherapy; Don D. Jackson: Countertransference and psychotherapy; Louis Cholden: Observations on psychotherapy of schizophrenia; Isidore Zifferstein & Martin Grotjahn: Psychoanalysis and group psychotherapy; George Shugart: Preventive and treatment methods for psychotic children. Papers on regional developments include Raoul Schindler: The development of psychotherapy in Austria since 1945; John Kelner & John D. Sutherland: Some current developments in psychotherapy in Great Britain; Juliette Favez-Boutonier: Psychotherapy in France; Walter Theodor Winkler: The present status of psychotherapy in Germany; Carlos Alberto Seguin: Psychotherapy in South America; Ramon Sarro: Progress of psychotherapy in Spain; and A. Friedemann: Psychotherapy in Switzerland. The final chapter is a summary by J. L. Moreno: Psychotherapy, present and future. Chapter bibliographies.—*D. Prager.*

1113. **Harrower, Molly.** **Projective counseling—a psychotherapeutic technique.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 74-86.—"Projective counseling is a therapeutic, re-educational or remedial technique which can be used with individuals or with groups. In essence, it amounts to confronting the patient with his own productions, the 'raw material' from a variety of projective techniques, at those points in the psy-

chological re-educational process where this material can best be used with insight. . . . This is a counseling technique which should be used primarily by clinical psychologists with analytic experience." A case history is presented illustrating the use of the Szondi, Rorschach, Figure Drawing, Sentence Completion and Most Unpleasant Concept tests.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1114. Hart, Hornell. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) **Measuring some results of autohypnosis.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 229-242.—Some preliminary results are presented which were obtained by use of two newly developed self-rating devices used to ascertain some results of auto-post-hypnotic suggestion. Six hypotheses are formulated and confirmed. A good deal of detail on the rating devices is presented.—*E. G. Aiken.*

1115. Held, R. **Les critères de la fin du traitement psychanalytique.** (Criteria for the termination of psychoanalytic treatment.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1955, 19, 603-614.—These include: the analyst's awareness of his own anxieties in countertransference, a certain "intuition" or "telepathy" during analysis, adequate resolution of transference, (though a residual, robbed of fear, may act as a vaccine in the psyche against future trauma), a friendly post-analysis relationship between therapist and patient.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1116. Himwich, Harold E. (*Galesburg State Res. Hosp., Ill.*) **Prospects in psychopharmacology.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 413-423.—A clinical evaluation of Frenkel, reserpine and chlorpromazine is first offered, a physiological, neuroelectrical and neurochemical analysis of the action of these drugs is then presented, and a peep into the future explains their initiation of a new era in psychiatry. 57 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1117. Hopkins, Wendell G. (*VA Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.*) **Carbon dioxide therapy in psychiatric patients.** *Milit. Med.*, 1956, 118, 497-501.—215 patients were treated with a modified Meduna technique of carbon dioxide therapy. Favorable response was found in 35% of the psychoneuroses, 63% of the psycho-physiologic disorders and 35% of the personality disorders. No favorable response was found in psychotics. Psychoneuroses with free-floating anxiety appeared to respond particularly well to this treatment. Other factors which appear to be related to favorable response are loss of consciousness and dreaming during treatment. 61% of the patients who lost consciousness and experienced dreams showed a favorable response.—*S. L. Freud.*

1118. Hora, Thomas. **Beyond countertransference.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 18-23.—In addition to the basically unhealthy manifestations of the therapist's emotional attitudes which tend to impede therapeutic progress (the usual Freudian meaning of countertransference), there are other expressions of the therapist's attitudes which are essentially "growth-promoting." Outstanding in this respect are the therapist's sincere desire to understand his patient and his own need to grow. These go beyond countertransference in furthering a feeling of togetherness and reciprocity between patient and therapist.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1119. Hubbell, Anne. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Two-persons role-playing for guidance in**

social readjustment. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 249-254.—Following two sessions in which the author and a diffident, unpopular eleven-year-old girl acted out a number of everyday scenes, sociometric ratings indicated that the girl had secured greatly improved status in her peer group.—*A. E. Harriman.*

1120. Jones, Maxwell. (*Belmont Hosp., Sutton, Surrey, Eng.*) **The concept of a therapeutic community.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 647-650.—The technique of a "therapeutic community" is described in which patients and staff ventilated their respective feelings provided a general feed-back and clearing house for current problems through their joint meetings and developed a sophisticated and articulate community.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1121. Kanner, Leo, & Eisenberg, Leon. **Child psychiatry. Mental deficiency.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 531-534.—Representative samplings of books and periodicals published during 1955 are reviewed for the two fields of child psychiatry and mental deficiency. 62 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1122. Kline, Milton V. **Hypnodiagnosis with a visual-imagery induction technique and modification of the House-Tree-Person and Thematic Apperception tests.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 267-271.—"In addition to facilitating a rapid though light state of hypnosis in otherwise relatively refractory subjects, the visual imagery induction technique lends itself particularly well to projective hypnodiagnosis. With competent clinical management, it helps to establish a hypnotherapeutic or hypnoanalytic treatment approach early in therapy and to assist in the diagnostic elucidation of unconscious ideation and affect, as well as the way in which the patient tends to defend against them. In appropriate cases it can become both an effective technique in relation to treatment goals and an efficient device with respect to treatment time.—*D. Prager.*

1123. Leuner, H. **Experimentelles katathymes Bilderleben als ein klinisches Verfahren der Psychotherapie.** (Experimental cathymic image-experience as a clinical procedure in psychotherapy.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 233-260.—Systematic instigation of phantasy by means of selected images to provoke particular affects is useful for diagnosis, prognosis and interpretation in psychotherapy. Correct interpretation of the resulting symbolic images is evidenced by changes in features of the images when re-evoked on a subsequent occasion. Such particular changes of imagery expand to more and more pervasive shifts in the symbolic characters of phantasy productions, reflecting increasingly comprehensive changes of personality structure. This method enables a rational psychotherapy, experimental testing of psychoanalytic hypotheses, and an exact introduction to psychodynamics for the student. Second of two articles. Detailed bibliography. 52 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

1124. Ling, T. M., Wilson, V. W., & Briggs, L. A. (*Roffey Pk. Rehab. Centre, Harsham, Sussex, Eng.*) **An investigation into the readjustment to work of psychiatric cases.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(2), 18-27.—With a follow-up study of 131 former psychiatric patients the investigators demonstrated that the work and social adjustment of the patient determines to a large extent whether or not the patient will fully recover.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1125. **Liversedge, L. A., & Sylvester, J. D.** Writer's cramp and conditioning therapy. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 19.—Abstract.

1126. **Loewald, Hans W.** Hypnoid state, repression, abreaction, and recollection. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 201-210.—The hypnoid state is the equivalent of the ego state corresponding to the period of infantile sexuality. Traumatic experiences are laid down as unconscious memory traces. Repression is a regressive repetition of the nonarrival in consciousness originally due to the immature state of the ego. Recollection originates in old unconscious body memories and results in the verbalizing of experiences never before put into words. Working through in analysis consists in abreaction on the verbal level plus associative adjustment founded on this abreaction.—*D. Prager.*

1127. **McKnight, W. K.** The use of psychotherapy for seriously disturbed patients. *Bull. N. Y. Acad. Med.*, 1955, 31, 67-79.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(7), abs. 16298.)

1128. **Mann, Lester.** Child-physician, patient-therapist: role and transference problems. *Psychoanalysis*, 1955-56, 4(2), 67-70.—The role of physician holds unique implications for the psychotherapeutic process. Because of childhood experiences with physicians, the physician-patient relationship is a signal to the patient for the assumption of passive-feminine-masochistic patterns.—*D. Prager.*

1129. **Meares, Ainslie.** A note on the motivation for hypnosis. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 222-228.—Explanations of both the patient and therapist motivations for and against the use of hypnosis are discussed. It is concluded that for the best results in the selection of cases and the choice of the particular form of hypnotherapy to be used, the therapist should be clearly aware of these factors.—*E. G. Aiken.*

1130. **Meerloo, Joost A. M.** Emergency methods in psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 117-140.—"Examples are given of three emergency methods learned during the second World War: (1) hypnecatharsis combined with autohypnosis as a time-saving device, (2) the first-aid hypnecatharsis as a device for mass treatment and (3) the prolonged initial interview with its immediate cathartic effect. These methods are also recommended for use in various mental health clinics, where lack of time, lack of money or lack of intellectual comprehension prevent the patient from undergoing long-term psychotherapeutic procedures." Discussion by Gutheil, Lowy, Elksch.—*L. N. Solomon.*

1131. **Meerloo, Joost A. M.** (162 W. 54th St., New York.) Medication into submission: the danger of therapeutic coercion. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 353-360.—Medication and medical technique can shape man into a submissive and conforming being. This must be constantly realized in order to make man healthy and free.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1132. **Miffin, Alice B.** (Hale House, Boston, Mass.), & **Baum, Zena E.** A settlement house uses role-playing. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 227-237.—The staff of a settlement house arranged for several role-playing sessions for a number of the children making use of the facilities of the house. Transcripts of the sessions are reported. Role-playing was found to augment creativity and spontaneity

in the children and to promote group harmony.—*A. E. Harriman.*

1133. **Millán, Alfonso.** (Nat. U. Mexico, Mexico City.) The use of reports on movie stories as a means of studying personalities during psychoanalytic treatment. *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 15-23.—The patient is asked to tell the story of a movie recently viewed. The production is then handled by the analyst in the manner of dream content. 3 examples are given.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1134. **Moody, Robert.** On the function of counter-transference. *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1956, 1, 49-58.—Freud's description of the counter-transference was in terms of the analyst's incomplete training. Jung, however, saw in counter-transference the inevitable result of transference and a valuable and legitimate instrument in treatment. Description of clinical material concerning a seven-year-old girl leads the author to conclude that Jung's theory of counter-transference and of the analytic relationship is the correct one.—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

1135. **Moreno, J. L.** (Moreno Sanitarium, Beacon, N. Y.) Interpersonal therapy, group psychotherapy and the function of the unconscious. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 191-204.—The psychotherapeutic approaches of Freud, Jung, and Adler are briefly examined. "All three systems show the same deficiency, they do not contain a logically constructed theory and clinical methods by means of which we might be able to bridge over from the individual to treatment of interpersonal assemblies. . . ." Ten techniques which facilitate treatment of interpersonal neuroses are discussed and are found ". . . to give a depth to interpersonal analysis which equals if not surpasses the achievements of individual methods."—*A. E. Harriman.*

1136. **Moreno, J. L.** (Moreno Sanitarium, Beacon, N. Y.) The significance of the therapeutic format and the place of acting out in psychotherapy. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 7-19.—In Freud's psychoanalytic therapy, transference and resistance are evoked. Despite the shift from hypnosis to free association, the problem was inadequately resolved. Freud's attention to dream analysis as a principal means of cutting through resistance is viewed as a poor substitute for dealing with actual experience. Use of psychodrama permits the shift of transference onto auxiliary egos and protects the therapist from a too intense involvement. Psychodrama also provides a flexible setting in which the patient acts out associations which unless so expressed bring about resistance.—*A. E. Harriman.*

1137. **Mullan, Hugh.** (115 E. 92 St., New York.) Status denial in group psychoanalysis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 345-352.—It is maintained that for the psychotherapeutic potential of the group to evolve, ascribed statuses and their accompanying roles must be denied. Empathy, the very basis of therapy, can occur only in such a status-free group.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1138. **Nacht, S., Lebovici, S., Shentoub, S. A., Held, R., & Bouvet, M.** Comment terminer le traitement psychanalytique? (How terminate psychoanalytic treatment?) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1955, 19, 509-568.—Difficulties in terminating analysis lie at times in the irreducible disproportion of instinctual

destructive and constructive forces and in the resisted resolution of transference neuroses. Some modifications in the classic attitude of strict neutrality often anticipate and avoid terminal difficulties. The analyst's deep attitude is more responsible than his technique in avoiding terminal difficulties.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1139. Newcomb, Margaret L. **Psychiatric social work.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 553-554.—Professional problems of workers in psychiatric social work and publications of interest are cited as they reflect activities in these areas for the year 1955.—N. H. Pronko.

1140. Pine, Irving. (Coll. Med., Ohio State U., Columbus.) **The effects of non-interpretation of dreams during psychotherapy.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 361-366.—Protocols secured from the psychotherapeutic sessions of 50 patients treated during the past 3 years were evaluated. Examples of dreams, patients' subsequent remarks and remainder of interviews were examined and discussed. Results suggest that the non-interpreted dream can furnish clues for understanding the patients' conflicts and progress of psychotherapy.—N. H. Pronko.

1141. Pinney, Edward L., Jr. **The use of recorded minutes of group meetings in group psychotherapy: a preliminary report on a new technique.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 248-255.—One member of the group of female schizophrenics read back her recorded minutes at subsequent meetings. Reality testing was facilitated and repression was encouraged by exposing obnoxious material. The therapist was a reality advocate rather than an interpreter or reassurer.—D. Prager.

1142. Pollack, Seymour. (201 South Lasky Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.), & Takakjian, Munjig. **Variables in the clinical evaluation of a hypnotic drug with a clinical evaluation of glutethimide.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 589-594.—An attempt was made to evaluate some of the qualitative factors in the satisfaction obtained from hypnotically induced sleep and to develop a method for a comprehensive investigation of hypnotic drugs.—N. H. Pronko.

1143. Raphaely, Z. G. **Hatipul hapsihiatri b'Israel.** (Psychiatric treatment in Israel.) *Harofe Haeivi*, 1954, 27, 226-234.—To-day, psychiatric treatment means, first of all, psychotherapy, but also physiotherapy. The main point in Israel psychiatry is establishment of psychiatric clinics adapted to Israel needs and possibilities. Closed hospitals are to be intended for grave cases only. The desired activity of a psychiatric clinic is described.—H. Ormian.

1144. Reagan, Charles H. **Psychiatric methods of treatment in a neuropsychiatric hospital.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 637-639.—The role of various types of physical medicine and rehabilitation services is described as they are integrated in the treatment of neuropsychiatric patients in a V. A. hospital.—N. H. Pronko.

1145. Rogers, Carl R. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Personality change in psychotherapy.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(1), 31-41.—Demonstrates how controlled studies of the outcomes of psychotherapy might be made by testing detailed hypotheses based on the dynamics of psychotherapy. Indicates that methodological progress made in recent years has thrown open

the whole therapeutic process to research investigation.—R. M. Frumkin.

1146. Rosenman, Stanley. (City Coll. New York.) **Changes in the representations of self, other, and interrelationship in client-centered therapy.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 271-278.—Investigated the nature of the relationship between self-evaluation and other-evaluation in the course of client-centered therapy when these categories are not diluted by interaction comments. The results indicate that "successfully rated clients see themselves as acting more positively toward others while continuing to evaluate them in a predominantly, and even increasingly, negative way."—M. M. Reece.

1147. Ross, Nathaniel. **Psychoanalytic therapy.** *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 365-451.—Following a discussion of papers dealing with historical developments, studies are reviewed in these areas: general concepts and theories of psychoanalytic therapy; general problems (transference, countertransference, resistance, criteria of progress, termination); special problems (special techniques, ethnic problems and techniques, techniques in particular syndromes, specific forms of resistance). Predominant in these papers is the emphasis on transference and countertransference, which make up more than the total of all other papers.—F. Costin.

1148. Rudolph, Wolfgang. **Ablationshypnose als ultima ratio bei chronischen Schmerzzuständen.** (Ablation-hypnosis as ultimate recourse in chronic pain.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1955, 7, 365-370.—A patient with severe intractable pain due to a traumatic spinal cord lesion was not relieved by two neurosurgical procedures and relied on morphine for seven years. Autohypnotic pain relief was effectively instituted during six weeks of hypnotherapy; the technique is described. During a 1½ year follow-up period, the patient continued to be able to relieve pain totally without recourse to narcotics. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

1149. Sandison, R. A. (Powick Mental Hosp., Worcester, Eng.) **Group therapy in a provincial out-patient department.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(2), 28-32.—Shows the difficulties encountered in treating rural psychiatric patients and the values of out-patient treatment as a substitute for hospital treatment.—R. M. Frumkin.

1150. Schindler, Walter. **Übertragung und Gegenübertragung in der "Familien"-Gruppentherapie.** (Transference and countertransference in "family pattern" group psychotherapy.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 101-105.—The result of positive transference is imitation and identification. Personality changes in therapy result from the patient's respect and love for the therapist. The two chief dangers of (negative) counter-transference, especially in group therapy, are "sibling rivalry" resulting from the therapist's unconscious preferences for certain group members, and his aggressive, authoritarian attitudes. Both stem from narcissism. It is the task of the therapist to ascertain the kind of transferences that are most beneficial, and those which are most detrimental to the patient's progress.—E. Schwerin.

1151. Schneider, Leonard I. (State Coll., Pullman, Washington.) **A proposed conceptual in-**

tegration of group dynamics and group therapy. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 42, 173-191.—The importance of "group processes" in bringing about individual behavioral changes by means of stepping-up "participation" is stressed. Participation leads to "cohesiveness" which in turn presses for and reinforces individual changes in the direction of group conformity. If group participation by "anxious" subjects produces greater conformity than found in "non-participative anxious subjects," then the use of "participative methods in group therapy with those patients who exhibit manifest anxiety" should prove helpful. 20 references.—*J. C. Franklin.*

1152. Seward, Georgene, & Marmor, Judd. *Psychotherapy and culture conflict*. New York: Ronald Press, 1956. ix, 299 p. \$6.00.—Since culture determines what people regard as real and unreal, normal and abnormal, it follows that what is considered therapeutic will also be steeped in the prevailing cultural values. The major part of the book deals with the psychodynamics of such minority groups as socio-economic classes, Negroes, Jews, Indians and women in an effort to provide them with more appropriate treatment.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1153. Shentoub, S. A. *Le rôle de la personnalité de l'analyste dans la thérapie psychanalytique*. (The role of the analyst's personality in psychoanalytic therapy.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 397-399.—In treatment difficulties, the analyst's personality is often more responsible than technical errors. Inability to resolve counter-transferences or to terminate the analysis usually lies in the analyst's own unresolved resistances. Whether the analysis will be successful can therefore be determined at the beginning.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1154. Spiegelberg, Ulrich. *Klinisch-psychiatrische Erfahrungen mit einem neuen antriebssteigernden Präparat: 2-Phenyl-3-methyl-tetrahydro-1, 4-oxazinhydrochlorid*. (Clinical-psychiatric experiences with a new stimulating drug.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 276-283.

1155. Starr, Adeline, & Chelnek, Irving. *Psychodrama at Veterans Administration Hospital, Downey, Illinois*. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 20-24.—A progress report is presented on the effectiveness of psychodrama sessions for patients in a variety of diagnostic categories. "... it is our feeling that psychodrama serves as a unique modality for psychotherapy and is a useful addition to the armamentaria of the hospital treatment and training program."—*A. E. Harriman.*

1156. Stein, Elisabeth Mays, & McIntyre, Charles J. *Effect of mental hygiene films on normal and abnormal individuals*. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-46, 42 p.—The effect of 2 mental hygiene films on various populations was studied. Relevance and acceptability were "more important than the sex of the main character." Women identified more than men. "Psychologically deviant" subjects reported more relevance than those who were normal or acutely ill. Subjects identifying most also talked more about their problems after viewing a film. Motion pictures are seen as valuable adjuncts to psychotherapy.—*R. Tyson.*

1157. Stokvis, B. *Hypnosis and psychoanalytic method*. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 253-255.—

"The author examines the use of hypnosis in psychoanalytic treatment. In orthodox psychoanalysis the application of hypnosis is an evidently alien element although admittedly 'hypnotic' changes occur in the consciousness of both the psychoanalyst and the patient. By cutting through the psychoanalytic technique with that of analyzing the patient's dreams during hypnosis, one enters the field of the 'short therapy.' In the Leyden Psychiatric Clinic a cathartic-analytic treatment, in the waking state, with psychoanalytic viewpoints is used, while endeavoring to re-enact repressed psycho-traumatic events, in the hypnotic state."—*E. G. Aiken.*

1158. Szondi, L. (Ed.) *Heilwege der Tiefenpsychologie*. (Therapeutic approaches of depth psychology.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1956. 188 p. S.Fr. 18.00.—With the ultimate aim of attaining a unified science and integrated therapy of all depth psychology, Szondi organized a lecture series by representatives of varied approaches, each to consider the same stated questions. Participants were: Freudian psychoanalysis (H. Meng), Jungian analytic psychology (K. Binswanger), Szondi's fate analysis (L. Szondi), Adlerian individual psychology (A. Müller), group psychotherapy (H. v. Schroetter), and religious psychotherapy (A. Maeder). U. Moser presents an integrated discussion of the papers, and L. Szondi offers both introduction and concluding summary.—*H. P. David.*

1159. Teirich, H. R. *The use of video methods in group psychotherapy*. *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 47-50.—(Translated from *Ruhebilder in der gruppen-psychotherapie*, originally appeared in *Der Psychologie*, 1953, 9, 347-352.) Through recall of pleasant experiences or from looking at pictures of quiet scenes, relaxed and reflective moods are obtained which promote the course of therapy.—*A. E. Harriman.*

1160. Tyhurst, J. S., & Richman, A. *An evaluation of the clinical significance of reserpine*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 492-495.—A review is presented of significant points experienced in a clinical use of reserpine with psychiatric patients.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1161. Weidner, Kurt. *Die Schlaftherapie*. (Sleeptherapy.) Stuttgart, Germany: Hippokrates, 1956. 64 p. DM 5.80.—With injections of Pautopon (0.04 gm) and Scopolamine (0.5 mg) the patient becomes detached and the diencephalon is rendered less excitable to cortical influences. The patient is then protected against disturbances through an elaborate technique, and a conditioned reflex is established so that almost uninterrupted sleep can be maintained for a maximum of 2 weeks even on placebo injections. This is intended to provide an optimal opportunity for the organism to overcome certain acute diseases. Successes, failures and contraindications of this technique are briefly summarized for most common diseases and illustrated by many brief case histories. Historical and theoretical considerations are offered.—*M. Kaelbling.*

1162. Wolf, Alexander, & Schwartz, Emanuel K. *The psychoanalysis of groups: implications for education*. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(2), 9-17.—"For us, the most important qualitative difference between individual analysis and the psychoanalysis of groups lies in the nature of the hierarchical and

peer relationships. . . . The group setting . . . can be utilized more consciously as an important educational experience if interaction among members of the group is encouraged by those in authority, so that authority is somewhat levelled and peer relationships strengthened." 10 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1163. Worchel, Philip. (U. Texas, Austin.) **A critique of current trends in psychotherapy research.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 297-303.—Current research is reviewed "under the headings of empirical investigations of practical problems, experimental investigations of hypotheses, and modifications in theory." Limitations of such research, and progress "in the use of cross-validation studies and in the control of relevant variables" are noted. 26 references.—*M. M. Reece.*

1164. Worden, Frederic G. **A problem in psychoanalytic technique.** *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 255-279.—Interpretations were ineffective with a borderline patient until they conveyed that she was evading certain aspects of reality for fear of feeling guilt and that the form of the hour was a defense against unbearable guilt feeling. Her ego required help before it could perform its synthetic function.—*D. Prager.*

1165. Wortis, Joseph. **Physiological treatment.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 526-529.—A report is presented of new drugs developed during 1955 for the control of psychiatric symptoms. Precautions in use of these drugs are also indicated. 65 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstracts 585, 591, 768, 941, 1231, 1490)

CHILD GUIDANCE

1166. Anell, A.-L. **Die Arbeit in der Kinderpsychiatrischen Klinik der Universität Uppsala, Schweden.** (The work of the psychiatric clinic for children at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 26-28.—A psychiatric clinic for children was set up in 1947. It serves children from 2 to 18 years on an inpatient basis. The multidimensional approach to diagnosis and therapy is used.—*E. Schwerin.*

1167. Desai, Manu M. (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India.) **Group-day-care for children.** *Ind. J. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 16, 153-162.—It is felt that the state should take increasing responsibilities in providing a constructive experience in group living to pre-school and school age children who need day-care away from home. This can best be done within the framework of progressive philosophy. Planning and programming suggestions are made covering: typical daily routine, plant and equipment, health program, social service and parents' participation.—*R. Schaefer.*

1168. Fineberg, Henry H., Johnson, Margaret; Leiden, Irving, & Lynch, Helen. (Children's Mem. Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) **Group therapy in a children's hospital: preliminary report.** *Pediatrics*, 1956, 17, 544-548.—Six children between 7 and 11 years of age from the Cardiac, Orthopedic and Medical services participated in a series of 12 hour long group sessions. A brief description of the behavior of the subjects and the group interaction is presented.—*M. C. Templin.*

1169. Foote, Estelle J. (Fernald St. Sch., Waverley, Mass.) **Six children.** Springfield, Ill.: C. C.

Thomas, 1956. ix, 317 p. \$5.50.—The volume's 12 chapters are based upon the author's psychiatric experience over the years in working with problem children who eventually came to fall usually in one of 6 groups. Each of the 6 is typified by a descriptive chapter: the quick thinking child, the slow thinking child, the brain injured, the emotionally maladjusted, the child of unusual cultural background, and the child of unusual training. The book is described as suitable for psychiatrists, pediatricians, general medical practitioners, teachers, and parents. 18 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1170. Grassi, Joseph R. **School psychological clinics: Part III. The preschool psychological clinic.** *N. C. med. J.*, 1955, 16, 171-180.—"The activities of a preschool psychological clinic have been presented in detail. The role of the parents and of the school in helping the child gain maximum success and good emotional adjustment has been included. The nature of a psychological evaluation most suited to determine school readiness has been elaborated. The results of 2 experimental studies with school programs for the starting pupil have been presented. The results of preschool psychological activities have demonstrated their value in helping the school, the child, and the parents."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

1171. Hardy, Martha C. (1706 W. Greenleaf Avenue, Chicago, Ill.) **Parent resistance to need for remedial and preventive services.** *J. Pediat.*, 1956, 48, 104-114.—Of over 36,000 children in Chicago kindergarten, first, fourth, sixth and eighth grades given visual and auditory screening tests, further auditory examination was recommended for 2.8% and further visual examination for 15.5%. The follow-through by parents on these examinations was studied. The action taken was found to bear a low positive relation to social and economic background of the family as well as to previous awareness of the child's difficulty with or without a history of treatment. Younger children with impairments similar to older children were more likely taken to the doctor. Five case histories are presented.—*M. C. Templin.*

1172. Hollander, Werner M., & Hegreness, Malvin S. **Gruppentherapie mit Eltern, deren Kinder in einer Beratungsstelle behandelt werden.** (Group therapy with parents whose children are treated in a guidance center.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 99-101.—This report discusses the results of group therapy applied to parents of 7 to 11 year old children in a Davenport (Iowa) guidance center. The groups consisted of 4 to 5 couples with similar problems, between the ages of 28 and 40 years. The course of therapy indicated that the fathers showed much less interest in their children, because of their own feelings of inadequacy and their own problems. In virtually all cases the mothers were the dominant members of the family. It was decided that future discussion groups should be arranged separately for mothers and fathers, because they would be more comfortable in talking about their problems and about each other.—*E. Schwerin.*

1173. Katz, F. **Hayeuts hapedagogi l'gabey hagil harah.** (Educational counseling for nursery school age.) *Ofakim*, 1954, 8, 489-505.—During 2 years, 54 mentally or bodily retarded and 344 emotionally disturbed children have been treated. The

technique and specific difficulties of treatment in or out of the common education institutions are described. The child and the causes of his difficulties (not the symptoms) are treated. The behavior problems were: pavor nocturnus, eating problems, finger sucking, stuttering, toilet disorders, and enuresis nocturna.—H. Ormian.

1174. Levinson, Boris M. (*Yeshiva U., New York*.) **Child guidance in the day school.** *Proc. First Annu. Conf. Natl Council Day Sch. Principals, Natl Comm. Yeshiva Educ.*, 1955, 5-13.—Child guidance in the day school has 7 aspects: the child, the cumulative record, the teacher, the curriculum, the parent, the school plan, and the work of the expert in mental hygiene. After explaining these points, the author presents a number of case studies and then concludes that effective guidance in the day school involves the close cooperation of the home, school, and the community.—S. M. Amatora.

1175. Maraun, Erna. **Aufnahme und Verbreitung der Casework-Methode in Berlin.** (Acceptance and expansion of the casework method in Berlin.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 95-99.—While the first child guidance clinics in Berlin, modeled according to American and Dutch examples, were established in 1946, the concept of casework, as practiced in the U.S., is new, relatively unknown, and controversial. It was not until 1953 that this method was used by caseworkers and internes, most of whom were professionally trained. Since the results of this new method, applied on a trial basis, are promising, further expansion of training programs will lead to wider practical application.—E. Schwerin.

1176. Moreno, Zerka T. (*Moreno Institute, Beacon, N. Y.*) **Psychodrama in the crib.** *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 291-302.—"It has been found useful to differentiate in the development of the infant three trends, the stage of the double, the stage of the mirror, and the stage of role reversal. They can well be interpreted as 'identity dynamics,' expressions of the infant's effort to sustain and reinforce the satisfactions attained in the original matrix of identity." Instances cited as verifications of the existence of these trends are reported in accounts of psychodramatic episodes conducted with a young child. The usefulness of psychodramas in correcting social and emotional disturbances in this child is also illustrated.—A. E. Harriman.

1177. Ross, Nathaniel. **Psychoanalytic child psychiatry.** *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 202-289.—Studies reviewed deal with these topics: general theory and technique; factors influencing development (child rearing practices, illness, hospitalization and institutionalization, group play); clinical studies of specific problems and individual case studies; problems of therapy; prevention of emotional illness.—F. Costin.

1178. Smilansky, Moshe. **Seker hasherotim l'maan hanoar b'maabarot.** (Survey of youth services in transition-camps.) *M'gamot*, 1954/55, 6, 153-170.—A survey in "transition-camps" for newcomers in Israel, carried out in May-July, 1954, on behalf of some governmental and public agencies. The methods used were: Interviews with social, educational and psychological workers in transition-camps, open interviews with 50-100 boys and girls in each one of

9 camps. Several agencies deal with youth in these camps—placement services, (few) vocational training centers, offices for transferring youth "from town to village," regular elementary schools, pre-military training, and some kinds of guilds. The bad influence of this system on the development of children and on the community is explained, and the need of integration of all treatment services is stressed.—H. Ormian.

1179. Sonstegard, Manford A. **A center for the guidance of parents and children in a small community.** *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 81-89.—Discussed are some of the operations and the benefits of a community guidance center.—A. R. Howard.

1180. Spiel, W., & Baumgärtel, K. **Die Institutionen Wiens zur Behandlung und Befürsorgung abnormer Kinder.** (The institutions in Vienna for treatment and care of abnormal children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 10, 265-266.—The city of Vienna has many government sponsored facilities for diagnosis and treatment of emotionally disturbed children. They include child guidance clinics, children's units in hospitals, Kindergärten, day care units for infants, in-residence treatment centers for juvenile delinquents, and correctional institutions. The programs of these facilities are briefly outlined.—E. Schwerin.

1181. Starr, Phillip H. (*Washington U., St. Louis*.) **The "triangular" treatment approach in child therapy: complementary psychotherapy of mother and child.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 40-53.—"The triangular treatment method provides for an interview structure which allows for the optimum utilization of complementary psychotherapy in the mother-child system. The advantages of this method over the classical 'four-fold' approach are outlined and the triangular plan is presented as the basic model of interview structuring in child therapy. The parameters of such a plan are described, and also the departures from this elective approach are indicated."—L. N. Solomon.

1182. Studt, Elliot. (*U.S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.*) **Therapeutic factors in group living.** *Child Welfare*, 1956, 35(1), 1-6.—The process by which an individual lives and the people with whom he lives constitute a core experience significant to other areas of functioning. The author suggests a framework of concepts within which further exploration can continue analyzing the ways in which a group living experience can be a therapeutic one. Discusses: (1) group and family living; (2) house-parent versus foster-parent; (3) security in routine schedule; (4) barriers to treatment; (5) individualized program; and (6) meaningful effect of group experience.—S. M. Amatora.

1183. Villinger, Werner. **Das neue Jugendgerichtsgesetz aus jugendpsychiatrischer Sicht.** (A new legislation for juveniles from the point of view of child psychiatry.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 1-5.—The history of German legislation for juveniles is reviewed. Recent enactment of a new version of the law places a heavy burden of responsibility on the child psychiatrist, because it stipulates that offenders between 18 and 21 years may be sentenced by legal criteria applicable to juveniles if, in the opinion of the psychiatrist, the offense is a "typically juvenile" one.—E. Schwerin.

1184. Walters, James, & Bridges, Barbara. (Oklahoma A & M Coll., Stillwater.) **Attitudes of single men toward child guidance.** *J. Home Econ.*, 1956, 48, 109-113.—The University of California Parent Attitude Survey was administered to 207 single white undergraduate men, between the ages of 18 and 23, enrolled in social science classes in 7 selected colleges. Scores for the undergraduate men are compared with results obtained by other investigators for other groups: 206 undergraduate women, 70 mothers of problem children, 70 mothers of non-problem children, and 8 clinical psychologists. Mean scores of the single men and women were similar to those of mothers of non-problem children and were superior to those of mothers of problem children, but inferior to those of the clinical psychologists. Rural-urban and socio-economic differences are shown.—*J. Elinson.*
1185. Yonas, B. **Bet shulya—nisayon l'shikum noar.** (Apprentices home—an experiment in rehabilitation of youth.) *M'gamot*, 1954/55, 6, 218-235.—The experience of a "home for apprentices," established at Haifa (1949), is described and psychologically analysed. Apprenticeship meets more the demands of social and psychological rehabilitation of youth than a vocational school, especially when the institution has a crystallized social approach and appropriate educational ways. Chosen occupations and results of a follow-up study are given, as well as psychological (individual and social) causes of abandoning the home. Relation of emotional disturbances and rehabilitation by apprenticeship and psychological bases of lack of ability to choose work are discussed.—*H. Ormian.*
- (See also abstract 965)
- VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
1186. Arnstein, E. **Al m'didat han'tiya hamik-tsoit.** (Measuring occupational interests.) Jerusalem: Hadassah Vocational Education Services, 1955. 8 p. (Mimeo.)—A Hebrew adaptation of Strong's Vocational Interest Schedule has been used, and Israel norms for high school leavers were obtained. Interest profiles of 6 occupational groups tested by Thurstone's method are given. English summary.—*H. Ormian.*
1187. Bertness, Henry Jerold. **An analysis of the interests of Lutheran ministers as measured by the Strong Vocational Interest Blank.** (Volumes I and II.) *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2094-2095.—Abstract.
1188. Brown, Morgan C. **The status of jobs and occupations as evaluated by an urban Negro sample.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 561-566.—A sample of Negroes evaluated the jobs and occupations in the North-Hatt scale. There was general agreement in the ratings of the two samples. However, 10 of the jobs were rated five or more points higher, and 11 were rated five or more points lower by the Negroes. These differences were interpreted in terms of the prevailing social situations and life experiences of the two populations.—*H. E. Yunker.*
1189. Dirks, Heinz. **Die strukturpsychologischen Grundlagen des Weberberufs.** (Structural psychological bases for the weaver's occupation.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1955, 6, 290-296.
1190. Gopal, D. **Occupational information in educational and vocational guidance.** *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 149-153.—With the establishment of the Central Bureau of Vocational Guidance at Delhi, the importance of the vocational guidance movement has been recognized in India. The Secondary Education Commission has further recommended the establishment of such bureaus in every state. Collection and dissemination of occupational information is fundamental to this goal. The former may be done both by job analysis and survey methods; the latter can be handled best through the schools.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*
1191. Israel. **Ministry of Labor. Nituah isukim.** (Job analysis.) Jerusalem: Government Press, 1954. 36 p.—"The right man on the right place" demands to examine not only the worker, but the work too. Definitions and descriptions are given of job, job analysis, dictionary of vocations, classification of workers, vocational education, rehabilitation of handicapped, placement. Special needs of Israel as land of immigration absorption are stressed.—*H. Ormian.*
1192. Jenson, Paul Gerhard. **A normative study of the Strong Vocational Interest blank for male adult workers.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2289.—Abstract.
1193. Joseph, Joyce. (Div. Vocational Rehabilitation, Baton Rouge 4, La.) **Client motivation; an element in vocational rehabilitation.** *Louisiana Welf.*, 1956, 16, 1, 13-16.—A discussion of factors which influence the motivation of vocational rehabilitation clients and how the medical social worker or public welfare worker can discover the causes of lack of motivation, thus helping the client to overcome them and achieve successful rehabilitation. Anxieties and attitudes toward work, family relationships, physical disabilities and their impact are seen as problems to be overcome.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)
1194. Léon, Antoine. **Note sur l'utilisation de quelques concepts psycho-pédagogiques en orientation professionnelle.** (Note on the utilization of certain psycho-pedagogic concepts in vocational orientation.) *Année psychol.*, 1955, 55, 349-360.—Surveying the work of researchers in the field of vocational orientation, the author stresses the need for the young person's participation in plans for his future work, a dynamic appraisal including the prospect's awareness and knowledge of the field, the prospect's own choice and self-determination. 30 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*
1195. Lopez Ibor, Juan J. **Angoisse vécue et vocation religieuse.** (The experience of anxiety and religious vocation.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 433-446.—The author considers the experience of anxiety as a crisis in which man, overwhelmed by the fragility of his psychic defenses has but one recourse, faith in a transcendental truth. Religious vocation is seen here as the need to transcend this human condition.—*M. D. Stein.*
1196. Mehta, H. P. **Identification as a factor in occupational choice.** *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 145-148.—Discusses difficulties met in vocational counseling cases where career choice is unrealistically based on identification with an admired person. In India, because of the paucity of occupa-

tional information available in schools, few chances for youth to acquire realistic perceptions about occupations exist. Indian culture probably favors this identification process with its extended family system and longer period of dependency relations. As a result the phantasy period of occupational choice continues longer than in USA.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

1197. **Mukherjee, B. N.** (Patna U., India.) **Psychological tests in vocational counseling.** *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 154-163.—A general article, mostly citing USA psychological tests, on the purpose and types of aptitude tests useful in vocational counseling. The Minnesota Mechanical Assembly Test is mentioned as a "widely used" test in India; other examples of USA tests mentioned have rarely been adapted to Indian conditions. How to select tests, sequence of tests, interpretation of results to the client are briefly discussed. 24 references.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

1198. **National Vocational Guidance Association's Guidance Information Review Service Committee.** (Dora W. Peterson (Chm.)) **NVGA bibliography of current occupational literature.** Washington, D. C.: National Vocational Guidance Association, 1956. iv, 40 p. \$1.00.—Using the NVGA standards for use in preparing and evaluating occupational literature, current publications in the occupational information field are evaluated and classified.—*G. S. Speer.*

1199. **Patterson, C. H.** (VA Regional Off., St. Paul, Minn.) **Rehabilitation counseling of the emotionally disabled.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 264-270.—Problems in the vocational rehabilitation counseling of the neuropsychiatrically disabled are discussed. The 3 major problem areas considered are: (1) medical feasibility for training, (2) the limitations resulting from the disability, and (3) the selection of a vocational rehabilitation leads to the conclusion that: "Research so far has contributed little of a positive nature to the counselor in the field. We are forced to the recognition of the fact that the most important instrument in psychology, and in counseling, is the psychologist himself." 26 references.—*M. M. Reece.*

1200. **Wellemeyer, J. F., Jr., Foncannon, Howard F., & Hudson, Shirley Duncan.** **Classifications for surveys of highly trained personnel.** Washington, D. C.: American Council of Learned Societies, 1953. 147 p. \$3.00.—"This is a compilation of the classifications used by the American Council of Learned Societies and the National Scientific Register in ordering biographical and occupational information supplied by highly trained personnel in recent surveys." Classification codes are given for field of specialization (4 digits), function (1 digit), educational institution (3 digits), field of education (2 digits), languages, foreign residence and travel, employment, and a variety of other personal data variables.—*P. Ash.*

1201. **Zaragoza, José.** **Biotipo y profesión.** (Biotype and profession.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1955, 6(11-12), 63-95.—The need of the vocational counselor for a clear knowledge of human morphology and its relation to temperament is stressed. The different attempts to relate somatotype with per-

sonality are briefly discussed. English summary.—*E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.*

(See also abstracts 1019, 1394, 1679, 1692, 1723, 1774, 1938)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

1202. **Ackner, Brian.** (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **The relationship between anxiety and the level of peripheral vasomotor activity; an experimental study.** *J. Psychosom. Res.*, 1956, 1, 21-48.—The hypothesis is tested that under designated experimental conditions, sleep induced by controlled dosages of seconal in the morning should result in an increase in the finger plethysmographic pulse volume among anxious individuals, but little or no change in those who are relaxed. By study of 3 groups (psychiatric patients with anxiety symptoms, psychiatric patients without anxiety, and control medical personnel), it was found that the groups "differed significantly both in size of the pulse-volume during the resting state and in the increase in pulse-volume occurring during induced sleep. The increase during sleep occurring in the anxiety group completely distinguished all these subjects from those of the other two groups." The hypothesis was confirmed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1203. **Axel, Marian.** **10 borderline cases: a report on the question of pseudoneurotic schizophrenia.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 555-587.—A careful total evaluation of each case must be made before offering a diagnosis of pseudoneurotic schizophrenia. Pseudoneurotic schizophrenia is a fluid transition stage from the psychoneurotic to the schizophrenic type of reaction.—*D. Prager.*

1204. **Bell, G. MacDonald.** (Dingleton Hosp., Melrose, Eng.) **A mental hospital with open doors.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(1), 42-48.—"The ultimate fate of almost any chronic patient under the locked door system is dementia. This is not so in the milieu of the open door; the disease, if not cured, can be arrested and there is evidence that the process of mental deterioration can be reversed." Presents concrete evidence that the "open door policy" is virtually the only sane and scientific one in the treatment of the mentally ill.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1205. **Bockhoven, J. Sanbourne, & Solomon, Harry C.** **Five-year follow-up study of 100 patients committed to the Boston psychopathic hospital.** *New Eng. J. Med.*, 1954, 251, 81-85.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(5), abs. 11297.)

1206. **Catalano-Nobili, C., & Cerquetelli, G.** (U. Rome, Italy.) **Gli sviluppi psicopatici.** (Psychopathic developments.) Rome: Abruzzini, 1955. 100 p.—A psychopathic development is an abnormal mental condition of long duration, which develops in a subject who can be classified as being a "psychopathic personality." These developments are often confused with psychotic syndromes, while they should have a nosographic identification between mild psychological abnormalities and true psychoses. A psychopathic personality is defined as an abnormal personality which, by reason of its abnormalities, suffers or is disturbing to the society. A psychopathic development may occur in such a subject through all his life, causing a progressive change of its individual psycho-

logical aspects in such a way as to portray a very severe mental syndrome.—*F. Ferracuti.*

1207. Clausen, John A., & Yarrow, Marian Radke. Mental illness and the family. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(4), 3-5.—"The research here reported is concerned primarily with the perceptions and reactions of the wife of the patient, viewed both as psychological and as cultural data. The major objectives of the authors have been to delineate the process whereby families adapt to mental illness and to distinguish variables in personality, culture, or in the social situation which significantly influence this process."—*J. A. Fishman.*

1208. Clausen, John A., & Yarrow, Marian Radke. Paths to the mental hospital. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(4), 25-32.—"Who defines and who assists in defining the nature of the patient's difficulty? What persons, lay or professional, enter into the process of dealing with the patient and getting him to treatment? What persons, beliefs or circumstances either facilitate or hinder effective action in getting the patient to psychiatric treatment or to the mental hospital? . . . The hospitalization of the mentally ill . . . [is] seldom accomplished efficiently . . . [due to the] lack of clarity as to what is happening and the family's inability to decide which way to turn."—*J. A. Fishman.*

1209. Clausen, John A., Yarrow, Marian Radke; Deasy, Lelia Calhoun, & Schwartz, Charlotte Green. The impact of mental illness: research formulation. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(4), 6-11.—"Almost no systematically collected data exist to permit an analysis of what happens within the family group when a member develops a mental illness. There is relatively little information about the meaning of this kind of experience for the family and the nature of family-patient and family-'other' interactions during the period of symptomatic behavior and hospitalization." The present collection of papers report on "the process whereby the illness is defined and dealt with in the family; the course of the family's functioning during the illness, in terms of its members attempts to cope with the situation, both psychologically and materially; and the ways in which family members relate to each other, the patient, the hospital, and the society."—*J. A. Fishman.*

1210. Collins, Ralph T., & Klemes, Marvin A. Industrial psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 546-549.—Advances as recorded in the literature of industrial psychiatry during 1955 are reviewed under the following headings: clinical methods, research, appointments, and meetings. 61 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1211. Deasy, Lelia Calhoun, & Quinn, Olive Westbrooke. The wife of the mental patient and the hospital psychiatrist. *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(4), 49-60.—"Wives go to psychiatrists at the hospital most often with questions about etiology, diagnosis, prognosis, and for suggestions as to how they should deal with the husband both while he is in the hospital and after he returns home. They report dissatisfaction with their inability to secure information from the doctors on matters about which they are most acutely concerned and with the inaccessibility of the doctors." Psychiatrists are aware that "they do not fulfill the needs of patients' families" due to (1) the difficulty of

answering questions concerning mental illness and (2) the enormous patient load.—*J. A. Fishman.*

1212. de Hornstein, Xavier. Troubles psychiques et responsabilité. (Psychic disorders and responsibility.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 385-401.—A theologian weighs the delicate problems of evaluating moral responsibility in emotionally disturbed people. The latter are still subordinates to the authority of the Church, and the priest, in his guidance, must never forget this, while collaborating closely with the physician. It is to be hoped that, in each case, a more realistic evaluation of clinical factors and religious values may make this collaboration more fruitful. German summary.—*M. D. Stein.*

1213. Dice, Nanette, Bagchi, B. K., & Waggoner, Raymond W. Investigation of effects of intravenous reserpine in disturbed psychotic and brain-damaged patients: electroencephalographic correlation. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 472-478.—Two groups of psychotic adults, one of acutely agitated and another of disturbed patients, and a group of 20 brain damaged children (10 experimental Ss and 10 control Ss) were administered reserpine intravenously in order to determine (a) the drug's efficacy in initiating treatment of a continued oral dose and (b) its effect on brain damaged children and on the acute organic brain syndrome of patients following electroshock therapy (EST). The results are discussed and evaluated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1214. Dykens, James W., & Schwarz, Marvin J. Reorientation of a state hospital by the workshop technique. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 256-266.—Workshop techniques resulted in better patient care, better relationships among personnel, and a revised identification of the employee with the hospital and with new psychiatric personnel.—*D. Prager.*

1215. Ebaugh, Franklin G. Psychiatric progress since 1920. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1956, 24, 244.—Abstract.

1216. Ey, Henri. Contribution à l'étude des relations des crises de mélancolie et des crises de dépression névrotique. (A contribution to the study of relationships between crises of melancholia and crises of neurotic depression.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 3, 532-585.—A longitudinal study of 79 patients treated by electroshock and psychotherapy forms the basis for differentiations between depressed states. Melancholia entails a more profound regression, is more delirious and incomprehensible, and is less accessible to psychotherapy. In contrast, neurotic depression appears psychogenic, reactional, and superficial, yet it is more amenable to treatment. However, both disorders evince in common, a deconstruction of psychological consciousness which involves a deterioration of temporal, spatial, and sensory experiences. 23 references.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1217. Ey, Henri. Introduction pour un traité de psychiatrie. (Preamble to a treatise on psychiatry.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 4, 613-657.—While mental illness puzzled ancients and medievals alike, there were only rare attempts to treat patients with understanding. When modern psychiatry emerged late in the 18th century, the orientation was of an ethical-social nature. Later the first "revolution" in psychiatry was characterized by a mechanistic philosophy inherent in the quest for anatomical concomitants of

abnormal behavior. This gave way to the dynamic concept of psychic causality, which emphasized psychotherapy. It is believed that the concepts of development and organization, as applied to personality, provide an integrating, common denominator, amid the diversities in contemporary theory and practice.—L. A. Ostlund.

1218. Feifel, Herman. (1031 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.) **Attitudes of mentally ill patients toward death.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 375-380.—Hospitalized, mentally-ill patients were studied in an exploratory investigation aimed at augmenting the limited, available data on their attitudes toward death. These expressed attitudes are presented and discussed. 24 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1219. Fordham, Michael. (St. Marylebone Hosp., London.) **On Jung's contribution to social psychiatry.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(1), 14-21.—Jung's contributions to social psychiatry, according to this author, are his concepts of the collective unconscious and archetypes. 15 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1220. Frosch, John. **Clinical studies.** *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 104-185.—Studies reviewed here deal with general concepts of symptom formation; clinical entities, syndromes, and symptoms of neuroses and psychoses; characterological disorders; perversions; psychoanalytic aspects of criminology. A main point of emphasis in many of these studies is the examination of the preoedipal period and how experience during this time affects the future development of the individual.—F. Costin.

1221. Frumkin, Robert M. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) **Marital status as a categoric risk in major mental disorders.** *Ohio J. Sci.*, 1954, 54, 274-276.—Comparative rates of male and female first admissions to Ohio State Mental Hospitals in 1949 indicate that married persons have the least chances of acquiring major mental disorders, divorced and widowed persons have the greatest chances. Single persons have less of a chance of becoming mentally ill than divorced or widowed persons but a greater chance than married persons.—R. M. Frumkin.

1222. Frumkin, Robert M. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) **Métier, men, and mental maladies.** *Alpha Kappa Delta*, 1954, 25, 10-18.—While psychogenic factors are important in the development of mental illness, sociogenic factors as evidenced in the sociopathic features of our social structure are mainly responsible for growing rates of mental illness." 20 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1223. Furlong, Francis P. (St. Mary's Coll., St. Marys, Kans.) **Peaceful coexistence of religion and psychiatry.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 210-216.—An awareness of certain areas of possible or real conflict will help both psychiatrists and men of religion to work in closer harmony. In 1953, Pope Pius XII called attention to difficulties involving freedom of the will, the pansexual method of certain psychoanalysts, the protection of secrets, and the sense of guilt.—W. A. Varvel.

1224. Gabriel, John. **Normal-abnormal, healthy-sick.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1956, 7, 154-162.—The criteria of normality and abnormality are cultural and statistical. The criterion of health or sickness, on the other hand, is the degree of constructive and creative

growth. The author discusses such types of individuals as the normal and healthy, the normal and sick, the abnormal and healthy, and the abnormal and sick.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

1225. Gutiérrez-Gómez, D. **Papel del psiquiatra psicotécnico en la orientación profesional.** (The role of the psychotechnic psychiatrist in professional orientation.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1955, 6(11-12), 43-61.—The elements of the characterological diagnosis are divided into genotypic data, pathological history, biography of the subject, morphological study, characterological study, and tests and questionnaires. The application of the data obtained is discussed. Lastly, the functions of the psychiatrist are sketched.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1226. Hacker, Frederick J. (Hacker Foundation, Beverly Hills, Calif.) **Scientific facts, religious values, and the psychoanalytic experience.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 229-239.—"Modern psychiatry . . . is capable of contributing to a new understanding between religion and psychiatry (and science in general), outside and beyond the arbitrary and artificial division of the universe into two parts." There must not be "specialists for values, morals, and faith, and specialists for facts, reality, and reason." Psychiatry has much to contribute with regard to the nature of the human being, the structure of his thoughts and emotions governing the functioning of his outer and inner world, and the interrelation between reason and belief. "The aim of psychoanalytic self-search and the methods designed to facilitate it reveal a most unexpected similarity to religious phenomena."—W. A. Varvel.

1227. Häfner, Heinz. (U. Munich, Germany.) **Schulderleben und Gewissen; Beitrag zu einer personalen Tiefenpsychologie.** (Guilt and conscience; a contribution to a personal depthpsychology.) Stuttgart: Ernst Klett, 1956. 182 p. DM 11.80.—The biological and social aspects of neurosis, commonly favored in depth psychology, encompass only parts of the total human personality. The author discusses the existential concepts of anxiety and guilt, and formulates a psychopathology of conscience. It is not sufficient to relieve symptoms or restore social functioning (successes reported in 40 to 60% of cases); long term therapeutic goals demand more consideration of philosophic values. "Mental health without anxiety, recurrent guilt, doubts, or constant questioning does not exist." Illustrative case material is reviewed.—H. P. David.

1228. Harms, E. **How Heinroth (1773-1843) divided the task of the clergyman and the psychiatrist.** *J. Pastoral Care*, 1956, 10, 45-48.—Heinroth, "the first great academic teacher of psychiatry in middle Europe," did not find it difficult to distinguish between theology and psychiatry. A translation of one of Heinroth's chapters originally appearing in *Allgemeine Medizinische Zeichenlehre* is offered in order to explain Heinroth's position.—O. Strunk, Jr.

1229. Herlihy, Charles E., & Plazak, Dean J. (U. S. Naval Hosp., Bethesda, Md.) **The recognition and management of psychiatric emergencies.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1956, 7, 25-35.—"Suicide, acute intoxication, delirium, organic mental syndromes, and acute functional emotional disturbances . . . [are] . . . discussed with reference to their

specific treatment or management in a general hospital."—G. H. Crampton.

1230. Hiltner, Seward. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Psychiatry and thoughts on God.** *Bull. Meninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 217-226.—If the psychiatrist takes his own work seriously, he will eventually be genuinely concerned about the nature of God. He is involved in the relationship between the actual existence of his patients and their positive potentialities. Because he is concerned with certain aspects of the depth in experience, he has access to data that are vital for theology.—W. A. Varvel.

1231. Hoch, Paul H., & Lewis, Nolan D. C. **Clinical psychiatry including psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 522-526.—Selected papers published during 1955 are reviewed to show the investigative trends in clinical psychiatry. 13 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1232. Hofer, Gunter. **Phänomen und Symptom. Zum Gegenstandsaspekt in der Psychopathologie.** (Phenomenon and symptom. On the aspects of psychopathological signs.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 342-344.

1233. Kallmann, Franz J. **Heredity and eugenics.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 510-514.—Advances during 1955 "of potential significance in the field of psychiatric genetics" are briefly summarized.—N. H. Pronko.

1234. Karagulla, S., & Robertson, E. E. **Psychical phenomena in temporal lobe epilepsy and the psychoses.** *Brit. med. J.*, 1955, 1, 748-752.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 803.)

1235. Lanter, R. **La fonction onirique chez les malades mentaux.** (The function of dreams in mental illness.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 4, 685-720.—The dreams of 200 psychotics were compared with those of normals and neurotics in order to analyze differences in frequency, content, and succession. While the dreams of neurotics and normals facilitated adaptation to reality, those of psychotics were maladaptive and characterized by traumatic, stereotyped, repetitions. Included were generalizations and representative examples of the dreams of schizophrenics, manic-depressives, epileptics, organics, and chronic hallucinatory psychotics. 31-item bibliography.—L. A. Ostlund.

1236. Lilienfeld, Abraham M., Pasamanick, Benjamin, & Rogers, Martha. **Relationship between pregnancy experience and the development of certain neuropsychiatric disorders in childhood.** *Amer. J. publ. Hlth.*, 1955, 45, 637-643.—The authors have, for the past few years, engaged in a series of studies concerning the association of maternal and fetal factors with the development of cerebral palsy, epilepsy, mental deficiency, behavior disorders in childhood, and speech defects. This article discusses the studies in a general way with particular regard to the methods used and the implications of the result. Findings of the study on cerebral palsy are reviewed in more detail, with results of the other studies considered briefly.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . Handicapped.)

1237. Linton, Ralph. **Culture and mental disorders.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1956. vii, 139 p. \$4.50.—Three Salmon lectures have been edited from the author's notes and constitute the three

chapters of the book entitled as follows: Culture and normality; cultural influences in neurosis and psychosis and hysteria in cultural perspective. The shaping influence of culture upon normal and abnormal personality is the unifying theme. 64 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1238. Malzberg, Benjamin. **The distribution of mental diseases in New York State, 1949-1951.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 209-238.—There is a progressive increase in rates of first admissions to mental hospitals corresponding to increases in population. The urban rate was higher than rural for paresis, alcoholism, dementia praecox, and organic psychoses. The urban and rural rates were closest for manic-depressive psychosis. There was no significant difference in duration of disease prior to hospitalization between urban and rural first admissions.—D. Prager.

1239. Mason, Charles F. **Intelligence and mental illness.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2296.—Abstract.

1240. Mebane, John C. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph AFB, Tex.) **Clinical neuropsychiatry in aviation medicine.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 471-478.—A survey is presented of 100 military problem cases involving neuropsychiatric interviews and treatment to determine and assist fitness for further flight duty of flying personnel. Case records are extracted and presented as examples of typical as well as unusual clinical problems encountered by the neuropsychiatric consultant in aviation medicine. Training and experience in neuropsychiatry and intimate acquaintance with the flyer's environment are stressed as necessary and desirable attributes of the future aeromedical specialist.—J. M. Vanderplas.

1241. Merguet, Hans. **Die Anstaltspsychiatrie in unserer Zeit.** (Institutional psychiatry in our time.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 384-390.

1242. Milbank Memorial Fund. **The elements of a community mental health program.** New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1956. 226 p. \$1.50.—The 4 sections deal with: raising the level of mental health by consultations with the various community agencies, the primary prevention of mental disorders, and services for and to people with mental disorders. Lemkau summarizes information on the prevention of physical damage to the brain. The first aid psychiatric service in Amsterdam providing early diagnosis and treatment is described by Querido. A. Lewis presents rehabilitation programs in England.—C. T. Bever.

1243. Miura, Taiei. **Some observations about Japanese psychiatry.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 181-189.—Until recently Japanese psychiatry was derived mainly from German psychiatry. Japanese psychiatry is still chiefly descriptive and organic. Among young Japanese psychiatrists the tide of psychoanalysis is rising. The Japanese people believe that psychotherapy involving only conversation and no drugs does not merit being paid for. Japan has a great shortage of psychiatric hospitals. Its mental hygiene is largely neglected. The training of psychiatric nurses is retarded. Psychologists and psychiatric social workers are very scarce in Japan. Hyloponism (addiction to methylbenzidine) is the greatest mental hygiene problem in Japan. At pres-

ent Japanese psychiatrists studying abroad are coming mostly to the United States.—*D. Prager.*

1244. Munkvad, Ib. **Treatment of psychoses and psychoneuroses with a new sedative (Suavitil).** *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 729-740.—Various psychoses such as schizophrenia, paranoia, and endogenous depression were as a whole uninfluenced by the treatment. Of 15 psychoneurotics, 10 showed an improvement simultaneously with the onset of medication. Placebo tablets were without effect in these patients.—*D. Prager.*

1245. Myers, Robert C. **Influence of age on physicians' views concerning mental health matters.** *Publ. Opin. Quart.*, 1955, 19, 252-258.—A survey of a sample of 405 New Jersey physicians not specializing in psychiatry or neurology was conducted in the fall of 1954. Consistent differences in opinions and attitudes about mental health distinguish physicians under 50 years from those over that age. Younger physicians indicated a greater interest in psychiatry, an apparently greater awareness of patients' mental health problems and a greater amount of factual information about psychiatric facilities in their state.—*H. W. Riecken.*

1246. National Institute of Mental Health. **Biometrics Branch. Hospital Reports and Records Unit. Mental patient data for fiscal year 1955.** *Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1956, 71, 214-215.—Statistics are presented by State on first admissions, readmissions, discharges, and other categories of patient movement as well as on personnel and expenditures in public hospitals for mental disease. It is noted that "on the basis of summary data submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health . . . for fiscal year 1955, figures in basic categories show a substantial increase over the year before."—*G. M. Hochbaum.*

1247. Overholser, Winfred. **Administrative and forensic psychiatry.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 557-559.—Publications in the areas of administrative and forensic psychiatry during 1955 are briefly reviewed and evaluated. 31 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1248. Preston, Robert A. (Bethany Coll., Bethany, W. Va.) **Interrelating psychiatric and religious ideas.** *J. Pastoral Care*, 1956, 10, 27-33.—An examination of the mutual problems facing both religion and psychiatry.—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

1249. Preston, Robert A. (Bethany Coll., W. Va.) **Landmarks in the relations of psychiatry and religion.** *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 191-198.—In a survey of the relations between psychiatry and religion since 1900, the author mentions William James' contributions, the connections between the Swiss pastor Oscar Pfister and the psychoanalytic movement, the attempts to bring psychiatry to theological students and to orient psychiatric residents to religious concerns, the seminars in which psychiatrists and clergymen have met together, the development of clinical pastoral education, and the numerous cases in which personal experience has shown how intimate the relation between religion and psychiatry can be.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1250. Querido, A. (U. Amsterdam, Holland.) **Social psychiatry and the legal issue.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(2), 3-8.—Discusses a new Bill concerning mental illness. This Bill regards judicial interference in cases of mental illness as exceptional,

and introduces a new factor of guardianship, which enables the patient to remain in society, provided he is willing and able to follow the directions given to him by his guardian. It is only when he does not conform to those directions, and for this reason conflicts with his environment, that he may be placed in a mental hospital against his will. According to this Bill the guardian is the psychiatric consultation bureau which delegates actual supervision of the patient to an official of the bureau, a member of the patient's family, or any other persons deemed suitable. The chief purpose of this Bill is to give patients treatment without changing their social surroundings.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1251. Rennie, Thomas A. C. (Cornell Med. Coll., New York.) **Social psychiatry—a definition.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1, 5-13.—Social psychiatry seeks to determine the significant facts in family and society which affect adaptation as revealed through studies of individuals or groups functioning in their natural setting. It concerns itself not only with the mentally ill but with the problems of adjustment of all persons in society. It presumes that every individual is valuable and that most persons possess potentialities that are never fully realized because of emotional or social interferences. It calls for the participation of cultural anthropology, urban and rural sociology, individual and social psychology, psychiatric social work, biostatistics, and the particular insights of clinical psychiatry.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1252. Robins, Arthur J. **Prediction of outcome of convalescent leave of patients from a public psychiatric hospital.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 281-307.—A limited staff might be used more effectively if it could focus on patients likely to fail on convalescent leave. The use of the linear discriminant function (LDF) derived weights and criterion points could identify most of the two out of ten patients who could be expected to fail on convalescent leave. The criterion was the patient's ability to remain out of the hospital for one year. The variables were related to prepsychotic history, course of illness, and convalescent leave situation. Research into cause and effect relationships is called for.—*D. Prager.*

1253. Ross, Nathaniel. **Psychoanalytic studies in psychiatry.** *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 290-323.—Studies reviewed fall into these categories: experimental; clinical syndromes and symptoms; individual and group psychotherapy; training. Many of the articles reveal the influence of ego psychology, especially those dealing with experimentation and therapy.—*F. Costin.*

1254. Rouart, Julien. **Dépression et problèmes de psychopathologie générale.** (Depression and the problem of general psychopathology.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 3, 459-466.—Depression is used to exemplify the conviction that theories of abnormal behavior reflect the schools which propose them. While heredity and environment have their champions, other approaches seem equally valid. For example, recent studies have focused upon maladjustment due to a warped affective development. This, in turn, predisposes individuals toward regression, fixation, and defective integration of basic functions. In conclusion, differences of emphasis must become harmonized in order to produce a general concept of psychopathology.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1255. Schmitt, W., *Psychose und Polyneuritis bei Arsenvergiftung durch arsenhaltigen Honig.* (Psychosis and polyneuritis in arsenic poisoning from honey containing arsenic.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 95-99.

1256. Schwartz, Leonard. *Les névroses et la psychologie dynamique de Pierre Janet.* (The neuroses and the dynamic psychology of Pierre Janet.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955. xxiv, 357 p. 1,200 fr.—A translation from the German by Mme L. E. Thomas of Schwartz's "Die Neurosen und die dynamische Psychologie von Pierre Janet." The author presents a comprehensive outline of Janet's theory of general psychology together with a section devoted to the etiology and symptomatology of the psychasthenias, hysteria, and the depressive states. A final chapter is directed at the appropriate therapies.—B. A. Maher.

1257. Skobba, Joseph S. *Military psychiatry.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 559-561.—"During the current year (1955) the major themes in publications on the subject of military psychiatry were the utilization of psychiatry in conservation of manpower and the development of the idea that military psychiatry differs from civilian psychiatry."—N. H. Pronko.

1258. Spock, Benjamin. *Preventive applications of psychiatry.* *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 2(Fall), 3-12.—The social agencies are too overworked and too selective in their choice of cases to prevent the development of psychopathic personalities in many abandoned, neglected, and delinquent children. The child management problems of the average family are inadequately handled by the pediatrician whose medical training has desensitized him to human emotional needs. Parent education has been confused by the contradictory findings and theories of so-called experts. This void must be filled by the schools from the elementary to the college level. Educational philosophy and practice must be devoted to fostering the student's capacity to "live and work understandingly and enjoyably with other human beings."—L. S. Blackman.

1259. Stevenson, Ian. (Louisiana State U. Sch. Med., New Orleans.) *Assumptions of religion and psychiatry.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 199-209.—Both religion and psychiatry have the same task, that of helping men to be happy. Religion promotes the heightened sense of unity with other things and people which results in tender love. Psychiatry believes much of human behavior to be motivated by the physical needs of the organism whereas religion assumes the independent existence of super-physical needs. The two differ also in the techniques by which men are to be changed. Psychiatry has tended to neglect the personal efforts at changing the self which religion has stressed. Psychiatry has tried to remove inappropriate attitudes and behavior so that the personality might be freed for constructive action; religion believes that aiming at good itself will destroy that which is evil. 20 references.—W. A. Varvel.

1260. Steward, Donald D. *Posthospital social adjustment of former mental patients from two Arkansas counties.* *Shwest soc. Sci. Quart.*, 1955, 35, 317-323.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2416.)

1261. Sundermeyer, W. *Der verfassungsmässige Rahmen einer Gesetzgebung für psychisch*

Kranke. Gleichzeitig kritische Bemerkungen zum Entwurf eines Bundesgesetzes über gerichtliche Verfahren bei Freiheitsentziehungen. (The constitutional framework of legislation for the mentally ill. Also critical remarks for a draft of a federal law regarding legal procedures in incarcerations.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 283-291.

1262. Turner, Marcos. *La electroencefalografia en psicologia y psiquiatria.* (Electroencephalography in psychology and psychiatry.) *Acta Neuropsychiatr. Argent.*, 1955, 1, 401-410.—A survey of the literature with an emphasis on diagnostic success and psychological correlates of the EEG signs. 45 references.—L. G. Data.

1263. Ulett, George A. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.), & Goodrich, D. Wells. *A synopsis of contemporary psychiatry.* St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby, 1956. 243 p. \$5.25.—In this handbook for quick reference, theory has been kept to a minimum. The 29 brief chapters are organized into 3 general areas: History taking and diagnostic procedures; Clinical syndromes; and Therapeutic measures. With suggested readings on each topic considered.—A. J. Sprow.

1264. v. Baeyer, Walter. *Der Begriff der Begegnung in der Psychiatrie.* (The concept of "Begegnung" (contact) in psychiatry.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 369-377.

1265. v. Baeyer, W. *Über Freiheit und Verantwortlichkeit von Geisteskranken. (I. Studie.)* (Regarding freedom and responsibility in the mentally ill. (1st study.)) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 265-272.

1266. v. Baeyer, W. *Über Freiheit und Verantwortlichkeit von Geisteskranken. (II. Studie.)* (Regarding freedom and responsibility in the mentally ill. (2d study.)) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 417-426.

1267. Wirt, Anne Louise. *Prediction of commitment of hospitalized psychiatric patients.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2581.—Abstract.

1268. Yarrow, Marian Radke; Clausen, John A., & Robbins, Paul R. *The social meaning of mental illness.* *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(4), 33-48.—From an examination of "(a) attitudes and expectations regarding the meaning or valuation of mental illness in our society and (b) the nature of communications concerning the mental patient which take place in his family and in his personal-social environment of friends, neighbors, and co-workers" it is concluded that "the social psychological situation of the family and the mechanisms of adjustment utilized by them in many ways parallel the dynamics of minority group-belonging conceptualized by Lewin." The applicability of "an integrated theory which applies to various circumstances of social threat or stigmata" is suggested.—J. A. Fishman.

1269. Yarrow, Marian Radke; Schwartz, Charlotte Green; Murphy, Harriet S., & Deasy, Lelia Calhoun. *The psychological meaning of mental illness in the family.* *J. soc. Issues*, 1955, 11(4), 12-24.—". . . an analysis of cognitive and emotional problems encountered by the wife in coping with the mental illness of the husband . . . , the factors which lead to the reorganization of the wife's perceptions of her husband from a well man to a man who is mentally sick or in need of hospitalization in a mental

hospital. . . . The findings . . . are in line with general findings in studies of perception. Behavior which is unfamiliar and incongruent and unlikely in terms of current expectations and needs will not be readily recognized, and stressful or threatening stimuli will tend to be misperceived or perceived with difficulty or delay."—J. A. Fishman.

1270. Zimmerman, Frederic T., & Burgemeister, Bessie B. Preliminary report upon the effect of reserpine on epilepsy and behavior problems in children. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1955, 61, 215-221. —Reports findings to date on the effect of reserpine in a group of children and adolescents with severe behavior disorders, many of whom suffer from convulsive seizures or are mentally retarded. It was found that in a few cases improved behavior did follow reduction in attacks, but in the majority, improvement in behavior appeared unrelated to seizure reduction. The wide variability of responses to reserpine, aggravating behavior problems in some children and causing improvement in others, points to a highly individualized response to the drug, which seems largely dependent upon the personality pattern of the individual case, the authors believe.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped.*)

(See also abstract 149)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1271. Birch, J. W., & Stevens, G. D. Reaching the mentally retarded. Bloomington, Ill.: Public School Publishing Co., 1955. 44 p.—The problem of mental retardation is discussed in terms of the following: language of mental deficiency; meaning of mental deficiency; teachers' thinking and feeling about the mentally retarded; common misconceptions about the mentally deficient; identification of the mentally handicapped; classroom problems presented by the mentally retarded; what the regular classroom teacher can do; work with parents of the mentally handicapped and some basic ideas and procedures.—V. M. Staudt.

1272. Bosch, Gerhard. Zur Psychopathologie des Schwachsinn im Kindesalter. (On the psychopathology of mental deficiency in children.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 416-423.

1273. Chiozza, Giorgio. Ricerche psico-sperimentali sulle relazioni fra tendenze antisociali ed insufficienza mentale su cento anormali dell'intelligenza. (Psycho-experimental research on the relations between antisocial tendencies and mental insufficiency among hundred intellectually abnormal children.) *Difesa Soc.*, 1955, 34, 100-119.—On the basis of examinations employing the Terman intelligence test and the Rorschach, it is concluded that intellectually retarded children tend to show a greater extent of antisocial tendencies than intellectually normal children. 31 references.—L. L'Abate.

1274. Farrell, Malcolm J. (Boston U. Sch. Med., Mass.) The adverse effects of early institutionalization of mentally subnormal children. *A.M.A. J. Dis. Child.*, 1956, 91, 278-281.—The indiscriminate advice that mentally subnormal children should be institutionalized early is unsound and neglects the emotional needs of children and parents alike. If a child needs to be institutionalized, "the retarded child who has had the advantage of family and community

acceptance will find adjustment to the institution easier. . . ."—G. K. Morlan.

1275. Kanner, L. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) Oligofrenie. (Feeble-mindedness.) *Injanz. Anorm.*, 1954, 5, 1-22.—After a brief historical survey of the problem, the author describes in detail, on the basis of social, educational and clinical factors, 3 different kinds of feeble-mindedness: the absolute, the relative, and the apparent. In the first kind institutionalization is necessary; in the second special educational methods and vocational guidance are needed; in the third kind a fuller development of potential abilities should be encouraged. Stresses the need for an individualized diagnosis in order to ascertain the determining factors—genetic, cultural, environmental, physical, educational, emotional—of the disturbance.—F. Ferracuti.

1276. Lapidus, George. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Study of a mentally retarded child. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3(2), 83-91.—"This study . . . which began as a clinical appraisal of the academic and behavioral adjustment of a 10-year-old girl of limited intellectual potential, subsequently came to include the composite study of the entire family, involving the individual examination of four siblings." Included also are 2 follow-up studies of the mentally retarded child, together with recommendations to family and school. Detailed test reports include: Stanford-Binet, Rorschach summaries and protocols, and figure drawings.—F. Costin.

1277. McCord, Hallack. Hypnodontics and the mentally retarded child. *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1955, 2(3-4), 8-10.—Contrary to the stated traditional beliefs, ". . . mentally retarded youngsters can often be readily hypnotized. . . ." Knowledge of this fact is said to be of considerable value to the hypnodontist. Cases are cited and a list of 4 special considerations is set forth.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

1278. Mautner, Hans. (Wrentham State Sch., Mass.) Combined prostigmin-ephedrine treatment of mentally retarded children. *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 375-377.—This is a preliminary report on the effect of a combined treatment with prostigmin bromide and ephedrine sulfate on 86 mentally retarded children. Some behavioral changes as well as increase in test IQ were observed.—M. L. Simmel.

1279. Michal-Smith, Harold. (Flower & Fifth Avenue Hosp., New York.) The mentally retarded patient. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1956. xi, 203 p. \$4.00.—A chapter is devoted to each of the following topics: the role of the physician; brain impairment, learning and emotional factors; classification of mental retardation (chapter written by Lawrence B. Slobody, M.D.); attitudes toward prevention and etiology; the psychological situation; the problem of family adjustment; education; and vocational prognosis. A final chapter entitled "Looking Forward" presents a bibliography for professional workers and a selected reading list of books, articles, and pamphlets for laymen. An appendix presents a list of state and private institutions caring for the mentally retarded.—V. M. Staudt.

1280. Motte, Nel, & Motte, Peter. The hand of the potter. London, Eng.: Cassell, 1956. 96 p. 8s 6d.—Mother and father take turns in describing their adjustment to the problems of their only son, born

when mother was 38, a mongoloid, and what led up to his placement.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1281. **National Association for Mental Health, London. Mentally handicapped children: a handbook for parents.** London, Eng.: Author, 1956. 88 p. 6 s.—The contributions of five authors comprise this handbook for parents: L. S. Penrose wrote the foreword; Violet Franks, Facing the truth; Brian H. Kirkman, Some medical questions; Frances M. Dean, Basic home training; and R. M. Blake, Teaching your child at home. An appendix, Some points to note in connection with legal provisions for mentally defective children, is included.—*T. E. Newland.*

1282. **Philadelphia Commission on the Mentally Retarded. A study of the problem of mental retardation in the city of Philadelphia.** Philadelphia, Pa.: Author, 1956. 57 p.—A progress report of the Philadelphia Commission on the Mentally Retarded. An account is given of the historical background and organization of the commission, its membership, and the developments leading up to this present study. The report on the actual study covers basic problems, existing and potential resources in Philadelphia, and existing and potential resources beyond Philadelphia. The findings in Philadelphia are analyzed together with reports from other communities and the activities of the commission. The final chapter covers a discussion and recommendations.—*V. M. Staudt.*

1283. **Rettig, Judith H. (Columbus (O.) State Sch.) Chlorpromazine for the control of psychomotor excitement in the mentally deficient.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 190-194.—A study is described showing the better management made possible in the case of 27 highly disturbed, mentally-deficient patients treated with chlorpromazine.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1284. **Rudolf, G. de M. (Hortham Hosp., Bristol, Eng.) An experiment in group therapy with mental defectives.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(1), 49-53.—Demonstrates how group therapy in 5 cases of mental deficiency did some positive good.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1285. **Schmidt, Trudy. Der Wilde vom Aveyron. (The wild one of Aveyron.)** *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 10, 250-258.—The developmental history of this well-known mentally retarded founding, with particular reference to his interaction with his teacher and mentor *Itard* is discussed.—*E. Schwerin.*

1286. **Wortis, Joseph. Mental retardation as a public health problem.** *Amer. J. publ. Hlth*, 1955, 45, 632-636.—Dr. Wortis points to the misuse of mental tests in the diagnosis of mental retardation, defines the scope of the problem, and stresses the need for community planning for the retarded. The public health nurse can perform a useful function in case finding and in helping to plan for the training and guidance of the retarded child at home.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

(See also abstracts 1121, 1236, 1270, 1403, 1588)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

1287. **Abse, D. W. Psychodynamic aspects of the problem of definition of obscenity.** *Law contemp. Probl.*, 1955, 20, 572-586.—The case of a World War II soldier who practiced bestiality is discussed in

terms of general psychological implications of obscenity. In defining the area of the obscene, the author finds that it "... seems to coincide with the expression, verbally or non-verbally, of sadistic-sexual strivings associated with notions of dirt derived from preoccupation with excretory processes and emotionally toned with defiance of established authority." D. H. Lawrence's novel, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, is analyzed; the conclusion is that "... form in pornography is as crude as the content, whereas in this novel, the prose and the structure are those of the fine craftsman."—*H. D. Arbitman.*

1288. **Allenby, Amy I. The father archetype in feminine psychology.** *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1956, 1, 79-92.—A case of father fixation is analyzed in terms of Jungian psychology. So long as a father fixation remains unresolved "it destroys the ground in which womanhood is rooted, but when resolved through the emergence of an appropriate feminine pattern it nevertheless still conditions a woman's basic attitude. ... An excessive attachment to the father commits a woman, perhaps for life, to the impersonal." 13 references.—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

1289. **Alvarez, Walter C. Illness due to having become caught in a trap.** *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1954, 40, 774-783.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(3), abs. 5930.)

1290. **Aubry, J. Les formes graves de carence de soins maternels. (Serious manifestations due to absence of maternal care.)** *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 1, 1-32.—It was concluded that constant deprivation of a mother-figure constituted a series of traumatic experiences. The following personality disorders resulted: (1) reactional—fearful, unsocial, and retarded psycho-motor behavior; (2) arrested development—physical and mental inadequacies; (3) psychic atrophy—intellectual, linguistic, and effective regression; and (4) personality disintegration—chaotic and psychotic behavior. It seemed that the period during the 4th to the 15th month was the most crucial to ego development. Furthermore, such infantile aberrations often become permanent and irreversible.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1291. **Bergler, Edmund. Homosexuality: disease or way of life?** New York: Hill & Wang, 1956. 302 p. \$5.00.—Four new factors have made the problem of homosexuality even more important than it was a decade ago: "The public has now become half-aware of the existence of information previously suppressed; the perversion has become more widespread ... as a result of the dissemination of misleading statistics; a new ... source of marital tragedy has been opened up by marriages of so-called 'bisexuals' to unsuspecting women, and ... it has recently been discovered that homosexuality is a curable illness." Excerpts from world literature, from case histories and from Kinsey's works are used in the book, which presents a psychoanalytic point of view.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

1292. **Bilz, Rudolf. Anankastische Selbstregulation in Lebenskrisen. Ein Beitrag zu dem Thema des Doppelgängers. (Selfregulation of anxiety in crises. A contribution to the topic of the Doppelgänger.)** *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 410-417.

1293. **Bohne, G., & Lehrndorfer, G. Zwei Fälle von Gummi-Fetischismus. (Two cases of rubber fetichisms.)** *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 280-285.

1294. Bowman, Karl M. **Alcoholism. Geriatrics.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 537-541.—Aspects of the problem of alcoholism are reported upon as they appeared in the literature during 1955. Also the same year's progress in geriatrics is presented from the standpoint of the emphasis given to the pressing needs for psychiatric care for the aged and to the importance of research. 22 references.—N. H. Pronko.
1295. Bressler, Bernard. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.), Cohen, Sanford I., & Magnussen, Finn. **Bilateral breast phantom and breast phantom pain.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 315-320.—This is a presentation of a case of a 36-year-old white female with phantom breast and phantom breast pain studied extensively from a dynamic viewpoint.—N. H. Pronko.
1296. Brousseau, A. **Variétés de la personnalité des jaloux au regard de la clinique.** (A clinical viewpoint concerning the variety of jealous personalities.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 1, 33-65.—In order to stress the diverse manifestations of jealousy, the following classifications are outlined: the morbid, retrospective, murderous, hysterical, transitional, persecutive, neurotic, and hypochondriac types. Their causal genesis, symptoms, and treatment are sketched. It is concluded that jealousy is an active defense mechanism, characterized by hyper-emotional states, and motivated by anxiety. When it bursts out in revolt, any impulsive means may be utilized in obtaining its goal; however, even when the goal is achieved, satisfaction is lacking. 26 case studies.—L. A. Ostlund.
1297. Callahan, Roger Jerry. **Unrealistic fears as a measure of anxiety in a group of sixth grade children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2574.—Abstract.
1298. Choisy, Maryse. **Adgredior et agressivité réactionnelle.** ("Adgredior" and reactive aggression.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 107-119.—The author reviews the psychoanalytic attempts to define the aggressive drive. She postulates a primary aggression "adgredior," akin to the first life impulse, that she opposes to a secondary reactive aggression, and points out the dangers of confusing the two in psychotherapy.—M. D. Stein.
1299. Courchet, J. L. **Le suicide: essai d'étude psychanalytique.** (Suicide: a psychoanalytic presentation.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 3, 467-482.—Apparently, suicide is a rapturous gesture, stemming from oral regression which results from genetic or constitutional weaknesses, and involves the loss of a love-object. The trend originates early, when oscillations of excitation-inhibition fail to become integrated during the process of language formation. Furthermore, in some cases, these excitable impulses substitute for language. Therefore, a linguistic attack appears promising. Moreover, during psychoanalysis, therapy is enhanced by the communion between the unconscious of patient and analyst. 4 case studies.—L. A. Ostlund.
1300. Diaz-Guerrero, Rogelio. **A method for the study of repression.** *Psychiat. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 2, 77-88.—A review is given of Freudian concepts (id, ego, superego) and is followed by a discussion of repression the measurement of which is suggested by the use of "experimental" and "neutral" stories in learning and retention studies.—L. A. Pennington.
1301. Eisenberg, Leon. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) **The autistic child in adolescence.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 607-612.—A series of 63 autistic children who had been evaluated at a mean age of 15 years after a mean follow-up period of 9 years, showed a prognosis that was related to the degree of useful speech present at the age of 5. It is suggested that the fundamental feature of autism is a disturbance in social perception. 40 references.—N. H. Pronko.
1302. Eliasberg, W. G. **Group treatment of homosexuals on probation.** *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 218-226.—Six non-criminal male homosexuals on probation in each of two groups were given group therapy. Treatment consisted principally of group analyses of the dreams of the several members. Where the treatment is begun voluntarily, the results from this form of analytic therapy are considered to be encouraging.—A. E. Harriman.
1303. Ferrier, M., Rondepierre, J., Charroing, R., & Hivert, P. **Morphogramme et immaturation—essai d'interprétation pathogénique.** (The morphogram and immaturity—a pathogenic interpretation.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1954, 3, 571-582.—Morphographic studies support the concept that there is a persistence of an infantile state with certain mentally ill individuals whose genital development appears clinically normal. Examination rules out the attribution of hormonal origin, but suggests the promising theory that the cause is a complex neuro-hormonal interaction in which the neurological role is dominant.—L. A. Ostlund.
1304. Fingarette, Herbert. **Psychoanalytic perspectives on moral guilt and responsibility: a reevaluation.** *Psychoanalysis*, 1955-56, 4(2), 46-66.—Removal of the wish results in removal of guilt. Wish and guilt appear and disappear together. The guilt is appropriate to the unconscious wish. Responsibility comes late in life. Guilt appears very early in life. Thus we can be guilty where we were not responsible. The most valuable in humanity requires that we voluntarily shoulder the burden of responsibility to deal with the world in the light of our values.—D. Prager.
1305. Firestone, Richard W., Wagner, Carl M., & Harris, Daniel H. **Evaluation of psychotherapeutic screening for enuretic recruits.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1956, 7, 20-24.—The psychiatric screening interview for Marine Corps enuretic recruits "was modified to include a permissive, and reassuring discussion designed to relieve anxiety associated with enuresis." . . . The discharge rate for enuresis showed a significant decrease after the modified interview was included in the regular screening routine.—G. H. Crampton.
1306. Fischle-Carl, Hildegund. **Ein Beitrag zur Kasuistik schlafgestörter Kinder.** (A contribution to case histories of children with sleep disturbances.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 37-40.—Sleep disturbances in children of a psychogenic nature should receive early therapeutic attention, because they almost invariably are a symptom of a more severe underlying emotional disturbance.—E. Schwerin.

1307. Gardner, G. E. (Chm.) **Childhood phobias.** *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 309-313.—Neubauer listed precursors of phobia during the first two years of life as excessive screaming, displeasure in feeding situation, sleep disturbances, frequent reaction to noise, and no disturbance in toilet training. Early discharge of aggressive drives may minimize the need for phobic defenses. Jessner suggested that the phobic child sees the world as a constant temptation leading to doom. Another precursory sign of phobia is hesitancy in approaching any new situation. Beata Rank believed the phobia represented an attempt to limit anxiety and thereby to preserve a normal positive contact with significant people in one's environment. A history of deprivation experienced as desertion and/or abandonment by the nursing figure of early childhood can be found in the phobic child.—D. Prager.

1308. Glatt, M. M. (Warrington Park Hosp., Warrington, Surrey, Eng.) **Spontaneous recovery from gross suicidal overdose with methylpentynol (methyl-parafynol).** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 390-392.—Few reported cases of overdose or of suicidal attempts with methylpentynol have been reported. A case report is presented of a recovery after a considerably large dose of this drug.—N. H. Pronko.

1309. Greenbank, R. K. (Jefferson Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.) **The missing ring.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 397.—A case note is presented to show how unconscious forces caused the loss of a patient's ring so as to provide her with a self-acceptable reason to seek psychiatric treatment for emotional problems of which she was previously only vaguely aware.—N. H. Pronko.

1310. Greenson, R. R. (Chm.) **The borderline case.** *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 285-298.—Discussants were Zilboorg, Greenson, Zetzel, Jan Frank, Rangell, Buxton, Gitelson, Robbins, and Sylvester. All except Zilboorg conceded the reality of the borderline case as a special type. The borderline patient shows simultaneous indications of psychosis, neurosis, and even healthy ego function. He is love hungry, affect hungry, feels empty, and constantly seeks excitement. Mutual close identification between his mother and himself has blurred his ego boundaries. He has low tension tolerance and often needs verbal feeding. He has to be helped to synthesize. The therapist must offer himself as a model for introjection and identification. The environment must provide controls for him. The therapist may play a role at times with these patients but should not lose himself in the patient's fantasy world.—D. Prager.

1311. Hampson, John L., Hampson, Joan G., & Money, John. **The syndrome of gonadal agenesis (ovarian agenesis) and male chromosomal pattern in girls and women: psychologic studies.** *Johns Hopk. Hosp. Bull.*, 1955, 97, 207-226.—11 female patients with male chromosomes and gonadal agenesis, ranging in age from 9 to 27 years at the time of the study, were subjects for psychologic investigation. All were found to fulfill the cultural and psychological expectations of femininity, none was appraised to be neurotic or psychotic, and most relied upon overuse of inhibitory constraint and a reciprocal lack of mastery, aggressiveness and initiatory verve.—H. D. Arbitman.

1312. Haq, Ikramul. **Psychological role of aggression in mental hygiene.** *Panjab Educ. J., Lahore*, 1956, 50, 648-653.—Aggression is a tendency toward hostility involving injury to the people. It can also take the form of efforts to impose one's will on several aspects of social environment. With these meanings various kinds of aggression commonly found among the school children are enumerated. Causes and cures of aggression are suggested. In this the role of the teacher is specially emphasized.—A. H. Alawi.

1313. Hayman, Max. **Current attitudes to alcoholism of psychiatrists in Southern California.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 485-493.—An analysis and discussion is presented of a questionnaire on alcoholism returned by members of the Southern California Psychiatric Society.—N. H. Pronko.

1314. Hesnard, A. **Néostructuration du monde psychopathique.** (Neostructuration of the psychopathic world.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 4, 621-643.—A phenomenological viewpoint of psychopathic perceptions is advanced. Experimentation indicates that the essence of man resides in his bonds with others, and that these intersubjective foundations are crucial to normal and abnormal psychology. It is believed that this novel approach may unify future concepts of scholars, philosophers, and sociologists with those of psychiatrists.—L. A. Ostlund.

1315. Hinman, Alanson, & Dickey, Lloyd B. (Stanford U. Sch. Med., Calif.) **Breath-holding spells.** *A.M.A. J. Dis. Child.*, 1956, 91, 23-33.—The literature on breath-holding is reviewed and 11 additional cases are reported. In these 11, breath-holding continued to unconsciousness. No physical findings of any significance were found except in 3 cases there was nutritional anemia. All the cases were precipitated by fright, pain, or anger. Conflicts over feeding, toilet training and family tension appear to have been contributing factors.—G. K. Morlan.

1316. Hobson, Robert F. **Archetypal themes in depression.** *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1956, 1, 33-47.—The detailed consideration of clinical material from the analysis of a woman suffering from a severe depressive illness demonstrates the operation of archetypal forms. Depressive illness "reflects the primal loss of unity, which is repeated throughout life. One important repetition is weaning, which occurs at about the same time as the separation of 'the inner mother' from the mother-baby ego, and the formation of the ego boundary. The severity of depression later in life and the ease with which it will be precipitated, will depend upon how far the early losses were overcome without the excessive elaboration of defense mechanisms, in particular the ego boundary. The archetypal patterns active at the time of the primal loss recur in all subsequent depressions and represent a tendency towards increased ego stability."—O. Strunk, Jr.

1317. Hunt, Brian R., Frank, Thomas, & Krush, Thaddeus P. **Chlorpromazine in the treatment of severe emotional disorders of children.** *A.M.A. J. Dis. Child.*, 1956, 91, 268-277.—58 severely disturbed children were treated with chlorpromazine. The disorders included schizophrenia, behavior, and organic brain damage. 44 were improved, 5 were unchanged; 5 became worse, and the results in 4 cases were inconclusive.—G. K. Morlan.

1318. Jacobziner, Harold. Investigating narcotic addiction in school children. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth.*, 1953, 43, 1138-1146.—(See *Child Developm. Abstr.*, 1954, 28(1 & 2), abs. 159.)
1319. Kanter, Arne. Environmental demands and religious needs. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 709-720.—Case histories of 2 patients. Subtle religious beliefs do not necessarily express themselves in a specific religious terminology. The most dramatic religious activities indicate that one is dealing with primitive and badly integrated personalities. A study of the manifestations of the mentally ill may give valuable information about the psychological substratum of religious beliefs and activity. Many religious conflicts are due to the fact that the religious experience type of the patient is out of harmony with the form of religion predominant in the environment in which he grew up or in which he now lives.—D. Prager.
1320. Kemper, Kattrin A. Widerspiegelung einer Kinderkurztherapie in der Scenodarstellung. (Reflection of short term therapy with a child in the Sceno-test dramatization.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 85-90.—A 7-year-old girl used the Sceno-test to act out a traumatic sexual experience. The inner conflict resulting from the trauma was resolved in 5 hours of short term therapy.—E. Schwerin.
1321. Knehr, Edeltraut. Ein schwer zu liebendes Kind. (A child difficult to love.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 90-95.—A case history describing the course of successful therapy with an 8-6 year old enuretic girl is reported for its special interest because of the negative transference relationship with the female therapist. The therapist permitted herself to be used as a target for the child's aggressions and projections. This enabled the patient to gain a different perspective of adults and their demands on her.—E. Schwerin.
1322. Korner, Anneliese F., & Reider, Norman. Psychologic aspects of disruption of thumbsucking by means of a dental appliance. *Angle Orthodontist*, 1955, 25(1), 23-31.—"Three children below the age of six whose thumb or tongue sucking was disrupted by a dental appliance were under psychological observation from 12 to 27 months." Rorschach and other test materials, observation and developmental history were used. The appliances failed to stop the sucking; reactions to the braces were highly individual.—L. S. Baker.
1323. Kras, S. (Marlborough Day Hosp., London.) Anti-social behavior—a result of social stress. *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(2), 41-46.—In a case history the author illustrates the effects of one kind of social stress—the threat to family life under war conditions. He illustrates the basic need children have for truthful and straightforward relationships. "The social environment in which a child lives should be clear and comprehensible. He may come to terms with a most cruel and objectionable reality, provided he knows and understands the whole truth."—R. M. Frumkin.
1324. Landis, Judson T. The nondelinquent child and the sexual deviate. *Res. Stud. State Coll. Wash.*, 1955, 23, 92-101.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3, abs. 1868.)
1325. Lawton, M. Powell, & Phillips, Roswell W. Psychopathological accompaniments of chronic relapsing pancreatitis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 248-253.—A study of 20 patients with chronic relapsing pancreatitis was conducted by means of interview and psychological tests. A high incidence of occupational inefficiency, psychosexual maladjustment, alcoholism and other maladjustment was noted.—N. H. Pronko.
1326. Minkowski, E., & Fusswerk, J. Clinique et psychopathologie d'un cas limite. (Clinical investigations and psychopathology of a borderline case.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 4, 655-686.—This is a case history of a man whose life seemed a succession of traumatic experiences, including the horrors of war. Further study disclosed that tubercular and mental illness was common in all the members of his immediate family. This detailed analysis high-lighted specific aspects of heredity and environment which were judged the causes of his maladaptive and unstable behavior.—L. A. Ostlund.
1327. Moltz, Howard, & Thistlethwaite, Donald L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Attitude modification and anxiety reduction. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-37, 7 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 231-237 (see 30: 1252).
1328. Money, John; Hampson, Joan G., & Hampson, John L. An examination of some basic sexual concepts: The evidence of human hermaphroditism. *Johns Hopk. Hosp. Bull.*, 1955, 97, 301-319.—Gender role and orientation were compared with the sex of assignment and rearing, and with five other variables of sex. Gender role and orientation was found to be congruous with the sex of assignment and rearing in 72 of the 76 patients. "It was concluded that the sex of assignment and rearing was better than any other variable as a prognosticator of the gender role and orientation established by the patients in this group." A detailed case report was presented.—H. D. Arbitman.
1329. Money, John; Hampson, Joan G., & Hampson, John L. Hermaphroditism: recommendations concerning assignment of sex, change of sex, and psychologic management. *Johns Hopk. Hosp. Bull.*, 1955, 97, 284-300.—7 sexual variables in hermaphroditism are enumerated. In neonatal and young infants, "we recommend that sex be assigned primarily . . . on the basis of the external genitals and how well they lend themselves to surgical reconstruction in conformity with assigned sex. . . ." For older infants, children and adults, "we recommend that first consideration be given to the degree that a gender role has been indelibly established in the sex already assigned, and that changes of sex be scrupulously avoided . . . in order to avoid hazardous psychiatric sequelae."—H. D. Arbitman.
1330. Nemiah, John C., & White, James C. Frontomedian leucotomy for pain: psychiatric observations on a patient before and after surgery. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 202-203.—Abstract and discussion.
1331. Niedermeyer, Ernst. Über eine Sonderform psychogener Sensibilitätsstörungen. (On a special form of psychogenic disturbance of sensitivity.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 385-387.

1332. Ossicini, A. (U. Rome, Italy.) **Le fughe nei minorenni, problema clinico e sociale.** (Flights in children, clinical and social problem.) Rome: Inst. di Medicina Sociale, 1947, 121 p. Lire 1000.—Discussion of the literature on flights and examination of 77 cases of children who escaped from family. The flight is considered not only a dream, but acted out fantasy.—F. Ferracuti.

1333. Palermo, David S. (Southern Ill. U., Ill.) **Thumbsucking: a learned response.** *Pediatrics*, 1956, 17, 392-399.—This paper attempts "to show briefly how the modern point of view (toward thumbsucking) has come about, to indicate that the ignorance of the past is still largely with us, and finally to put forth a theory to account for the arousal of thumbsucking response in terms of general learning theory principles."—M. C. Templin.

1334. Paldi, Phyllis, et al. **Hafrat ishiut ti-pusiyot likvutsat nashim irakiyot l'or hareka hatbuti shel adatan.** (Typical personality disturbances appearing with a group of Iraq women on the cultural background of their community.) *M'gamot*, 1954/55, 6, 236-242.—Based on interviews and testing of 25 young Jewish Iraq women, newcomers to Israel. The women rejected the Western negative aspects towards their traditional position (e.g., submission to men, marriage by parents), but they have lost the compensative values of the traditional family. The new life in Israel didn't give them opportunity to enjoy freer relations between sexes, or to compete freely in getting a husband. Thus, emotional disorders appeared, first of all depression which brought them to the clinic.—H. Ormian.

1335. Pasamanick, Benjamin. (Ohio State U., Columbus, O.), Rogers, Martha E., & Lilienfeld, Abraham M. **Pregnancy experience and the development of behavior disorder in children.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 613-617.—More complications of pregnancy, delivery, and prematurity were noted in the records of children with behavior disorders born in Baltimore after 1939 than in the records of their matched controls. A continuum of reproductive casualty is hypothesized which consists of a gradient of brain injury ranging from fetal and neonatal death at one end to epilepsy, mental deficiency, and behavior disorder at the other end.—N. H. Pronko.

1336. Pascalis, Gerard. **Un cas d'alcoolisme psychogène.** (A case of psychogenic alcoholism.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 4, 687-693.—The history, diagnosis, and therapy of a female patient are presented. The data indicated that alcohol provided a neurotic outlet for an infantile fixation resulting from a broken home. Furthermore, alcohol functioned to satisfy two basic needs. It instigated a process of visual symbolism which furnished an escape from reality, while the act of drinking represented the ingestion of a maternal substitute. However, three weeks of treatment by drugs and psychotherapy proved successful.—L. A. Ostlund.

1337. Peltenburg, Cathrin M. **Casework with the alcoholic patient.** *Soc. Casework*, 1956, 37, 81-85.—"A deliberately planned active approach on the part of the therapist at the beginning of treatment is necessary in working with most alcoholic patients. . . . Differences between the approach used with the alcoholic and with the usual neurotic patient diminish

and even disappear after treatment has progressed to the point that the alcoholic has developed greater tolerance for frustration, has lost some of his fear to face himself, and has gained greater self-confidence."—L. B. Costin.

1338. Popella, Erich. **Zum Krankheitsbild des frühkindlichen Autismus.** (On the syndrome of early infantile autism.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 268-271.

1339. Riemer, Morris D. **Abnormalities of the gaze: a classification.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 659-672.—The abnormalities of the gaze fall into six forms: excessive blinking, the depressed look, the dramatic gaze, the guarded gaze, the absent gaze, and the averted gaze. "The utilization of the interreaction of the gazes of patient and therapist provides better possibilities than otherwise for the development of the weak ego."—D. Prager.

1340. Rosen, Victor H. **The reconstruction of a traumatic childhood event in a case of derealization.** *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 211-221.—At age 3.5 yrs. the patient witnessed a suicidal attempt by his mother, the reality of which was later denied by both parents. A dream in analysis led to derepression of this event and decrease of derealization. The problems of reconstruction and traumatic fixation are discussed. 18 references.—D. Prager.

1341. Rosenbaum, S. **Hashtana shelo midaat.** (Enuresis nocturna.) *Harefuah*, 1955, 48, 5-8.—Based on 80 cases. Enuresis nocturna is frequent in Israel with children in communal settlements ("kibbutzim") and children's homes. Psychogenic factors often overshadow organic causes. Psycho-pedagogic measures (not necessarily psychoanalytic) must support any therapy. With some drugs it is possible to regulate the day-night rhythm of urinary excretions to support the diminished self-confidence and to decrease the intensity of sleep without disturbing it.—English and French summaries.—H. Ormian.

1342. Rosner, Henry. (V. A. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.), Levine, Solomon; Hess, Howard, & Kaye, Harvey. **A comparative study of the effect on anxiety of chlorpromazine, reserpine, phenobarbital, and a placebo.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 505-512.—"This investigation was undertaken to evaluate the relative effectiveness of Chlorpromazine, Reserpine, Phenobarbital and a placebo on symptomatic manifestations of anxiety. A total of 84 voluntary psychiatric admissions in a V.A. General Hospital completed a 30-day course of one of these four preparations. Subjective, psychiatric, physiological and psychological measures were employed to evaluate changes before and after treatment."—N. H. Pronko.

1343. Ross, Mary Eleanor. **Perceptual adaptation in normal and emotionally disturbed children: an investigation of certain psychoanalytic hypotheses.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2299.—Abstract.

1344. Sakheim, George A. (Augusta State Hosp., Me.) **Suicidal responses on the Rorschach test: a validation study.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 332-344.—Rorschach protocols of 40 suicidal hospitalized psychiatric patients and 40 equated non-suicidal patients were analyzed for the presence of 42 Rorschach factors and configurations purportedly indicative of suicidal tendencies. The results "dem-

onstrate that a large number of standard Rorschach variables that have been advanced in the literature as predictors of suicidal tendencies failed to show any positive relationship to actual suicidal behavior."—*N. H. Pronko*.

1345. **Schulte, W.** *Kopfschmerz und Persönlichkeit—Gestaltung, Resonanz, Raum, Spannung und Sinn.* (Headache and personality—manifestations, reactions, significance, tension and meaning.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 154-161.

1346. **Schwartz, Bernard J.** (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *An empirical test of two Freudian hypotheses concerning castration anxiety.* *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 318-327.—"TAT protocols of comparable overt-homosexual male and normal male groups were obtained, as were TAT protocols of comparable male and female groups. These protocols were scored with a previously validated measure of castration anxiety. Results support the hypotheses that overt-homosexual males show more intense castration anxiety than normal males, and males show more intense castration anxiety than females. 19 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

1347. **Shtoffner-Tenenblatt, Sara.** *Contrasting psychodynamics in two types of psychopathic behavior.* *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1955, 1, 604-655.—Karpman's theoretical position on the topic of psychopathic personality is first reviewed and then followed by a detailed case report of "anethopathy." Results of study over the man's 10-month hospitalization at St. Elizabeth's are summarized, with particular reference to social history, dream content, and ward behavior. The case history of the second patient is to be presented later.—*L. A. Pennington*.

1348. **Stein, L.** *Loathsome women.* *J. analyt. Psychol.*, 1956, 1, 49-58.—Twelve women patients are diagnosed as "loathsome women" rather than any other psychiatric category. Careful analysis of these patients revealed a close descriptive parallel with the characteristics of the wife in *The Wife of Bath's Tale*. The therapist's own reaction to these women is given and therapeutic procedures are cited. 21 references.—*O. Strunk, Jr.*

1349. **Steiner, U.** *Zur Psychopathologie der inkompletten kindlichen Hypothyreose.* (To the psychopathology of incomplete childhood hypothyroidism.) *Psychiat. Neurol. Med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1955, 7, 233-239.—The incomplete form of hypothyroidism in childhood may be indicated only by psychic symptoms and a lowered Basal Metabolic Rate, without other physical findings. 6 cases are reported from the University Clinic in Leipzig, which were referred because of school difficulties and general languor. The psychopathology is described as basically similar to that of myxedema, though colored by childhood factors. Russian summary.—*C. T. Bever*.

1350. **Stern, Morton M.** (24 Girard Place, Newark, N. J.) *Antihistamine treatment of alcoholism.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 198-199.—10 of 11 cases of alcoholism treated privately with antihistamine showed disruption of compulsive drinking. The role of antihistamine treatment is discussed.—*N. H. Pronko*.

1351. **Stürup, Georg K.** *The diagnosis and treatment of a pyromaniac.* *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1(1), 54-59.—In this case history of a pyromaniac the author shows that the feeling of unworthiness can

be just as significant as sexual motives for incendiarism.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

1352. **Thompson, George N. (Ed.)** (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) *Alcoholism.* Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1956. xiii, 548 p. \$9.50.—This survey, reviewing the most recent medical advances, covers public health and sociological aspects of the problem by Joseph Hirsh, pharmacology by Rolla N. Harger and Harold R. Hulpieu (291 references), Pathology by Hugh A. Edmondson, Ernest M. Hall and Richard O. Myers (160 references), alcohol and brain physiology by Harold E. Himwich (261 references), internal medicine by Alonzo Y. Olsen, neurology by J. M. Nielsen, psychiatry by George N. Thompson, and electroencephalography by Alberto A. Marinacci.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

1353. **Todd, John.** (*Menston Hosp., Menston, Nr. Leeds, Yorks, Eng.*), & **Dewhurst, Kenneth.** *The Othello syndrome.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 367-374.—A series of 9 cases of psychopathic jealousy is presented to support the authors' contention that delusions of jealousy dominate the picture in the parent psychosis, differ materially from paranoid delusions in psychopathology and in their implication of the sexual partner. For this reason they deserve special and separate consideration. The psychodynamics, management and prognosis of such cases are discussed.—*N. H. Pronko*.

1354. **Vogl, Maria.** *Neurotische Schlafstörungen im Kindesalter.* (Neurotic sleep disturbances in childhood.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 33-37.—Sleep disturbances in children can manifest themselves in 3 ways: (1) disturbance in falling asleep; (2) disturbance in sleeping through the night; and (3) shortening of night rest by sporadic awakening. The causes, effects, and methods of therapy in such sleep disturbances are discussed.—*E. Schaverin*.

1355. **Zamansky, Harold S.** (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *A technique for assessing homosexual tendencies.* *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 436-448.—"The following propositions were tested: 1. Overt homosexual males, when compared to normal males, will spend a greater proportion of time looking at a picture of a man than at a picture of a woman. 2. Overt homosexual males, when compared to normal males, will manifest a greater attraction to men than to neutral (nonhuman) objects. 3. Overt homosexual males will manifest (by more frequent choice of neutral objects) a greater avoidance of women than will normal males. The results of the experiment clearly supported the first and second propositions and gave qualified support to the third."—*M. O. Wilson*.

1356. **Zutt, J.** *Der Lebensweg als Bild der Geschichtlichkeit. Über Krisen auf dem Lebensweg.* (The course of life reflecting the individual's historical significance. Regarding crises in the course of life.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 426-429.

(See also abstracts 101, 1236, 1270)

SPEECH DISORDERS

1357. **Arnold, Genevieve.** *The use of headphone listening and immediate playback in the correction of functional articulatory defects.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2336-2337.—Abstract.

1358. Berry, Mildred Freburg, & Eisenson, Jon. (*Queens Coll. N. Y.*) **Speech disorders; principles and practices of therapy.** New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1956. vii, 573 p. \$6.75.—The book was written for the purpose of presenting "... comprehensive and systematized knowledge of the chief disorders of speech" especially for the beginning student, but also as a source book for psychologists, physicians, nurses and parents. There are chapters on the nature and correlates of defective speech, and on the neurological and the developmental aspects of speech. The bulk of the book is then devoted to a consideration of the chief speech disorders both descriptively and etiologically; therapeutic procedures are recommended and the necessary testing elaborated or described. Indices include clinical test materials for the handicapped in hearing and retarded speech onset and development, and exhaustive historical and diagnostic record forms.—R. Schaefer.
1359. Black, Martha E., & Ludwig, Ruth Ann Sokol. (*Office of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.*) **Analysis of the games technic.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 183-187.—Games used in speech correction clinics should meet the immediate specific needs of the child and should be designed to elicit practice on a particular speech problem. The speech clinic room should not be a place where the child comes to play games. Competition values of games should be weighed by the correctionist.—M. F. Palmer.
1360. Bloomer, Harlan H. **Professional training in speech correction and clinical audiology.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 5-11.—Many problems in professional training and speech correction in clinical audiology remain to be solved relative to the kinds of training and the kinds of positions held by persons in this profession. Also there are a number of hazy relationships with other professions which need to be studied carefully.—M. F. Palmer.
1361. Eisenson, Jon, & Ogilvie, Mardel. (*Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.*) **Speech correction in the schools.** New York: Macmillan, 1957. vi, 294 p.—Primarily "addressed to the classroom teacher..." this elementary textbook contains 14 chapters on some "problems of the speech defective child and the acquisition of some basic skills for dealing with speech problems." Included are sections on articulation, the role of the teacher, correcting children's diction errors, therapy for stutterers, and the teacher as a speaker. Each chapter is followed by references and suggested readings. Exercises and problems are supplied for most of the chapters.—D. Lebo.
1362. Fabian, Frederick Ernest. **Evaluation of the voice visualizer as a supplementary aid in the correction of articulation disorders.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2337-2338.—Abstract.
1363. Feldman, Eugene W. **Speech articulation problems associated with placement of orthodontic appliances.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 34-38.—32 patients with an age range of 9-18 years were selected at the Orthodontic Department of the School of Dentistry, University of Pittsburgh, and three articulation tests were given. The first, before appliances were inserted, the second test an hour after insertion, the third, after the patient had worn the appliance from one to three weeks. The patients wearing orthodontic appliances from one to three weeks did not make more errors in articulation than were originally present. In some instances, appliances do disturb speech patterns temporarily.—M. F. Palmer.
1364. Freeman, Gerald G., & Sonnega, James A. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Peer evaluation of children in speech correction class.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 179-182.—133 children in 3 third grade rooms and 2 fourth grade rooms were studied on a test in which the teacher asked the children to pick 5 people to talk with the teacher about a program. Children were asked to pick the 5 people who were the best speakers and secondarily to pick those who were the friendliest and whom they could work with best. The results indicated that 26 children in the group who had impaired speech were recognized as such but that they were not recognized as socially less acceptable than children with more "normal" speech.—M. F. Palmer.
1365. Frueh, Frank Xavier. **An investigation of speech sound detectability and recognition thresholds in normal and functional articulatory defective speakers.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2338.—Abstract.
1366. La Follette, A. C. (*Ohio U., Athens.*) **Parental environment of stuttering children.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 202-207.—A battery of tests was self-administered to the parent or parents of 85 stuttering children and in 50 homes where no significant speech defects were exhibited by children. Parents of the experimental group showed a greater tendency towards submissiveness than the parents of the control group. The fathers of the experimental group showed a greater tendency toward submissiveness than did the mothers. The fathers of the experimental group showed less satisfactory general mental health. These tendencies were greater in fathers of older stutterers.—M. F. Palmer.
1367. Lillywhite, Herold. (*U. Oregon, Portland.*) **Teamwork in the Oregon cleft palate program.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 18-24.—Review of the team arrangements of the Oregon program for children with cleft palates which attempts to follow the child from birth through to his rehabilitation by careful use of team attack. The program is coordinated by speech therapist.—M. F. Palmer.
1368. McCord, Hallack. **Hypnotherapy and stuttering.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 210-214.—Evidence is presented to support the assumption that hypnotherapy should be given more research attention in speech pathology. Care must be taken in reporting precisely what hypnotic procedure was followed, as this is critical in determining the lastingness of the treatment. The more sophisticated hypnotherapeutic procedures like psychotherapy under hypnosis, hypnoanalysis, attitude change, etc., can be expected to produce more permanent effects than simple suggestions for symptom remission.—E. G. Aiken.
1369. Madison, L. **An heuristic classification of stuttering.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 21-24.—In this paper a new classification of stuttering, based on its function, has been presented in the hope that it will stimulate discussion that might lead to added research into the etiology of stuttering and a reap-

praisal of the training necessary for the psychologist or speech therapist who undertakes to treat the disorder.—C. H. Ammons.

1370. Meier, G., & Müller-Hagemann, D. *Aphasiestudien. (Zur Bedeutung der Pawlowschen Lehren von der höheren Nerventätigkeit, im besonderen vom dynamischen Stereotyp, für die Aphasieforschung.)* (Studies on aphasia; on the significance in aphasia investigation of Pavlov's teachings on higher nervous system activity, especially on the dynamic stereotype.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1955, 7, 347-360.—Aphasics, unable to find a word spontaneously or on visual stimulation, were presented with customary phrases, verses, or other word series as well as motor activities which are customarily associated with the particular word. They then found the word, with significant frequency, though of course not inevitably. The intensity of this dynamic stereotype corresponded to premorbid life experiences and to the preservation of essential cortical functions. The multiple connections between verbal and other conditioned reflexes are emphasized.—C. T. Bever.

1371. Morgenstern, John J. *Socio-economic factors in stuttering.* *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 25-33.—Survey of 29,499 children by geographical area in Scotland made to determine possible socio-economic factors which influence incidence of stuttering. Stuttering does not vary significantly according to these geographical areas nor according to population density. There was significantly high proportion of stutterers in families whose fathers or guardians were semi-skilled manual weekly wage-earners, and fewer stutterers among those whose families were unskilled laborers. More crowded home arrangements produced less stutterers than homes less crowded. Sibling-status had no effect on stuttering incidence. Stuttering children were significantly further separated from nearest siblings.—M. F. Palmer.

1372. Morrison, Sheila Graham. *A study of the reliability of psychological scaling of defective articulation in children.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2342.—Abstract.

1373. Penson, Edward Martin. *A study of the effects of Thiamine on children with speech non-fluency.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2600-2601.—Abstract.

1374. Rousey, Clyde Lee. *The relationship of prolonged periods of spontaneous speech to severity of stuttering.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2344.—Abstract.

1375. Schmidt, E. W., & Suchowskaja, H. A. *Zur Pathophysiologie der sensorischen Aphasie; Erfahrung mit der Anwendung der bedingreflektorischen Methodik zur Aufdeckung einiger Mechanismen der kortikalen Sprachstörungen.* (To the patho-physiology of sensory aphasia; experience with conditioned reflex methodology in the elucidation of several mechanisms of cortical language disturbances.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1955, 7, 221-226.—Two mechanisms which underlie the disturbance of language comprehension, are differentiated, although in most sensory aphasias, both are operative. The impairment of the analytic-synthetic function of the language-acoustic analysator impedes the differentiation of similar phonemes. In

transcortical sensory aphasia, the connection between the second and first signal system is broken with disruption between meaning and sound of language.—C. T. Bever.

1376. Sklar, Maurice. (3175 Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.) & Bennett, Daphne Nicholson. *Initial communication chart for aphasics.* *J. Ass. phys. ment. Rehab.*, 1956, 10(2), 43; 53.—Illustrated and described is an initial communication chart, devised at Wadsworth General Hospital, Los Angeles, for patients with expressive or motor aphasia. It has been used on the wards with good effect in reducing frustration and increasing initial communication attempts of patients. Its use is limited for patients with receptive loss. Other uses of the chart and suggested adaptations are discussed.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1377. Streifler, M., & Gumpertz, F. (Hebrew U. Med. School, Jerusalem, Israel.) *Cerebral potentials in stuttering and cluttering.* *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 344-359.—"Electroencephalographic tests were carried out in a group of 70 patients with speech defects, including stutterers, stuttering clutterers and pure clutterers. . . . The high percentage of abnormal EEG curves established in this and in other similar studies suggests that there are disturbances in the regulation of the bioelectrical brain potentials in stutterers. The EEG changes observed in [the present] series correspond to those described in neuropaths, the psychically unstable and in those suffering from 'psychosomatic' diseases." French and German summaries. 35 references.—M. L. Simmel.

1378. Trotter, William D. (St. Louis U., Mo.) *Relationship between severity of stuttering and word conspicuousness.* *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 198-201.—20 stutterers read a 500-word passage. Each stuttered word was assigned a weight in accordance with certain characteristics: (1) whether it was a noun, adjective, verb or adverb, (2) it was one of the first 3 in a sentence, (3) it began with some consonant other than th, h, w, m, t, and (4) whether it contained 5 or more letters. The severity of stuttering for each stuttered word was evaluated by averaging the responses of 11 observers who rated each stuttered word on a nine-point equal-appearing intervals scale. Stuttering is more severe on words with higher weight of the sort described.—M. F. Palmer.

1379. v. Stockert, F. G. *Aktuelle Fragen der Aphasieforschung.* (Current questions in the research on aphasia.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 313-317.

(See also abstracts 690, 1433, 1595)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

1380. Aumack, L. (Utah State Hosp., Provo, Utah.) *Effects of imprisonment upon authoritarian attitudes.* *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 39-42.—Samples of prison inmates imprisoned from 0 to 6 years were administered an authoritarianism scale. Analysis showed 14 sub-groupings of items, some of which were negatively related to time, others curvilinearly, and others completely unrelated. It was argued that 'authoritarianism' is a complex concept composed of more discrete and homogeneous components, some of which may be presumed to be more stable or 'personality-based' than others. Possible

implications for penology were also mentioned.—C. H. Ammons.

1381. Ball, John Charles. A scale and factorial analysis of delinquent attitudes. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2328-2329.—Abstract.

1382. Bowman, Karl M. (U. California Sch. Med., San Francisco.), & Engle, Bernice. A psychiatric evaluation of laws of homosexuality. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 577-583.—This "review of legal phraseology and terms serves to highlight the confusion, prudery, and rigid tradition that surround sodomy and related acts in substantive and procedural law."—N. H. Pronko.

1383. Burchard, Max Norman. The mature criminal as a hypothetical type: an evaluation. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2330.—Abstract.

1384. Cressey, Donald R. Changing criminals: the application of the theory of differential association. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 61, 116-120.—"Behavior, attitudes, beliefs, and values are not only the products but also the properties of groups. Consequently, attempts to change individual behavior should be directed at groups. The implications for diagnosis and treatment of criminals of the theory of differential association are consistent with this principle of changing behavior by changing the group and can be effectively utilized in correctional work." 6 principles are presented as a guide to the specific application of small group theory to correctional work.—H. P. Shelley.

1385. Dalma, Juan; Knobel, Mauricio, & Fox, Martha. La presión paterna como causa criminógena. (Aportaciones al complejo de Layo.) (Paternal pressure as a criminogenic factor. (Contributions to the Laius complex.)) *Acta neuropsychiatr. Arg.*, 1955, 1, 491-499.—The Laius complex (hostile reaction of the father to the threat represented by the son which strengthens the son's Oedipal feelings) appeared in an investigation of 6 male juvenile parricides as a motive for murder. These cases (each with a brief Rorschach interpretation) are cited in support of the criminogenic importance of a hitherto superficially considered complex. English summary.—L. G. Datta.

1386. Dalmau, Carlos J. Criminal behavior as a pathologic ego defense. *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1955, 1, 555-563.—The thesis is developed and illustrated by case history material that antisocial behavior, viewed as a pathological ego defense mechanism, wards off a psychotic break. "Through this mechanism, society takes over the superego role and frees the individual from his intrapsychic stress." The legal aspect of this view is also discussed.—L. A. Pennington.

1387. Delgado, Honorio. (U. San Marcos, Peru.) Personalidad y delincuencia. (Personality and delinquency.) *Rev. Psicol. Pedag. apl., Valencia*, 1955, 6(11-12), 11-25.—The following topics are briefly considered: Personality and character, abnormal personalities, psychopathic personality, typology of the psychopathic personality, frequent causes of deviations in human conduct, and disturbing factors in the social order. English summary.—E. Sánchez-Hidalgo.

1388. Diamond, Bernard L. (Mt. Zion Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.) Isaac Ray and the trial of

Daniel M'Naghten. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 651-656.—The author relates how "in the most important sanity trial of all time, the case of Daniel M'Naghten," the 1838 text book of Isaac Ray, the American pioneer in forensic psychiatry, was used with such telling effect by the defense counsel, Alexander Cockburn. 17 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1389. Frankenstein, Carl. Liv'ayat hamiyun shel tsurot habitnahagut ha-asotsyalit etsel y'ladim. (On the problem of patterns of asocial behavior in children.) *M'gamot*, 1954/55, 6, 187-207.—On ground of terms and concepts previously explained (see 29: 7599), an attempt is made to define the "discriminating essentials" of various clinical pictures of asociality in children, such as primary behavior disorder (oedipal type), waywardness, neurotic delinquency, psychopathic disorders (of the egocentrically or the paranoically aggressive, the structureless-unstable and the apathic types) and the feeble-minded varieties of asociality. The clinical pictures are confronted with each other from the point of view of both symptomatology and etiology. A number of other classifications are critically discussed.—H. Ormian.

1390. Galbraith, Hugh M. Multiple murders. *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1955, 1, 713-721.—Review of recent newspaper accounts of mass murders with major attention given to the life history and court trial of Dr. Ben Galbraith of Oklahoma. Author's comments describe the court battle between "humanistic psychodynamicists and moralistic organotherapists." He concludes that the jury's action indicates "some laymen are more 'humanistic' than many psychiatrists."—L. A. Pennington.

1391. Gerfeldt, Ewald. Die sozialpathologischen Umweltbedingungen für die Kriminalität der Jugendlichen in der Gegenwart. (Socio-pathological conditions in the environment contributing to juvenile delinquency of today.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 10, 258-265.—There has been a steady increase of criminal acts not only in adults but also in juveniles during and after World War II. The causes and effects of juvenile delinquency are evaluated in the light of the following factors: (1) "Milieu theory"; (2) Kind of delinquent acts committed; (3) Statistical data on the increase of juvenile delinquency in Germany since 1933. Suggestions for meeting the problem of juvenile delinquency are discussed. 31 references.—E. Schwerin.

1392. Glueck, Bernard C., Jr. (N. Y. State Dept. Mental Hygiene, New York.) Psychodynamic patterns in the homosexual sex offender. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 584-590.—A research project is described in which 30 homosexual pedophiles were compared with a group of 30 rapists and 50 nonsexual offenders. Four general formulations of the psychodynamics of the sexual offender are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1393. Grant, Richard A. Institutional adjustment of prison inmates and the Szondi paroxysmal vector. *Szondi Newsltr.*, 1956, 5(2), 8-11.—The author gives "an impressionistic account" of his use of the Szondi in a state penitentiary, focusing upon the value of the paroxysmal vector pattern in predicting institutional adjustment. Two conclusions are reached: (1) The Szondi Test can serve as a valuable

tool in estimating the institutional adjustment of the newly received inmate in a correctional institution. (2) Inmates whose adjustment in the institution falls into "good," "fair" or "poor" categories tend to show striking similarities in their Paroxysmal vector patterns for a given category. Typical patterns for each of the three categories are given.—*M. K. Temerlin.*

1394. Gupta, C. E. Possibilities of a vocational guidance program for the offenders. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 167-170.—The aim is that of rehabilitation to society and the main approach "would have to be psychoanalytical" since this is the most worked out theory explaining delinquency and crime. Team work of the therapist, psychologist, social worker, prison medical officer and the vocational guidance expert is envisaged. The India Employment Exchanges, at the direction of the courts, might act as placement agencies. Follow-ups are necessary but should not be done "too vigorously" since such clients are sensitive about the past. It is possible to start the "socializing of antisocial offenders" in prison.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

1395. Guttmacher, Manfred S. The homosexual in court. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 591-598.—The last 100 cases of sex offenders personally examined by the author showed a high degree of unanimity in the sentences imposed by more than a half dozen judges upon homosexual and heterosexual offenders in the Baltimore Criminal Courts. This contrasts with the gross discordance reported to exist among judges in some courts.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1396. Johnston, Norman. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) Sources of distortion and deception in prison interviewing. *Fed. Probation*, 1956, 20, 43-48.—A descriptive account of four "areas of discussion where falsification is most often used by the inmate." These are discussed under: (1) general attitudes of the prison community, (2) interview arrangements in their institutional context, (3) the emotionally thwarting nature of the prison environment, and (4) the ambiguous role of the professional person.—*R. W. Deming.*

1397. Marfatia, J. C. (*Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, India.*) Stealing in children. *Ind. J. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 16, 141-145.—Various social and psychological factors (feelings of rejection, broken homes, harsh punishment, love of adventure, jealousy, showing off, lack of bare necessities, bad company, and sexual conflicts) thought to be responsible for the development of the stealing habit are briefly explored. Therapy and environmental manipulation are suggested as treatment methods.—*R. Schaefer.*

1398. Mehendale, Y. S. (*Poona U., India.*) Physical environment and adolescent crime. *Ind. J. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 16, 146-152.—The incidence of nineteen crimes, classified as: against person, against property, sexual, or miscellaneous, are tabulated with respect to: district or city, month, and time of day. The author concludes that physical environment acts as an indirect factor, determining nature, extent and time of commission of crimes.—*R. Schaefer.*

1399. Menninger, Karl. A letter to men in prison. *Menninger Quart.*, 1955, 9(4), 8-9.—Wardens, psychiatrists, and prisoners alike know that the modern prison system is a failure. These three groups can agree on some of the facts, but no one knows

what to do about changing the system. Those who have had personal, bitter experience and are able to rise above it should be in a position to give constructive thinking to the solution of the problem. Reference is made to the contributions of Clifford Beers and Mary Jane Ward to mental hygiene.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1400. Overholser, Winfred. (*George Washington U., Washington, D. C.*) El psicópata sexual. (The sexual psychopath.) *Acta neuropsiquiát., Argent.*, 1955, 1, 500-504.—In this evaluation of the legal status of the sexual offender in the U.S., it is considered a significant step forward that some legislators recognize the sexual psychopath, while not "insane" by strict medico-legal standards, as one who nevertheless is not able wholly to control his actions. 82-item bibliography.—*L. G. Datta.*

1401. Patzschke, Wilhelm. Methoden der Fürsorgeerziehung. (Methods of educating the imperiled youth.) *Sammlung*, 1954, 9, 213-224.—The individual who has chosen a path deviant from society has to be helped by forces outside himself. Such help is effective only if the person recognizes that he is in danger. The adolescent living in a reform school has to be given insight into his problems. The educator should mix pain with love and thus induce the individual to rally his inner forces to recapture what he has lost and to overcome his weaknesses.—*M. J. Stanford.*

1402. Raub, Edwin S. A study of delinquency in an economically favored community. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2578-2579.—Abstract.

1403. Rauf, A. (*Central Training Coll., Lahore, Pakistan.*) Dullness and juvenile delinquency. *Panjab Educ. J., Lahore*, 1955, 50, 467-473.—Dullness is defined from various angles, but definition as given by Burt is finally adopted. An attempt has been made to distinguish between the aggressive and the apathetic types of dull delinquents.—*A. H. Alawi.*

1404. Rice, Robert. The business of crime. New York: Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 1956. xix, 268 p. \$3.75.—A journalist illustrates by 5 detailed "complex cases" the nature of criminal acts perpetrated by "peaceful sack-suited types who live in an ethical jungle where the first law of survival is to "make a buck." The volume is written from the "literary conviction that all too often in our society the moral difference between a businessman and criminal is imperceptible."—*L. A. Pennington.*

1405. Segal, Henry A. (*Walter Reed Army Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) Searchlights on delinquency; a critical synthesis. *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1955, 1, 577-603.—Using Kurt Eissler's edited (1948) volume (see 24: 1975) as a base, the author reviews and evaluates the papers presented. Problems of definition, dynamics, the scapegoat mechanism, therapy, and prevention are the major areas discussed.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1406. Weihs, Henry. The urge to punish; new approaches to the problem of mental responsibility for crime. New York: Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 1956. vi, 213 p. \$4.00.—The lawyer discusses the M'Naghten Rule in relation to current legal and psychiatric practices, to the 1953 Royal Commission's recommended abrogation of the right-wrong test, to the Durham v. United States legal case,

and to the factors underlying the legal profession's hesitancy in rejecting the test of right-and-wrong as well as that of irresistible impulse. One chapter sets forth progress thus far made in the development of a more modern penal code.—*L. A. Pennington.*

1407. Yablonsky, Lewis. (*Moreno Inst., New York.*) **Preparing parolees for essential social roles.** *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 38-40.—A 50-year-old parolee by means of role playing sessions was better able to accept the restrictive conditions of his parole.—*A. E. Harriman.*

1408. Zulliger, Hans. **Helfen statt Strafen auch bei jugendlichen Dieben.** (Help instead of punishment also for juvenile thieves.) Stuttgart: Ernest Klett, 1956. 159 p. DM 11.80.—Starting from the premise that there is sufficient evidence for the assumption that stealing is not always motivated by the drive for acquisition as an end in itself, and illustrating this viewpoint by case histories, the author calls for more differentiated approaches to the personality of juvenile offenders, including the use of psychological tests. He discusses his point of view that infants and very young children do not possess a "moral" sense but only a disposition towards its development. It is therefore the task of education to develop conscience. Case histories.—*E. Schwerin.*

(See also abstracts 129, 132, 134, 138, 1565)

PSYCHOSES

1409. Adams, Hilde; Jensen, Reynold A., & Good, Robert A. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Psychotic reactions occurring in two adolescent girls during treatment with ACTH and cortisone.** *J. Pediatr.*, 1956, 48, 667-678.—"The pertinent literature dealing with mental reactions to steroid therapy is reviewed. Two cases of adolescent girls developing psychotic reactions while on ACTH and cortisone therapy are presented. Possible dynamic factors operative in these patients are considered. Although study of these cases has shed no light on the basic mechanisms responsible for steroid psychoses, the vulnerability of children and adolescents to this complication of therapy is emphasized."—*M. C. Templin.*

1410. Ant, Morris. **The nutritional factor in depressive states.** *Amer. J. dig. Dis.*, 1954, 21, 261-266.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(9), abs. 21399.)

1411. Antel, John J., Rome, Howard P., Geraci, Joseph, & Sayre, George P. **Toxic-organic psychosis as a presenting feature in bacterial endocarditis.** *Proc. Mayo Clin.*, 1955, 30(3), 45-50.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(9), abs. 21400.)

1412. Benedetti, G. **A propos de l'accès psychothérapeutique au monde du schizophrène.** (Concerning psychotherapeutic access to the schizophrenic world.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 1, 145-157.—Experimentation with 20 subjects suggests that in order to make contact with schizophrenics, the psychotherapist must become a partner in the bizarre behavior. This is termed a "symbolic realization," and is crucial, since it constitutes a personal, concrete relationship, in contrast to the usual social distance between doctor and patient. Consequently, therapeutic benefits may result where orthodox treatment has been futile. The rationale for this technique is that it represents a dramatic personification which is calcu-

lated to enhance transfer. The goal is to obtain rapport through pre-verbal, pre-logical, and elementary, physical behavior.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1413. Bergeron, M., & Benoit, J. C. **Recherches biotypologiques sur un groupe de schizophrènes avec morphologie et morphogramme par Decourt-Doumic.** (Biotypological research with a group of schizophrenics—morphology and morphogram by Decourt-Doumic.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 3, 559-570.—The subjects were schizophrenics chosen randomly. A "young" or "recent" group numbering 20 was contrasted with an "old" or "prolonged illness" group of 25. A variety of relationships between age, biotypical measurements and schizophrenia was found. Morphological disturbances seemed more characteristic of the older group. The juvenile appearance of certain patients was related to faulty sexual maturation. Replication with female subjects was suggested. 16-item bibliography.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1414. Bopp, Joan. **A quantitative semantic analysis of word association in schizophrenia.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2292.—Abstract.

1415. Brendel, Fr. **Zur Therapie der akuten posttraumatischen Psychosen.** (Therapy of acute post-traumatic psychoses.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 293-295.

1416. Broser, Fritz, & Gottwald, Werner. **Symptomatische Psychosen bei Magersucht. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Frage der Pubertätsmagersucht.** (Symptomatic psychoses in pituitary insufficiency. Also a contribution to the question of anorexia nervosa at puberty.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 10-20.

1417. Cabello, Vicente P. **Contribución al diagnóstico de las ideas delirantes paranoicas.** (A contribution to the diagnosis of paranoid delirious ideas.) *Acta Neuropsiquiátr. Argent.*, 1955, 1, 249-257.—The importance of delirious ideas, i.e., absurd conceptions "contrary to reality of whose unrealistic nature the patient is not aware," should be evaluated by the effects they have on the social and psychological behavior of the patient. Clinical judgment, investigation of the course of delirious conduct and a written expression of the patient's repudiation of the delirium are suggested technical resources in diagnosis problems. English and French summaries.—*L. G. Datta.*

1418. Carrillo-Broatch, Andrés. **Tratamiento de la esquizofrenia crónica.** (The treatment of chronic schizophrenia.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1955, 18, 441-445.—Insulin shocks, electric-shocks, various drugs, etc., used in combination, that is, what the author called "mixed therapy," were used to treat 250 schizophrenic patients of diverse clinical types. The majority, about 77 per cent, did not respond to this mixed therapy, but the remainder did improve. Only 16 patients were completely recovered as a result of the treatments.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

1419. Cholden, Louis S., Kurland, Albert, & Savage, Charles. **Clinical reactions and tolerance to LSD in chronic schizophrenia.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 211-221.—Because of discrepant reports in the literature, a study was undertaken with 20 schizophrenics to see what reactions they would show to LSD. Marked behavioral changes were noted as well as associated phenomena. However, a permissive situation for 2 months prior to LSD treatment did not elicit marked behavioral changes in another

group of 6 patients. It is hypothesized that the reaction to LSD is due in part to the milieu.—N. H. Pronko.

1420. Cunza A., José Leonico. *Síntomas psicóticos de la esquizofrenia paranoide.* (Psychological symptoms in paranoid schizophrenia.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1955, 18, 462-472.—A predominance of disorders of perception, thought, affect, and ego conscience was found in 100 cases of paranoid schizophrenia.—R. M. Frumkin.

1421. Custance, John. *Mental hospitals and mental treatment.* *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1955, 1 (1), 66-70.—The author has been a manic-depressive in regular cycles for around 20 years. In this article he points out the following: (1) physically cruel treatment in mental hospitals is too common and enhances the already marked fears of the patient, motivating him to seek escape from his "imprisonment" at any cost; (2) unfairness and broken promises hinder recovery, perhaps, more than any other factor; (3) the admission procedure with its certification of insanity and legal deprivation of freedom is generally unjust. Mr. Custance strongly suggests that mental patients, ex-patients, and families of patients play a role in the treatment process.—R. M. Frumkin.

1422. Daston, P. G. (*VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.*) *Perception of homosexual words in paranoid schizophrenia.* *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 45-55.—The present study investigated the relationship postulated in psychoanalytic theory between paranoid schizophrenia and homosexual impulses. Time required for correct verbal recognition of previously judged classes of tachistoscopically-presented words was used, previous research having indicated that stimuli pertaining to areas of individual concern are recognized more rapidly than "neutral" stimuli. Paranoid schizophrenics, unclassified schizophrenics, and normals were tested. It was found that: (a) affective value of the words had little effect; (b) paranoid Ss recognized homosexual words significantly faster than did the other two groups of Ss; and (c) normals and unclassified schizophrenics did not differ significantly in recognition times to homosexual words.—C. H. Ammons.

1423. Davidson, G. M. (*Manhattan State Hosp., Ward's Island, N. Y.*), & Wise, Beatrice Vorhaus. *Concerning the constancy of the external environment in schizophrenia.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 393-396.—In addition to a case of schizophrenia showing macropsia, 20 other cases of a variety of schizophrenics were investigated concerning the constancy of the everyday external environment of these patients and particularly in their application to art (painting). There was no demonstrable disturbance of the relative constancy of the external environment except for case 1, which indicated functional cortical pathology.—N. H. Pronko.

1424. Delay, J., Brion, S., & Garcia Badaracco, J. *Le diagnostic différentiel des maladies de Pick et d'Alzheimer.* (The differential diagnosis of Pick's disease and Alzheimer's disease.) *Encéphale*, 1955, 44, 454-499.—The clinical differentiation of these two types of presenile dementia is discussed in the light of the recent literature and the authors' personal observations of anatomically verified cases. Outstanding clinical features are stereotypy and nominal aphasia in Pick's Disease and jargon aphasia, apraxia,

spatial disorientation and extrapyramidal symptoms in Alzheimer's Disease. 52 references.—A. L. Benton.

1425. Dement, William. *Dream recall and eye movements during sleep in schizophrenics and normals.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 263-269.—17 chronic schizophrenics and a normal group of 13 medical students were studied during sleep by continued recording of eye movements and brain waves. On certain nights, mixed irregularly among others, subjects were awakened during periods of eye movement and asked if they were dreaming and if so, what. Control series were run when there were no eye movements. Similarities and differences in the results from the 2 groups are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1426. Denber, Herman C. B. (*Manhattan State Hosp., Ward's Island, New York.*), & Merlis, Sidney. *Studies on mescaline. VI. Therapeutic aspects of the mescaline-chlorpromazine combination.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 463-469.—A series of 57 psychotic patients (40 acute and 17 chronic) were treated with mescaline and chlorpromazine. Of the acute group 18 showed complete remission and 7 partial improvement. Only 7 of the chronic group showed any improvement; 25 control patients showed no clinical change.—N. H. Pronko.

1427. Dencker, S. J., Schlaug, R., & Silfverskiöld, W. *Psychosen als Komplikationen bei ACTH- und Cortisonbehandlung. Ein Bericht von 4 Fällen.* (Psychoses as complications in ACTH and Cortisone treatment. A report of 4 cases.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 273-276.

1428. Eichman, William J., Jr. *A trend analysis of time scores in mental test performance of schizophrenics.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2293-2294.—Abstract.

1429. Faurbye, Arild. *Some somatic problems in schizophrenia.* *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 665-686.—In schizophrenia there seem to be dysregulation of the vegetative centers in the hypothalamus, disturbances of enzymatic processes, abnormal production of antihormonal substances, and nitrogen retention abnormality. "Schizophrenia is a universal somatic disorder which appears as poor regulation of the intermediary metabolism, of the vegetative nervous system, of hormone production, and of the effect of the hormones in the tissues, which among other things gives rise to psychical symptoms." 54 references.—D. Prager.

1430. Feldman, P. E., Lacy, B. S., Walker, A. E., & Garrez, N. J. (*Topeka State Hosp., Topeka, Kans.*) *A controlled blind study of effects of Thorazine on psychotic behavior.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1956, 20, 25-47.—22 male patients were cross-matched into 2 similar groups which, after 3 weeks of placebo medication, were placed on Thorazine (Chlorpromazine) or a placebo for 3 months. 4 independent psychiatric evaluators rated the patients clinically. The Ferguson Rating Scales measured the patients' behavior in the hospital setting. Clinical summaries are presented for each patient. 9 of the 11 Thorazine patients showed improvement, especially as evaluated clinically. 4 of the 11 placebo patients appeared to be moderately or markedly improved. "This small series of patients . . . definitely refutes

the claim that the beneficial effects of Thorazine can be explained entirely upon the basis of suggestion, augmented and accelerated word routines."—W. A. Varvel.

1431. Finn, Michael H. P. (Springfield State Hosp., Sykesville, Md.), Nadolski, Florian; Guy, William, & Gross, Martin. Clinical, psychological, and myoneural changes in psychotic patients under oral Serpasil medication. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 458-462.—Oral administration of Serpasil to 22 severely disturbed chronic schizophrenics showed improvement in 18, marked improvement in half.—N. H. Pronko.

1432. Fischer, R. Factors involved in drug-produced model psychoses. *Experientia*, 1954, 10, 435-436.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1956, 30(1), abs. 1380.)

1433. Freund, Henry. (V. A. Regional Off., Milwaukee, Wis.) Psychosis and stuttering. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 161-172.—European and American contributions to the problem of the relationship between psychosis and stuttering are reviewed, evaluated and compared with the author's own observations on stuttering in psychotics.—N. H. Pronko.

1434. Geiger, W. Über Brompsychosen. (Psychoses due to bromide intoxication.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 99-106.

1435. Gero, George, & Rubinfine, David L. On obsessive thoughts. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 222-243.—Fear of killing a child is a very frequent obsessive symptom because we've all been children and because killing and dying represent desexualized sadistic and masochistic fantasies. In the obsessive, male is identified with sadistic and female with masochistic impulses and fantasies. The drive pattern of the obsessive is rooted in the phallic phase while that of the compulsive is more anally oriented.—D. Prager.

1436. Hall, Robert A. (1201 Park Ave., San Jose, Calif.), & Dunlap, Dorothy J. A study of chlorpromazine: methodology and results with chronic semi-disturbed schizophrenics. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 301-314.—A controlled study of 175 hospitalized semi-disturbed chronic schizophrenic patients showed that chlorpromazine was effective (at 5% level) in effecting a slight but definite degree of improvement in psychosis as evaluated by psychiatrists and a psychologist. However, as rated in 9 behavioral areas by psychiatric technicians, patients receiving drug showed no evidence of significant improvement as compared with placebo patients. Other comparisons and their implications are made.—N. H. Pronko.

1437. Haward, L. R. C. (Winterton Hosp., Durham, Eng.) Substance M. *Chem. & Drugg.*, 1954, 162, 3884.—A review of current research into the hypothetical substance responsible for schizophrenia, with special reference to adrenochrome.

1438. Heaven, Robert C. Psychotic depression due to cerebral gliomas; report of case. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1956, 21, 98-101.—Autopsy revealed a clinically unsuspected case of multiple glioblastomas in the frontal lobes. The dominant symptoms had been depression, mutism, and negativism. In the total absence of known neurological signs, it has been concluded that the patient "manifested a

psychological reaction to the physical stress"—here a psychotic depression.—L. A. Pennington.

1439. Hirschstein, Ralph. The significance of characteristic autonomic nervous system responses in the adjustment, change and outcome in schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 254-262.—"This study was an attempt to relate observed behavioral adjustment of institutionalized schizophrenic patients to blood pressure changes following the injection of the adrenergic drug 'epinephrine hydrochloride' and the colinergic drug 'methylol chloride.' Furthermore it is an attempt to relate observed behavioral changes observed over a 2 months time span to characteristic blood pressure changes following injection of the drugs."—N. H. Pronko.

1440. Hoffer, A. (Dept. Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan, Can.), & Osmond, H. Schizophrenia—an autonomic disease. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 448-452.—A biochemical hypothesis concerning the mechanism of schizophrenia is offered, which, if not correct, has at least "been of value in summarizing a lot of data about schizophrenia."—N. H. Pronko.

1441. Jus, Andrzej. (State Psychoneurological Inst., Pruszków, Poland.) *Badania elektroencefalograficzne w schizofrenii.* (Electroencephalographic investigations in schizophrenia.) Warsaw: Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Lekarskich, 1951. 64 p. Z1.10.60.—254 schizophrenic patients have been electroencephalographically investigated by the author, but no specific changes have been found. The pathologically changed electroencephalograms in 12 cases are causally related with the ECT which caused the lasting injury of the brain. Electroencephalograms with invisible or frail α rhythm have been found in 61% of cases, that is 3 times more often than in healthy persons. 80 references.—M. Choynowski.

1442. Kallmann, Franz J. (Columbia U., New York.), & Roth, Bernard. Genetic aspects of preadolescent schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 599-606.—Comparison was made of the family backgrounds of cases of preadolescent schizophrenia (52 twins and 50 singletons under age 15) with those of a comparable adult group (691 twin index cases). No significant intergroup differences were found either regarding twin-concordance rates or the schizophrenia rates for parents sibs and index cases. Etiological and theoretical considerations are included. 19 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1443. Kaufman, Natalie B. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) A psychotic child. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3(2), 104-107.—This study of a schizophrenic 4-year-old boy describes the procedures used in working with him, the dynamics of his behavior, and test results from the Stanford-Binet, Merrill-Palmer Scale, and the Rorschach.—F. Costin.

1444. Kawaguchi, Isamu. (Niigata U., Japan.) Inorganic substances in encephalon tissues in schizophrenia. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1955, 9, 34-49.—Brain tissue obtained at topectomy from 33 schizophrenic patients, 12 non-schizophrenic but psychotic patients, 3 dogs and 6 rats, was analyzed for K, Ca, Na, Mg. K content in gray matter was slightly higher in the schizophrenic than in the control group. The ratio of Ca for gray to white matter was higher in the schizophrenics. Mg content did not differ for the two groups. "Finally, it was con-

firmed on the basis of those results that in the schizophrenic patients the unusual changes did occur in such electrolytes as K and Ca in encephalon and K in the blood plasma. In addition to this, those electrolytes are broken down by virtue of the enzymatic, biochemical and physiological chain reactions, consequently as to develop morbid changes in encephalon." 29 references.—M. L. Simmel.

1445. Kluge, E., & Schigutt, R. **Zusammenhänge zwischen Gruppeneigenart und Verhaltensweisen in der psychiatrischen Krankenabteilung.** (Relationships between group character and modes of behavior in the psychiatric ward.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 275-286.—A 30-bed ward of severely disturbed male patients was observed from a sociological standpoint over a 2-year period. Observations were analyzed in terms of group structure, group theme or common interest, and group tendency or way in which the theme was carried out. In the main the group structure was a status hierarchy based on extent of insight into appropriate relationships in the carrying out of tasks. The common theme was realization of life possibilities, and this was secured by the group in a defensive manner. Individual behavior and common occurrences could be related to these group structural and functional characteristics. 25 references.—E. W. Eng.

1446. Kulenkampff, C. **Entbergung, Entgrenzung, Überwältigung als Weisen des Standverlustes. Zur Anthropologie der paranoiden Psychosen.** (Loss of security, loss of boundaries, being overwhelmed as ways of losing perspective. On the anthropology of paranoid psychosis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 89-95.

1477. Kulenkampff, C. **Über den Vergiftungswahn.** (On delusions of being poisoned.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 1-10.

1448. Lebovici, S. **Contribution psychanalytique à la compréhension et au traitement de la mélancolie.** (A psychoanalytic contribution to the understanding and treatment of melancholia.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 3, 502-531.—It is believed that melancholia springs from a faulty self-concept. Therefore, the most difficult psychoanalytic problem involves the relatively short duration of lucidity between successive states of depression or manic-depressive cycles. It is only during these brief intervals that the organization of the self is sufficiently intact so that the patient can accept his feelings without recourse to regression. Moreover, even though diagnosis and therapy may vary, favorable prognosis is indicated when the patient's conscious and unconscious attitudes are positive.—L. A. Ostlund.

1449. Lemke, Rudolph. **Neurologische Befunde bei Schizophrenen.** (Neurologic findings in schizophrenics.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1955, 7, 226-229.—Review of 1,000 case records of schizophrenics revealed neurologic disturbances 10 times more frequently than in the average population. This frequency does not suffice as proof of the organic etiology of schizophrenia. It is suggested that the neurologic changes might reflect vegetative disturbances according to recently gained experience that alterations in vegetative tonus may influence neurologic findings. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

1450. Lighthart, P. W. K. (*Augusta (Me.) State Hosp.*), Johnston, R. P., & Sussman, E. **Evaluation**

of combined coramine-electroshock therapy in the treatment of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 619-623.—A controlled study showed that a 5 c.c. dose of coramine plus EST gave better therapeutic results than EST alone and decreased the number of shocks and the time necessary for remission.—N. H. Pronko.

1451. McCartney, James L. **Electroshock treatment in involutional and senile psychoses.** *J. Amer. Geriatr.*, 1955, 3, 50-54.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(8), abs. 19027.)

1452. Mayer-Gross, W. **Environmental conditions and behaviour: Effects of drugs. On the action of drugs producing psychosis-like abnormalities.** *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26(Inset), 8.—Abstract.

1453. Miles, James English. (*V. A. Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.*) **Plasma tyrosine in schizophrenia.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 195-197.—A study comparing 32 chronic male schizophrenics with 16 male controls of similar age showed no difference in amount of free fasting plasma tyrosine. The data do not support the hypothesis that schizophrenia represents a condition of disordered metabolism involving the chemistry of tyrosine.—N. H. Pronko.

1454. Minkowski, E. **Les modes d'existence en fonction de certaines activités psychomotrices.** (Modes of existence manifested in certain psychomotor activities.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 3, 413-427.—Existential analysis of schizophrenic behavior suggests that psychomotor activities provide clues to basic modes of adjustment. For example, individual variations and nuances of jumping, running, or walking may represent the actualization of inner strivings. Further differentiations, such as time-space orientation and dimensions of peripherality-centrality, with regard to society, are discernable too. Thus, nonverbal clues provide important diagnostic data.—L. A. Ostlund.

1455. Mirin, Bernard. **The Rorschach human movement response and role taking behavior.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 270-275.—30 male chronic hospitalized schizophrenics were studied to investigate the relationship between the Rorschach human movement response and role taking behaviors. It was hypothesized that the nature of M is reflected directly in social behavior. Results supported the experimental hypothesis.—N. H. Pronko.

1456. Morselli, G. E. **Ce qui demeure et ce qui est périmé dans la "schizophrénie" de Bleuler.** (Areas and boundaries of Bleuler's schematization of schizophrenia.) *Évolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 4, 645-651.—Bleuler's contributions are eulogized for their intuitive accuracy which has been confirmed by later investigations. His principal discovery outlined the unique psychological world of the schizophrenic. This provided a fruitful framework for conceptualizations of autism and ambivalence. In further explorations, he related delirium to inner needs and hallucinations to expressions of autonomous strivings.—L. A. Ostlund.

1457. Müller, Hans Rudolf. (*Neugutstrasse 12, Aarau, Schweiz.*) **Über das Verhalten katatonen und nicht katatonen Formen der Schizophrenie im Quick'schen Hippursäuretest.** (Results of Quick's hippuric acid test in catatonia and other types of

schizophrenia.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 250-265.—"158 acute and chronic schizophrenics unaffected by treatment were studied by means of Quick's hippuric acid test. In 22 of 46 catatonics (48%), 36 of 79 paranoics (46%), 7 of 26 hebephrenics (27%) and 3 of 7 patients with schizophrenia simplex pathologic values were obtained. They suggested a disturbance of mobilization of glycocholic, particularly in the acute exacerbations. Catatonic women showed definitely lower average values of Quick I than men. There was a statistically significant decrease of the average values of Quick I and II in the author's pathologic cases as compared to Rieder's group of normals." French and English summaries. 25 references.—M. L. Simmel.

1458. Munkvad, Ib., & Schou, Mogens. Symposium on "Some somatic problems in schizophrenia." *Acta psychiat.*, Kbh., 1955, 30, 687-692.—We must investigate the single patient with the utmost of care and for a long period. Three different approaches to a study of the metabolic correlates of the major psychoses were discussed. Schou outlines these as: (1) a study of the co-variations of the psychotic symptoms and a series of physiological and biochemical functions, (2) a study of the mechanism of action of therapeutic measures that influence the psychosis, and (3) a study of the induction of model psychoses by drugs or hallucinogens.—D. Prager.

1459. Papadimitriou, G. Les syndromes périodiques mentaux non maniaques dépressifs. (Recurrent psychic syndromes of a non-manic depressive nature.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 2(3), 424-460.—The phenomenon of periodicity as a psychic factor has been observed for a long time, but mostly in connection with manic depressive states. This, according to the author, is no longer acceptable since periodicity, as a syndrome, has been found not only in catatonic and paranoid conditions but in atypical psychotic states. A new term would seem to be needed for these disorders having in common the following factors: periodic recurrence, not ending in dementia, and not belonging to the category of the manic-depressive psychoses. The author suggests: periodic syndromes of a non manic-depressive nature.—M. D. Stein.

1460. Papanek, Helene. Dynamics and treatment of borderline schizophrenia from the Adlerian viewpoint. *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 60-70.—The borderline schizophrenic responds to treatment if the therapist becomes a parent substitute "who shows him the first steps in cooperation, the first experience with social feeling and who interprets society to him as a place of relative safety. . . . Treatment is an emotional process in which the borderline patient experiences security without overprotectiveness, help without being overwhelmed or threatened by dependency, guidance without being forced or coerced, encouragement and approval for every attempt to grow up, no punishment or humiliation for failures, but renewed encouragement and guidance for a new effort to do better the next time."—A. R. Howard.

1461. Perry, John Weir. A Jungian formulation of schizophrenia. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1956, 10, 54-65.—That layer of the psyche which assumes the greatest prominence in the psychoses is the archaic mind, with its profusion of symbolic presentations.

Its myth-like images contain the raw emotions and intimations of meaning that in time differentiate into the feeling and concepts of consciousness. To illustrate these processes, the case of a 23-year-old girl is presented.—L. N. Solomon.

1462. Planansky, Karel. (V. A. Hosp., Canandaigua, N. Y.) Heredity in schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 121-142.—This is "a brief review of the observations and thoughts of the investigators who, during the past four decades, have been assembling and interpreting evidence regarding the role of the genes in schizophrenia."—N. H. Pronko.

1463. Raskin, Naomi. (Boston State Hosp., Mass.) Intracranial neoplasms in psychotic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 481-484.—It was found that routine autopsies in state hospitals showed the presence of many more meningiomas, more metastatic and pituitary tumors, somewhat more granulomatous tumors and considerably fewer gliomas than in a general hospital. Most of the undiagnosed intracranial tumors were found in aged patients with severe cerebral arteriosclerosis. 17 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1464. Robertson, Sylvan H. Varying clinical manifestations for depression. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1954, 41, 299-304.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(3), abs. 5941.)

1465. Rosenow, E. C. (Longview Hosp., Cincinnati, O.) Bacteriological studies on the etiology and chlorpromazine treatment of schizophrenia and related mental disorders. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 321-331.—"It is the purpose of this treatise to describe the methods used and to report the results obtained in a further study on the relation of specific type of non-hemolytic streptococcus to schizophrenia and related mental disorders and the immunological action of chlorpromazine in the treatment of schizophrenia."—N. H. Pronko.

1466. Sauri, Jorge J., & de Onorato, Amelia. Las esquizofrenias y la dietilamida del ácido D-lisérgico (LSD 25): I. Variaciones del estado de ánimo. (Schizophrenia and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD 25): I. Variations in mental state.) *Acta neuropsychiat.*, Argent., 1955, 1, 469-476.—A before and after evaluation of (1) the color variations in drawings, and (2) the behavior of 8 schizophrenics who received 1 microgram of LSD 25 per kilogram of body weight suggested that this chemical permits the breakdown of autism through a "polarization" of the existing emotional state. English and French summaries.—L. G. Datta.

1467. Schrut, Albert H. (Pontiac State Hosp., Mich.) Controlled study on clinical use of reserpine in psychotic patients with special comments on sources of error. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 513-517.—"A controlled study was conducted on 195 patients, 151 of whom were on reserpine and 44 of whom were on a placebo for 4.5 months. Of the patients on reserpine 23.2% showed marked improvement, 37% showed moderate improvement, and 27.2% showed slight improvement. Of the 44 controls on placebo only 4.5% showed marked improvement, 4.5% showed moderate improvement, and 29.5% showed slight improvement."—N. H. Pronko.

1468. Schulte, Walter. Das Glaubensleben der melancholischen Phase. (Religious beliefs in the melancholic phase.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 401-407.

1469. Shea, Margene M. (VA Hosp., Salisbury, N. C.) Establishing initial relationships with schizophrenic patients. *Soc. Casework*, 1956, 37, 25-29.—"This paper deals with the experiences of social workers (with schizophrenic patients) in the process of admitting and orienting male veterans who have entered a Veterans Administration neuro-psychiatric hospital for the first time." It is concluded that this beginning relationship frequently results in the patient's improved adjustment to the broader hospital and social environment.—L. B. Costin.

1470. Shepherd, Michael. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Report of a family suffering from Friedreich's disease, peroneal muscular atrophy, and schizophrenia. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 297-304.—"A family has been described in which 17 members exhibited various forms of heredo-familial ataxia. The clinical and genetic aspects of the neurological disorders have been discussed. In addition, the propositus was suffering from a schizophrenic illness and six more members were traced with psychiatric histories of different types. The possible relationships between heredo-familial ataxia and schizophrenia have been discussed. Further doubt has been cast on the concept of the psychorganic syndrome as applied to this association." 22 references.—M. L. Simmel.

1471. Soble, Dina. Some observations of childhood schizophrenia. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 272-280.—10 schizophrenics, age 3 to 11, were observed. General absence of delusions and hallucinations. Repetitive patterning in speech, thought, play, and motility. Regressive animation of play objects. Anxiety reinforces repetitive patterns. Maternal dominance, rejection, and frequent punitive handling. Father plays a more accepting but peripheral role. "The normal drive for physical and psychological growth interferes with the pathological destructive process. The interaction of these two processes, their timing and relation, make prognosis difficult."—D. Prager.

1472. Staehelin, Balthasar. Aus der Psychotherapie einer Schizophrenie. (Excerpt from the psychotherapy of a schizophrenic woman.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 341-360.—In the treatment of a severe paranoid schizophrenia the author traces, on existential lines, the psychodynamic development to early childhood. Schizophrenia, like a neurotic or psychosomatic disturbance, is an inadequate but nevertheless sole possible mode of existence. The limitations and possibilities of psychotherapy in schizophrenia are presented. English and French summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1473. Stein, C. Les débuts de la schizophrénie. (The incipience of schizophrenia.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1954, No. 4, 721-750.—Clinical studies of children confirm findings that adult patients often have a background of schizophrenic behavior which may become manifest as early as three years of age. At this time many functions are developing simultaneously, such as differentiation between self and environment, internalization of social norms, the development of motor skills, and the conceptualization of time and space. As a result, faulty integration may occur, and

become apparent in the form of persistent primitive fantasies or obsessive defense mechanisms. This hypothesis opposes the concept of innate schizophrenia and holds that childhood psychoses result from multiple and complex factors. 23-item bibliography.—L. A. Ostlund.

1474. Stotsky, Bernard A., Daston, Paul G., & Vardack, Nicholas. (VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.) An evaluation of the counseling of chronic schizophrenics. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 248-255.—"An experimental and control group of 14 patients each were selected randomly" from a hospital population of chronic schizophrenics. Selection included the criterion of cooperativeness. Both groups were "exposed to the total activity program" of the hospital. "The experimental variable was the work of the counselor. . . ." Evaluation of both groups, after a period of 8 weeks, by means of several personality measures and by behavior criteria showed differences in favor of the experimental groups.—M. M. Reece.

1475. Taylor, Robert N., Jr. Pastoral observations of hospitalized senile patients. *J. Pastoral Care*, 1955, 9, 94-98.—A theological student evaluates his work as a chaplain on a ward of senile male patients in a mental hospital.—O. Strunk, Jr.

1476. Thenon, Jorg. La esquizofrenia y el estado hipnoide. (Schizophrenia and the hypnotic state.) *Acta Neuropsiquiat., Argent.*, 1955, 1, 369-379.—Physiological research on cortical activity by conditioned reflexes reveals "a succession of definite states of the cerebral cortex, the phase states, which . . . constitute the hypnotic state." Phases of the same cortical cell debility which is the basis of the hypnotic state are seen in schizophrenia. Constitutional and biochemical variables relevant to cerebral cell conditions characteristic of the schizophrenic and hypnotic states are also discussed. English and German summaries.—L. G. Datta.

1477. Toms, Esther Christine. Personality characteristics of mothers of schizophrenic veterans. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2580.—Abstract.

1478. Tonini, G., & Montanari, C. (Ospedale Psichiatrico, Imola, Italy.) Effects of experimentally induced psychoses on artistic expression. *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 225-239.—"A normal individual, a professional artist, was subjected to successive intoxication with LSD 25, mescaline sulphate and other drugs exerting a toxic action upon the mind. Changes in behaviour and in artistic production, usually running a parallel course, were observed. The paintings done did not contain any new elements of the creative sense; when done under the influence of these drugs, however, they reflected psychopathological manifestations markedly similar to those observed in schizophrenia. The possible interaction between amphetamine derivatives and drugs with a dissociative action is also discussed." French and German summaries.—M. L. Simmel.

1479. Tosquelles, F. Analyse d'une psychose aiguë, la sphere de l'existence esthetique selon Kierkegaard. (An analysis of an acute psychosis—in terms of the esthetic existence according to Kierkegaard.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 1, 159-181.—The meaning and dynamics of this concept rest upon the fact that it provides a heuristic viewpoint toward pubertal crises. In certain types of psychopathology,

it provides a useful thought-model for rapport, treatment, and prognosis. In the illustration presented, recovery resulted.—*L. A. Ostlund.*

1480. Watterson, Donald J. Chlorpromazine, depersonalization, and visual hallucinosis. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1956, 20, 20-24.—Continuous dreaming and visual imagery akin to hypnagogic hallucinations were prominent symptoms of a borderline psychotic process for which Chlorpromazine had been prescribed over a period of several months. There is the possibility that lessened psychomotor activity brought about by Chlorpromazine (presumably aided in this case by the immobilization enforced by a hip operation) may go hand in hand with the promotion or sustenance of visual imagery.—*W. A. Varvel.*

1481. Zimmerman, William August. "Social responsiveness" in schizophrenia and its relation to electroshock therapy. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2302.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 462, 941, 959, 1029, 1046, 1088, 1203, 1213, 1216, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1244, 1255)

PSYCHONEUROSES

1482. Alsen, V. Zur Einteilung neurotischer und verwandter Störungen. (On the classification of neurotic and related disorders.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 339-342.

1483. Anastasio, Mary M. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) The treatment of a neurotic pre-school child. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3(2), 92-103.—Clinical study of a 4.5-year-old girl whose problems included excessively non-conforming behavior, as exhibited in various forms of aggressive behavior. Clinical procedures, symptoms, dynamics, and treatment are described. Test results reported in detail include: Stanford-Binet, Rorschach summaries and protocols, figure drawings, and Children's Apperception Test.—*F. Costin.*

1484. Bergler, Edmund. On pseudo-dependence. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 239-247.—Hyperdependent neurotics crave love, attention, and kindness. But the hyperdependence is really a pseudo-dependence. What this masochist really dreads is the loss of the provider of injustices. The need for hyperlove is a secondary defense. These neurotics unconsciously produce constant provocations designed to make their spouses cast them off. Prognosis is favorable until early middle age.—*D. Prager.*

1485. Biran, S. Der Unterschied zwischen Phobie und Angsthysterie. (The difference between phobia and anxiety hysteria.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1953, 3, 319-327.—Phobia and anxiety hysteria represent two psychoneurotic syndromes which are completely independent and of contrary dynamic significance, the former being instrumental on behalf of rejecting forces while the latter acts on behalf of rejected wishes. The common formative principle underlying anxiety hysteria, anxiety dreams and the biphasic destiny neuroses is the fictitious hypothesis of a split personality. English and French summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

1486. Bleger, José. Desarrollo de las formulaciones previas implícitas en toda teoría psicológica de las neurosis. (Development of previously implicit formulations in every psychological theory of

neurosis.) *Acta neuropsychiatriæ, Argent.*, 1955, 1, 505-511.—All psychiatry, psychology and psychotherapy are said to have a tacit philosophy of man, of the world and of the relation between them. If psychology is to be a science, these implicit assumptions, e.g., metaphysical dualism, must be made explicit so that an objective, consistent psychological approach to knowledge, human relations, etc., as well as to neurosis and psychosis, can be developed.—*L. G. Datta.*

1487. Förster, Eckart. Über den spontanen Verlauf neurotischer Störungen im Kindesalter. (About the spontaneous course of neurotic disorders in children.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 285-287.

1488. Grünwald, E. Zur Frage der Berufsneurose beim Theologen. (The problem of occupational neurosis in the theologian.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 405-411.—Why do young men abandon their wishes to become a priest? A research study and the writer's experience suggest the importance of oral wishes and conflicts. To take clerical orders may mean giving up one's own conscience initially to the church, i.e., renewing unresolved oedipal conflicts. The theologian, through his representative relation to an order transcending the individual self, is more likely than persons in other professions to experience tension between id impulses and infantile superego residues.—*E. W. Eng.*

1489. Hansburg, Henry. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Case of a bright child with oral disturbance and severe neurotic difficulties. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3(2), 60-68.—Summary of a clinical study of a seriously disturbed 8-year-old boy. Report includes: Stanford-Binet results, Rorschach protocol, selected stories from Thematic Apperception Test, responses to Rozenzweig Picture Frustration test, and figure drawings.—*F. Costin.*

1490. Imber, Stanley D. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore.) Behavior patterns in later meetings of therapeutic groups. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 214-217.—It is more meaningful to classify neurotic in terms of adaptive attempts rather than in terms of symptoms. To achieve classifications of this order, behavior of patients during early sessions of group therapy has been analyzed. Such analysis has revealed three patterns—the help-rejecting complainer, the doctor's assistant, and the self-righteous moralist. This study attempted to determine whether or not these patterns persisted through later sessions of group therapy. It is concluded that, regardless of length of treatment, there are no essential changes in any one of these behavior patterns.—*A. E. Harri-man.*

1491. Ishida, Haruo. (U. Yokohama, Japan.) La saisie du moi et du monde chez les névrosés. (The neurotic's attitude towards the self and the world.) *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1955, 9, 3-19.—The author elaborates neurotic symptoms and behavior in terms of their concurrent, existentialist significance—as opposed to the prevalent psychogenetic theories. Resistance, suggestibility, transfer of affect, love, impudence, etc., are discussed as symptoms of the essential isolation of the neurotic patient. The analysis is based largely on the work of M. Merleau-Ponty. 18 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

1492. Kir-Stimon, William. A follow-up study of the vocational and personal adjustment of a

select group of psychoneurotics. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2101-2102.—Abstract.

1493. Laughlin, Henry P. *The neuroses in clinical practice*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1956. xlii, 802 p. \$12.50.—The diagnosis, symptoms, psychodynamics, and treatment of the neuroses are discussed and illustrated with cases under the nature and origins of anxiety, the anxiety reactions, intrapsychic mechanisms of defense, the phobic reactions, the illusory gains of emotional illness, the conversion reactions, the dissociative reactions, depression, the fatigue reactions, over-concern with health, the obsessive-compulsive reactions, and the neuroses following trauma. 51-page glossary of psychiatric concepts and terms.—A. J. Sprov.

1494. Lomas, Jack B. *Analysis of a case of migraine*. *Samiksa*, 1955, 9, 232-254.—This 28-year-old married woman had two pregnancies and one Caesarean during the analysis. 10 weeks of the analysis were conducted by telephone. The migraine was a conversion hysteria in that it was a genitalization of the brain as an upward displacement of penis envy. "This envy allied with castration fears was shown in strongly repressed oral, aggressive, and hostile wishes directed to ambivalently loved objects toward whom any conscious expression of this kind was forbidden and eventually took the form of migraine." The patient has remained free of migraine for 2.5 years after analysis and is making an excellent adjustment as a wife, mother, and in interpersonal relationships.—D. Prager.

1495. Mallet, J. *La dépression névrotique*. (Neurotic depression.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 3, 483-501.—Some hysteric and obsessive types of neurotic depression prove amenable to brief psychoanalysis. Typically, such a patient has a positive parental image. Moreover, from a theoretical point of view, therapy succeeds because only a portion of the libidinal impulses have regressed to the anal stage. However, the outcome hinges upon the patient's ability to reevaluate himself. On the other hand, patients who exist in psychological isolation, require prolonged treatment. 27 references.—L. A. Ostlund.

1496. Shagass, Charles, & Naiman, James. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) *The sedation threshold as an objective index of manifest anxiety in psychoneurosis*. *J. Psychosom. Res.*, 1956, 1, 49-57.—The threshold, defined as the amount of sodium amytal required to induce specified changes in brain wave pattern and in speech, was investigated by study of 121 neurotic patients and 45 control Ss. Results indicated that the thresholds were significantly higher for the patients, especially among those diagnosed as anxiety states and depressions. Conversion hysteria had the lowest threshold in this group. Test-retest reliability for 20 Ss was high. High thresholds "tended to be associated with obsessional and low thresholds with hysterical personality traits." Suggestions are made for the clinical use of this method in the quantification of "manifest anxiety." Results are discussed in relation to Eysenck's studies.—L. A. Pennington.

1497. Walter K. *Zur Psychopathologie von Zwangssphänomenen*. (On the psychopathology of compulsive phenomena.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 409-416.

1498. Ziolk, H. U. *Insulinbelastungen bei neurotischen Frauen*. (Insulin tolerance in neurotic women.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 336-339.

(See also abstracts 275, 462, 539, 1029, 1203, 1216, 1235, 1244, 1256, 1534)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

1499. Ament, Philip. *Stress removal in dental practice with hypnodontics*. *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1954, 1, 3-6.—Brief discussion advocating use of hypnosis as an adjunct in dental procedures.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

1500. Ament, Philip. *Time distortion with hypnodontics*. *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1955, 2 (1/2), 11-12.—By the use of hypnosis, a period of time may appear to be lengthened or shortened to a patient. The use of this technique is advanced for lengthy unpleasant dental procedures. Cases are cited.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

1501. Arlow, Jacob A. *Psychoanalytic studies in psychosomatic medicine*. *Annu. Surv. Psychoanal.*, 1952, 3, 324-364.—Studies summarized in this chapter deal with general concepts, specific syndromes, and therapy. Outstanding in this survey are two trends: awareness of the deep-seated nature of psychosomatic disorders, and skepticism toward the early enthusiasm and optimism concerning psychotherapy for psychosomatic disorders. Refinements of techniques, limitations of therapy, sharper delineation of goals are all newer trends in treating such disorders. The role of the autonomic nervous system in symptom formation is also a significant type of study reviewed.—F. Costin.

1502. Barahona Fernandes, H. J. *La sensibilité intérieure et le moi*. (Interior sensitivity and the self.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 4, 597-620.—Findings from neurobiological, pathological, and clinical sources suggest a promising theory of psychosomatic unity. The basic premise concerns the presence and reference of all psychic acts and their relationship to centrality of the self. It is postulated that these processes are connected with the integration of interior sensitivity, localized in the encephalic mechanisms, which constitute the basis of stimulus and response.—L. A. Ostlund.

1503. Bayet, Roland. *Étude d'un cas de constipation*. (Study of a case of constipation.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1955, 19, 569-602.—An analysis of persistent constipation reveals massive regression in response to Oedipus blocking, the retention of the interiorized object as substitute for erotic desires and aggressive pulsions. 20 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1504. Brown, Thornton; Nemiah, John C., Barr, Joseph S., & Barry, Herbert, Jr. *Psychologic factors in low-back pain*. *New Eng. J. Med.*, 1954, 251, 123-128.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(5), abs. 11298.)

1505. Cain, Jacques; Sarles, Roger; Sarles, Henri, & Beretti, —. *L'aspect psycho-somatique de la recto-colite hémorragique*. (The psychosomatic aspect of hemorrhagic recto-colitis.) *Encéphale*, 1955, 44, 427-453.—Five cases of ulcerative colitis are briefly reported and their psychologic aspects dis-

cussed in the light of the psychosomatic literature on this disease. 145 references.—A. L. Benton.

1506. Chapman, A. H., Loeb, Dorothy G., & Young, Jean B. (U. Kansas, Sch. Med., Kansas City.) A psychosomatic study of five children with duodenal ulcer. *J. Pediatr.*, 1956, 48, 248-261.—Marked emotional problems were found in five children with duodenal ulcers studied by a clinical team composed of a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist and a psychiatric social worker. "The personality problems lay mainly in the areas of: (1) unmet needs for affection and emotional security, (2) difficulties in being assertive of their hostile feelings, and (3) their resultant passivity and subnormal assertiveness, with a desperate need to secure affectionate approval from the persons around them. The advantage of a comprehensive medical and personality evaluation in the treatment of children with peptic ulcer is discussed."—M. C. Templin.

1507. Chatagnon, P., Chatagnon, C., Grimberg, L. S., & Pilon, L. Manifestations réactionnelles de la personnalité et manifestations somatiques pathologiques. (Personality reactions in the light of pathological somatic manifestations.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, Paris, 1955, 2(3), 410-423.—Taking the case of a 75-year-old woman examined for 28 years from a psychosomatic point of view, the authors trace the parallel development during adult life of the psychological disorders and the pathological somatic manifestations of her progressive illness.—M. D. Stein.

1508. Daneman, E. Adams; Chornesky, George, & Haycox, James A. Psychosomatic investigations of cerebral arteriosclerosis with psychosis. *Dis. Nerv. Syst.*, 1955, 16(6), 165-173.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1956, 30, abs. 7649.)

1509. Dekker, E., & Groen, J. (Wilhelmina Gasthuis, Amsterdam, Netherlands.) Reproducible psychogenic attacks of asthma; a laboratory study. *J. Psychosom. Res.*, 1956, 1, 58-67.—Exposure of asthma patients to "certain emotional stimuli chosen from their history" was accompanied by renewed attacks in a number of Ss. In others, only inhalation of allergens was effective. In a third group, either method was adequate. It is concluded that the diagnostic dichotomy between "allergic" and "psychic" asthma is not warranted.—L. A. Pennington.

1510. Erickson, Milton H. The hypnotherapy of two psychosomatic dental problems. *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1955, 2(1 & 2), 6-10.—In the fields of dentistry and plastic surgery patients are encountered who seek aid for physical problems where the primary consideration is the individuals' personality reaction. The operator from whom such persons usually seek aid may often fail, no matter how skilled, if the importance of the emotional demands of the patient are not understood. 2 case histories are cited where the emotional factors which hinged on dental anomalies, were adequately treated without physical operative techniques.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

1511. Fisher, Seymour, & Cleveland, Sidney E. (V.A. Hosp., Houston, Tex.) The role of body image in psychosomatic symptom choice. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(17), (No. 402), 15 p.—Utilizing patients with interior symptoms and exterior symp-

toms, the authors tested two hypotheses: "patients with psychosomatic symptoms involving the body exterior would have a greater tendency to conceive of their bodies as surrounded by an impenetrable barrier than would patients with symptoms involving the body exterior [and] the body image itself played a role in the choice of interior vs exterior body symptom sites." The results obtained by applying the measures to the control and experimental groups "suggest that body image characteristics play a significant role in the choice of interior vs exterior psychosomatic symptoms."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1512. Foley, Andrew W. (V.A. Hosp., Walla Walla, Wash.) The role of counseling psychology in a tuberculosis hospital. *Dis. Chest*, 1956, 29, 336-345.—Vocational counseling is more than testing and advisement based largely on one interview. Often with a tuberculous patient it is first necessary to help him recognize and reorient some of his illogical attitudes before he can develop a realistic vocational plan. In accomplishing this, the help of the entire hospital staff is needed. A four-point program for the counseling psychologist is described.—B. M. Stewart.

1513. Giffin, Mary E. Psychosomatic aspects of gynecology. *Obstet. & Gynec.*, 1955, 5, 382-389.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1956, 30, abs. 7650.)

1514. Johannsen, Dorothea E., & Bennett, Edward M. The personality of diabetic children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 175-185.—Diabetic children, given the Goodenough Draw-A-Man Test, appear to be average. Rorschach and Rosenzweig P-F Test results are also summarized.—Z. Luria.

1515. Korkes, Lenore. (Columbia U., New York.) & Lewis, Nolan D. An analysis of the relationship between psychological patterns and outcome in pulmonary tuberculosis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 524-563.—A series of 41 cases of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis with unfavorable prognosis and 25 cases with similar arrested tuberculosis and favorable prognosis were given the following tests: Rorschach, House-tree-person drawings, Rosenzweig picture-frustration test and Szondi test in an effort to determine the relationship between personality variables and outcome in tuberculosis. The differentiated performance of the two groups is discussed and evaluated. 75 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1516. Laforgue, R. De la médecine psychosomatique. (Psychosomatic medicine.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 289-304.—A survey of the field of psychological medicine and a confrontation of the psychological with the organobiological, marking an attempt at reaching a synthesis in respect of that problem, starting from the concepts held by the Greeks and Babylonians and proceeding to modern views. English and German summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1517. Le Cron, Leslie M. The relief of gagging by hypnosis. *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1955, 2(1 & 2), 13-15.—Extreme patient gagging, which is a difficulty sometimes encountered by dentists, "almost invariably," is associated with "some experience in childhood." Causes can be brought to light under hypnosis and may be handled by the dentist if he is sufficiently trained. Cases are cited.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

1518. LeShan, L., & Worthington, R. E. (*Inst. Applied Biology, Brooklyn, N. Y.*) **Loss of cathexes as a common psychodynamic characteristic of cancer patients: an attempt at statistical validation of a clinical hypothesis.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 183-193.—It is hypothesized that the cancer patient has, more often than chance alone would permit, lost a major cathexis prior to the development of the neoplasm. Certain predictions as to relative cancer mortality rates in different groups are made from this hypothesis. Examination of the statistical literature in the cancer field bears out these predictions and offers additional evidence. The possible validity of this hypothesis suggests that further investigation would be very desirable.—C. H. Ammons.

1519. Manhold, John H., Jr. (*Seton Hall U., Jersey City, N. J.*) **Introductory psychosomatic dentistry.** New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1956. x, 193 p. \$6.00.—The author reports his studies, begun in 1948, of dental patients and control Ss relative to DMF (decayed, missing, filled teeth) scores, scores earned on the Bernreuter Inventory, and clinical impression. The volume's 6 chapters therefore deal with the integration of concepts from psychosomatic medicine with the data collected from the field of dentistry. The hypothesis is developed that psychosomatic difficulties in dentistry are either the result of "neurotic processes leading to physiological functions or dysfunctions which cause the pathological conditions, or result from ordinary neglect which is itself directly dependent upon traits of personality." The results are discussed in relation to the psychosomatic concept as it applies to dentistry.—L. A. Pennington.

1520. Marbach, A. Herbert, & Schinfeld, Louis H. **Psychosomatic aspects of infertility.** *Obstet. & Gynec.*, 1953, 2, 433-441.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29, abs. 5938.)

1521. Meyer, Eugene. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) **Acute psychologic disturbances in the course of hospitalization of patients with chronic illness.** *J. chronic Dis.*, 1956, 3, 111-121.—Describes psychological reactions to the stress of chronic illness and hospitalization, as well as environmental factors and supportive human relationships available to the hospitalized person which can help him in overcoming his psychologic problems. Case histories illustrate the management of acute psychologic disturbances in the hospital.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1522. Millican, Frances K., Lourie, Reginald S., & Layman, Emma M. (*Geo. Wash. U. Sch. Med., Washington, D. C.*) **Emotional factors in the etiology and treatment of lead poisoning.** *A.M.A. J. Dis. Child.*, 1956, 91, 144-149.—Until the end of the first year of life, lead poisoning is considered accidental. After that, psychological factors should be considered. In 6 cases studied, the mothers encouraged the child's excessive oral activities and there were found to be present emotional maladjustments with the mothers. Poor economic and cultural background was also present.—G. K. Morlan.

1523. Patterson, Marcel. (*U. Texas Med. Br., Galveston.*) **Some dilemmas of psychosomatic medicine.** *Tex. Rpts Biol. Med.*, 1956, 14, 226-236.—The importance of psychosomatics in medicine cannot be over estimated. A disease to be psychosomatic should be a condition that could not occur in the ab-

sence of specific psychological factors and would not clear up unless the psychological factors are removed.—H. A. Goolishian.

1524. Pfersick, C. M. **Relaxing and hypnotic techniques in dentistry.** *J. Amer. Soc. psychosom. Dent.*, 1954, 1, 13 ff.—A very brief recounting of a hypnotic induction technique.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

1525. Pflanz, Manfred; Rosenstein, Elsa, & von Uexküll, Thure. **Socio-psychological aspects of peptic ulcer.** *J. Psychosom. Res.*, 1956, 1, 68-74.—Study of the clinical histories of 45 men with ulcers indicated that "voluntary exclusion or forced expulsion from a community or group coincided, with astonishing frequency, with the onset or relapse of peptic ulcer." This datum is discussed in relation to such facts as the decreased ulcer rate in concentration camps, but the increased rate after liberation of prisoners.—L. A. Pennington.

1526. Pierloot, Roland. (*U. Louvain, Belgium.*) **Problèmes généraux de psychosomatique clinique.** (General problems in clinical psychosomatics.) Paris: Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, 1956. 281 p.—Psychosomatic medicine considers the occurrence of illness both as a somatic and as a psychological event, thus obtaining two arrays of data. We aim to discover relations between these two classes of phenomena, and to discover the common ground on which these relations rest. The basis for these phenomena is the process of existing as a human being. The psychological and somatic aspects of diseases are related by means of this "anthropological" approach. "This work undertakes to describe the main trends in current psychosomatic research and to discuss some of the problems that are implied." 427-item bibliography.—H. Wunderlich.

1527. Reza, Telma, & Raskovsky, Carlota. **Ulcera duodenal en la infancia.** (Duodenal ulcer in the child.) *Acta Neuropsiquiátr., Argent.*, 1955, 1, 342-356.—A comparative psychological study of 6 children (4 boys and 2 girls) suffering from peptic ulcer revealed as a common situation the authoritarian family which does not provide sufficient spontaneous affection nor outlet for the antagonistic feelings which thereupon arise. The ulcer, symptom of a neurotic personality of the obsessive compulsive structure is related to "(a) constitutional predisposition in accordance with antecedents; (b) concern in the home about diets and digestive disorders . . . ; (c) oral fixation due to frustration in early childhood." 37 references. English and German summaries.—L. G. Datta.

1528. Rosen, Sidney. **Emotional factors in nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1955, 29, 621-633.—There is a common physiological stimulus in pregnant women which may produce nausea and vomiting and other physiological symptoms. The severity of the nausea and vomiting is proportional to the emotional stress to which the woman has been subjected and to the degree of unconscious rejection of the pregnancy. Intravenous amylal is useful in feeding and giving brief psychotherapy to the patient with hyperemesis gravidarum.—D. Prager.

1529. Rosenbloom, David. **Chronic prostatitis: A psychosexual approach.** *California Med.*, 1955, 82(6), 454-457.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, 1956, 30, abs. 7659.)

1530. Rosenbluth, Dina, & Bowlby, John. The social and psychological backgrounds of tuberculous children. *Brit. med. J.*, 1955, No. 4919, 946-949.—A study giving findings relating to economic and housing conditions, the extent of family illness and disruption, and some of the psychological attitudes found among members of families of tuberculous children in Great Britain during 1950.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . Handicapped.)

1531. Ross, W. Donald; Miller, Lee H., Leet, Halbert, & Princi, Frank. Emotional aspects of respiratory disorders among coal miners. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1954, 156, 484-487.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29, abs. 5942.)

1532. Schneider, Daniel E. The image of the heart; and the principle of synergy in the human mind. New York: International Universities Press, 1956. xi, 267 p. \$6.00.—Develops the thesis that there is "a distinct . . . image of the heart resident in the textures of consciousness at the very root of the human ego, obeying certain basic synergic necessities of survival . . . (operative) in defining one's self, in establishing one's directions, and . . . one's longevity." Anxiety can accordingly be viewed as a "dyssynergy between this image and the rest of the ego." These and other postulates are discussed in relation generally to psychosomatic medicine and to "heart attacks" in particular. 85 references.—L. A. Pennington.

1533. Seguin, Carlos Alberto. On the concept of psychosomatic medicine. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1955, 3, 304-312.—There is no "psychosomatic medicine," only a "psychosomatic orientation in medicine." Its goal is the discarding of all dichotomies and the search for unity through diversity. Psychosomatic writings reveal deep semantic incapacity. Disease is the reaction of the organism as a whole to external or internal stimuli threatening its equilibrium. Disease is a part of the biography. French and German summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1534. Shapiro, Alvin P., & Horn, Paul W. Blood pressure, plasma pepsinogen, and behavior in cats subjected to experimental production of anxiety. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 222-231.—A group of 36 cats were studied of whom 7 were subjected to experimental neurosis in an attempt to investigate the psychosomatic mechanisms related to hypertensive vascular disturbances in animals. Besides blood pressure, plasma pepsinogen was determined so as to measure the simultaneous stress reactions of a second organ system. These interrelationships are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1535. Sparer, Phineas J. (Ed.) (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville*.) Personality, stress and tuberculosis. New York: International Universities Press, 1956. xviii, 629 p. \$12.50.—The volume's 33 chapters, organized around and about the psychosomatic concepts of stress and anxiety, are authored by 34 specialists in the study of the tubercular patient and his problems. Part 1 (10 chapters) is devoted to general (psychosomatic) considerations; Part 2 (13 chapters) focuses upon clinical psychiatric and psychological aspects; Part 3 (9 chapters) is concerned with special problems of which several are strictly psychological (action research, irregular discharges,

verbal behavior, recidivism, adjustment problems). Part 4 (1 chapter) outlines a comprehensive program in the treatment of such patients.—L. A. Pennington.

1536. Stokvis, Berthold. Gruppenpsychologische Untersuchung der Weltbilder von Patienten mit psychosomatischen Störungen. (A group psychological study of the world concept held by psychosomatic patients.) *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 74, 404-414.—"The present investigation purports to demonstrate that any psychosomatic affection must be regarded as a somatoneurosis, and that, therefore, the psychosomatic's conception of the world is, fundamentally speaking, a neurotic one. 6 neurotics, five of whom had psychosomatic complaints, were treated as a group. . . . It was found that the psychosomatic patient in this group lives in an attitude of opposition to both himself and the world around him; he is unable to solve his life's problems, and seeks a substitute solution, which he finds in his morbid symptoms." Excerpts from the therapy sessions are reported; so are test data. English summary.—H. P. David.

1537. Stokvis, B., & Welman, A. J. La thérapie de groupe et la sociothérapie comme adjuvant dans le traitement d'asthmatiques. (Group therapy and sociotherapy as adjuncts in the treatment of asthmatics.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 4, 695-710.—Principles of group psychotherapy were applied successfully in the clinical treatment of asthmatics. The underlying rationale was that asthma may constitute a somatic symptom of social maladjustment. However, medication was used also. It was found that a series of group discussions resulted in the recognition and sharing of each other's problems. Achievement of this insight led to catharsis, increased group and individual morale, and more willingness toward critical self-examination.—L. A. Ostlund.

1538. Stuart, Harold C. Obesity in childhood. *Quart. Rev. Pediat.*, 1955, 10, 131-145.—Part I deals with factors in the recognition and control of obesity in children, the emotional problems of childhood which lead to overeating, constitutional factors which predispose or contribute to obesity, and the influence of home and school environment on eating habits. Part II discusses the goals and practical steps in prevention and control of obesity.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . Handicapped.)

1539. Sussman, Marvin B. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) Psycho-social correlates of obesity: failure of "calorie collectors." *J. Amer. diet. Ass.*, 1956, 32, 423-428.—Analysis of the establishment and disintegration of a group of individuals formed, without professional sponsorship or guidance, for the purpose of helping each other lose weight. Opportunities of professional workers in assisting with the development of weight reduction and control are discussed.—J. Brožek.

1540. v. Uexküll, Thure. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen psychosomatischer Betrachtung. (Possibilities and limits of the psychosomatic approach.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 377-384.

1541. White, J. M. (*Stanley Royd Hosp., Wakefield, Eng.*), Jones, A. M., & Ingham, J. G. A Rorschach study of the neurodermatoses. *J. Psychosom. Res.*, 1956, 1, 84-93.—95 adult patients suf-

fering from psychogenic skin disorders were studied Rorschach-wise. Statistical analysis (H test of Kruskal and Wallis) showed, especially for human movement responses and for hostility-tension scores, "evidence of differences in personality between the various diagnostic groups." No Rorschach pattern, however, was found specific to any one type of the skin disorders studied. Results are discussed in relation to records obtained from 95 patients diagnosed as "anxiety reactions."—L. A. Pennington.

1542. Wyss, Dieter. *Psychosomatische Aspekte der juvenilen Hypertonie.* (Psychosomatic aspects of juvenile hypertension.) *Nervenarzt*, 1955, 26, 197-210.

1543. Zellermyer, J. *Aspektim psihologiyim b'avhana uv'tipul shel mahlot lev umahzor hadam.* (Psychological aspects of diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular diseases.) *Harefuah*, 1955, 48, 187-190.—Traumatic life experiences and emotional conflicts precede essential hypertension, coronary insufficiency and myocardial infarction, and influence their course. Patients behave outwardly in a restrained manner, but they live in a state of continuous psychic tension. This state is not approved by them, and many of them resist cooperation with a psychotherapist. Psychotherapy is not indicated in all cases. English and French summaries.—H. Ormian.

(See also abstracts 96, 462)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

1544. Ambrose, Gordon. *Multiple sclerosis and treatment by hypnotherapy.* *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 203-209.—"Present day treatment of multiple sclerosis appears inadequate from the psychological view point and patients are too often forced to show a negative response to their illness. Six patients have been treated by hypnotherapy with marked subjective improvement. Three of these cases are described. The aim in these cases is to put the patient more in control of his organism. Patients should be told that their symptoms must never control them, they must control their symptoms."—E. G. Aiken.

1545. Anderson, Camilla M. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) *Early brain injury and behavior.* *J. Amer. med. Women's Ass.*, 1956, 11, 113-119.—Causes of brain damage and how it affects the child's behavior are discussed. The brain damaged child exhibits any or all of the characteristic reactions and behavior patterns described. Some of the problems posed for parents and the educator by these children are mentioned. Behavior of the brain-damaged child as he reaches adulthood is considered. The implications of brain damage to treatment by the pediatrician, the obstetrician, or the psychiatrist are complex.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1546. Bagge, Lars. *Meningo-encephalitis and psychical sequelae.* *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 693-708.—About 44 of 88 patients had sequelae. "The investigation could not show that psychical heredity, premorbid personality, severity of the disease in the acute stage, or unfavorable environmental factors had any influence on the development of sequelae."—D. Prager.

1547. Behrend, R. Ch., & Winzenried, J. M. *Hirnorganische psychische Veränderungen im Gefolge der Heine-Medinschen Krankheit.* (Psychological changes due to organic brain damage resulting from polio-encephalomyelitis.) *Nervenarzt*, 1954, 25, 367-373.

1548. Berman, Bernard A. *Epilepsy.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 541-544.—Continued progress in the understanding and treatment of epilepsy is indicated in the publications during 1955 that are selected for review here. 23 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1549. Bernhard, C. G., Bohm, E., & Petersén, I. *An analysis of causes of postoperative limb pareses following anterolateral chordotomy.* *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1955, 30, 779-792.—29 unilateral and 31 bilateral chordotomies were studied. About 50% of the bilaterals were complicated by a paraparesis of variable duration. After unilateral chordotomy, one case of transitory monoparesis was noted. In monkeys it is shown that the activity recorded from the ventral root and elicited by electrical stimulation of the cortex disappears when the anterior half of the spinal column is transected without injury to the lateral pyramidal tracts. In humans the paresis appears when a great part of the anterior half of the spinal cord is damaged. A similar assumption would explain why postoperative pareses appear more frequently after bilateral than after unilateral chordotomies. 21 references.—D. Prager.

1550. Blackburn, Harold L., & Benton, Arthur L. (Iowa State U., Iowa City.) *Simple and choice reaction time in cerebral disease.* *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 327-338.—Simple and choice reaction time experiments were conducted with 30 non-psychotic patients with supra-tentorial cerebral disease and 30 non-psychotic hospital patients without history or evidence of cerebral disease. The brain-injured patients were significantly slower than the controls in both simple and choice reaction time, and contrary to previous authors, the simple reaction time procedure appeared to discriminate somewhat better than the choice reaction time. French and German summaries.—M. L. Simmel.

1551. Block, William E. (New York U.) *Some experimentally based implications for personality habilitation of children with cerebral palsy.* *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1956, 17(1), 4-7; 12.—On the basis of information obtained "by means of various psychological tests and techniques" on 20 spastics and 18 athetoids, aged 9 to 14 years, all of whom attended public school, habilitative and, for the parents, re-habilitative suggestions are offered. Characteristics inferred from the data: a predominance of anxiety, frustration, depression and hostility; tension; strong dependency needs; "conflict laden parent-child relationships," including the siblings; intensity and frustration of need to be accepted by peers; an "intense need to enhance self-esteem"; and an "unfavorable perception of the disability . . . and, by extension, unfavorable perception of self."—T. E. Newland.

1552. Bonstedt, Theodor. *Emotional aspects of the narcolepsies (with report of a case of sleep paralysis.)* *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1954, 15, 291-297.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(9), abs. 21402.)

1553. Bourne, Harold. *Acute epileptic dementia.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 288-293.—3 cases

are presented which support the hypothesis that convulsions are not necessarily harmless to the brain. In fact, "it is concluded that dementia in epilepsy may be the result of repeated mild injury, probably anoxic, that occurs with fits, and that the cases here exemplify an occasional similar but massive injury, a syndrome of 'acute epileptic dementia.' It is probably not very rare, and in fact, as illustrated, it is perhaps commonly confused with virus encephalitis as a cause of mental defect."—*N. H. Pronko.*

1554. Breakey, Arnold S. Ocular findings in cerebral palsy. *A.M.A. Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 53, 852-856.—Of 100 cases studied 56% showed ocular defects. 40% showed esotropia, 8% exotropia. As slight a correction as plus 2.00 D spheres relieved accommodative squint. 10% overcame "muscular imbalance" by training. "Improvement of the ocular status frequently aided rehabilitation of the total patient." Developmental ocular abnormalities were 10 times as frequent in the cerebral palsy groups compared to incidence in the general population.—*S. Renshaw.*

1555. Brolley, Maria. (U. Illinois, Coll. Med., Chicago.), & Hollender, Marc H. Psychological problems of patients with myasthenia gravis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 178-184.—Patient's reactions to (1) information about their disease, (2) their medication, (3) stress and adaptation and (4) rehabilitation are discussed from brief notes on the authors' own patients.—*N. H. Pronko.*

1556. Flores, Pura M., & Irwin, Orvis C. Status of five front consonants in the speech of cerebral palsied children. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 238-244.—96 cerebral palsied children, 19% of them being mentally defective, half of them in borderline classification, 21% average, and 10% above average on the Form L of the Stanford-Binet were tested singly on *P*, *b*, *m*, *t*, and *d*. Consonantal responses were studied by means of pictures with the child giving the name of each picture and by means of vocal stimulus which the child was to repeat. Pictorial and verbal stimulations have the same effects in initial and final position of consonants. The verbal stimulation elicits more correct responses in the medial position than does the pictorial stimulus.—*M. F. Palmer.*

1557. Folsom, Angela. Psychological testing in epilepsy. I. Cognitive function. *Epilepsia*, 1953, 2(Ser. 3), 15-22.—A review of the pertinent literature on cognitive deficit in epilepsy, indicating that there is no deficit characteristic of all epileptics; that epileptic deterioration is not different from deterioration in other disorders; and that the most promising approach to the problem may lie in the correlation of focal cerebral dysfunction with specific seizure phenomena and psychological cognitive variables.—*P. W. Pruyser.*

1558. Friedman, Abraham, & Levinson, Abraham. Neurologic disorders in children: A study of 282 hospital cases. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1955, 72, 51-69.—"Pediatric neurology differs from all other branches of pediatrics by virtue of the fact that unlike diseases of any other system of the body, diseases of the nervous system, if they do not result in immediate death, very frequently do not result in complete recovery either. Severe and permanent crippling, physical, mental or both, may follow many

of the neurologic conditions encountered in childhood." Data are summarized on 282 hospitalized children in the Children's Division of the Cook County Hospital of Chicago, admitted during a 12-month period in 1953-54.—*I. N. Mensh.*

1559. Fuster de Carulla, J. (Avenida Espasa 3, Barcelona, Spain.) Die Physiopathologie der Kataplexie. (Physiopathology of catalepsy.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 360-368.—The possible physiopathologic mechanism of cataleptic seizures is analyzed and the mechanisms suppressing the spinal motor activity are reviewed. The anterior part of the gyrus cinguli has a possible suppressor function, and the relationship of this palaeencephalic area to the emotional activity is mentioned. In the reticulate substance of the brain stem 3 areas seem to exist: one, in the oblongata serving as a relay for descending inhibitory pathways; a second, facilitating part in the upper part of the reticulate substance, and third the ascending activating system that seems to be of importance for the waking and sleep mechanisms. It is assumed that a dysfunction chiefly of the first and the third of these areas plays a role in the mechanism of cataplexy." French and English summaries. 21 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

1560. Geets, Willy, & van Bogaert, Ludo. Une leucoencéphalite sclérosante subaigue avec un important syndrome psychique hallucinatoire. (A subacute sclerosing leucoencephalitis with an important hallucinatory psychic syndrome.) *Encéphale*, 1955, 44, 405-413.—The course of a subacute leucoencephalitis in a 6-year-old boy is described. Hallucinatory activity dominated the clinical picture. This and other features (stupor, postural peculiarities) were suggestive of schizophrenia. It is emphasized that mental disturbances may be the first diagnostic sign in this disease.—*A. L. Benton.*

1561. Graham, Ray. (Dept. Publ. Inst., Springfield, Ill.) Brain injured children can be helped by special classes in public schools—the Joliet project. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1956, 17(1), 8-9; 12.—The results of a 3-year study of 10 brain injured children, 6 to 10 years of age, who seemed "to be functioning as mentally handicapped," "but in test performance, and in personality and general behavior patterns . . . more closely resembled normal children" are presented, with background philosophy and related implications. Educational progress was from 50 to 100% normal; 9 children showed no appreciable change on (presumably) the Stanford-Binet; all showed "significant improvement in the area of intellectual control," 7 of them in independence, and 8 in social relationships; and 5 were recommended for placement in regular classes and three for placement in special classes for the mentally retarded.—*T. E. Newland.*

1562. Guibor, George P. Cerebral palsy; a practical routine for discerning oculomotor defects in cerebral palsied children. *J. Pediat.*, 1955, 47, 333-339.—Presents a few simple tests which will aid the examiner to ascertain the presence of ocular motor defects or of subnormal vision. Since ocular defects exist in over 50 per cent of patients with cerebral palsy resulting from central nervous system derangement, they should be detected before degeneration of vision occurs. Early treatment will develop vision and may improve general motor ability,

especially in patients with athetosis or ataxia.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

1563. Herlitz, Gillis, & Redin, Björn. The prevalence of cerebral palsy. *Acta paediat., Stockh.*, 1955, 44, 146-154.—A population survey of the occurrence of cerebral palsy in 265,000 individuals, ages 2-11, is given for one county in Sweden. The incidence was 2.1 per 1,000 children. Mental defects corresponding to I.Q. below 70 occurred in 57% of the cerebral palsy cases.—R. Nickeson.

1564. Johnson, Wendell. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Adjustment problems of the cerebral palsied. *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 12-17.—Johnson advocates an intercommunicating team as well as separately working specialists, the addition of a psychologist or a physiotherapist to the team. Much more investigation is required of the needs and problems of the adult. The individual with cerebral palsy does not exist in a social, economic, and cultural vacuum but is the hub of an extremely complex situation in which a number of persons are involved.—M. F. Palmer.

1565. Karpman, Ben. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) The emotional and dream life of a criminal paretic: toward the psychodynamics of organic conditions. *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1955, 1, 656-711.—Review of the scattered literature on the little studied subject of psychodynamic factors in cases of brain damage is followed by the presentation of a detailed clinical history of a paretic whose early personality structure is deduced to have been neurotic. The development of general paresis in the later years was accompanied by the appearance of criminal psychopathic behavior which is here viewed as reflecting the effect of syphilis in destroying the "inhibiting elements" of the pre-illness personality. A plea is made for more psychodynamically oriented studies of personalities suffering from brain diseases.—L. A. Pennington.

1566. Katz, Elias. (U. California, San Francisco.) A method of selecting Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale test items for evaluating the mental abilities of children severely handicapped by cerebral palsy. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1956, 17(1), 13-17.—A chart is provided for ascertaining whether or not the subject is handicapped in vision, hearing, verbal speech, sitting balance, arm-hand use, and walking. Tables are presented indicating, for each item on the Revised Binet, Forms L and M, whether it can be used when any of the handicaps is present. 20 references.—T. E. Newland.

1567. Kayser, Richard. (U. Basel, Switzerland.) Über infantile familiäre Opticusatrophie (Behr). (Infantile familial optic atrophy.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1955, 15, 310-323.—"A case of Behr's atrophy of the optic nerve is described. This was a boy showing the following symptoms. Bilaterally white, sharply limited discs (atrophy of the optic), diminution of visual acuity, asymmetrically increased patellar reflexes, asymmetrically increased clonic Achilles reflexes, adductor spasms of the thighs and stooping in walking, gait somewhat uncertain, weakness of the bladder up to age of seven years, disturbances of intelligence and diminution of memory. An older sister suffers from rather similar symptoms." French and German summaries.—M. L. Simmel.

1568. Keats, Sidney. The child with hemiplegia; a study of complications associated with the treatment of the handicapped arm. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1955, 89, 421-425.—Speech disorders, mental retardation, seizures, and behavior disturbances often appear as complications in hemiplegic children who do not make the complete shift of dominance and handedness from the handicapped inherited dominant side to the uninvolved inherited subdominant arm. In a group of 87 children with hemiplegia, studied at a cerebral palsy clinic and treatment center, 44 were found who were required to shift to the uninvolved subdominant hand. 15 of these were classified as "incomplete shifts" because they developed complications mentioned above. Treatment to avoid complications consisted of withholding occupational therapy and bracing of the handicapped arm, directing therapy only to the uninvolved arm to speed completion of the shift.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

1569. Krinsky, Martin. A Szondi profile followed by an epileptic seizure. *Szondi Newsltr.*, 1956, 5(2), 12.—The presentation of a Szondi profile obtained from a 29-year-old male immediately prior to his having a severe grand mal attack is briefly discussed.—M. K. Temerlin.

1570. Lairy, G. C. La décharge convulsive réactionnelle. (The reactional convulsive discharge.) *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1955, No. 3, 429-455.—In the context of this discussion, the terms "reactional convulsive discharge," and "epileptic reflex" are used synonymously. Under these headings, 3 classifications of epilepsy are considered: (1) extra-cerebral, (2) post-afferential, and (3) emotional. The central theme is that despite refinements in physiological measurement, such as the EEG, no clear theory of epilepsy exists. Yet, even when differences in origin and symptoms are considered, many patients have benefited by clinical analysis and psychotherapy. 52 references.—L. A. Ostlund.

1571. Meerloo, Jost A. M. Electrically provoked muscle contractions as a form of psychotherapy in cerebral palsy. *Amer. Practit.*, 1954, 5, 179-180.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(3), abs. 5920.)

1572. Müller, Klaus. Heilpädagogische Aufgaben bei der Meningitis tuberculosa. (Remedial education problems in tuberculous meningitis.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 201-206.—The nature of this disease involves particular problems in care. The altered personality makes home and school readjustment difficult if not impossible. Occupational therapy, organization of convalescent homes and remedial education therapy are discussed. English, French, and Italian summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

1573. Nielsen, J. M., & Carnes, W. M. Visual agnosia for inanimate objects. *Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc.*, 1956, 21, 95-97.—Case report of a 60-year-old man who, after a "stroke," was unable visually to recognize inanimate objects. A minor degree of simultanagnosia was also noted. This report is the 10th such case on medical record.—L. A. Pennington.

1574. Pruyser, Paul W. Psychological testing in epilepsy. II. Personality. *Epilepsia*, 1953, 2 (Ser. 3), 23-36.—A review article on the validity of psychiatric theories concerning the epileptic per-

sonality and epileptics' adjustment problems. The focus is on European and American studies with psychological tests, the findings of each study being analyzed and the discrepancies between them pointed out.—P. W. Pruyser.

1575. Shaw, Merville Charles, II. A study of certain aspects of perception and conceptual thinking in idiopathic epileptic children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2299-2300.—Abstract.

1576. Spencer, Helen. (Comp.) (Columbia U., New York.) A glossary of scientific terms in the field of cerebral palsy. New York: Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1956. 26 p.—A glossary prepared for postgraduate courses in cerebral palsy, explaining scientific terminology in terms of clinical use and attempting to clarify words for which dictionary definitions seemed inadequate. A special section of cerebral palsy terms not in general medical usage is included.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1577. Strauss, Hans. (Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.) Intracranial neoplasms masked as depressions and diagnosed with the aid of electroencephalography. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 185-189.—Four patients with intracranial tumors previously diagnosed and treated for depression are discussed in the hope of assisting in avoiding similar mistakes in the future.—N. H. Pronko.

1578. Susca, Louis A. Pediatric rehabilitation: with special emphasis on factors involved in the realistic management of the child with cerebral palsy. *Arch. Pediat.*, 1955, 72, 171-181.—Because of their problems of development, learning and adjustment, the cerebral palsied need rehabilitation through the team approach of specialized workers. The patient and his family also must be active participants in the team approach. Classification of the extent of impairment is important in the education and other treatment programs for the cerebral palsied child. The categories include estimates of (1) the degree of severity of physical and/or mental impairment, and (2) the need for custodial care, special school or other program.—I. N. Mensh.

1579. Thigpen, Corbett H. (U. Hosp., Augusta, Ga.), & Moss, Benjamin F. Unusual paranoid manifestations in a case of psychomotor epilepsy and narcolepsy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 381-385.—The concurrence of psychiatric disorder and psychomotor epilepsy is re-emphasized. Their interrelations are considered and pertinent literature is cited to account for the psychiatric manifestations and their relations.—N. H. Pronko.

1580. Turner, M., & Turner, N. Aportes de la electroencefalografía al estudio de la neuroaxitis. (The contributions of electroencephalography to the study of neuroaxitis.) *Acta Neuropsiquiátr., Argent.*, 1955, 1, 290-299.—Polymorphous electroencephalographic anomalies in 40 cases of non-suppurated neuroaxitis (records taken during post-acute periods from 2 weeks to 15 years after the acute phase), e.g., sharp waves, slow spike-and-wave, indicated the "cortical and sub-cortical site of the damages," and, in some cases, were related to neurological and psychological symptoms varying in clarity from mental retardation to autonomic discharges. In another group of cases, EEG signs preceded the onset of epi-

leptic or behavior disorders by as much as several years. 26 references. English and French summaries.—L. G. Datta.

(See also abstracts 1213, 1234, 1236, 1255, 1270)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1581. Amelotti, Giuseppe. Contributo allo studio della personalita del sordomuto col metodo di Rorschach. (Contribution to the study of the personality of the deaf and dumb with the Rorschach method.) *Difesa Soc.*, 1955, 34, 46-54.—After a short review on Rorschach studies of the personality of the deaf and dumb, Rorschach profiles of ten deaf and dumb adolescents are presented and discussed. 24 references.—L. L'Abate.

1582. American Foundation for the Blind. Training and employment of deaf-blind adults; report on a workshop held in New York City, February 6-9, 1956. New York: Author, 1956. 32 p. 45¢.—Considerations of the workshop were confined to "that group of blind individuals whose hearing loss is so severe that they cannot follow connected discourse through the ear, even with maximum amplification." After a general discussion of essential background information, clarification of terms and coordination in case-finding, three committees studied specific vocational goals: employment in competitive industry, employment in a sheltered workshop, and industrial homework and self-employment. The establishment of regional centers to which deaf-blind persons and professional staff can be sent for special training was recommended.—B. Lowenfeld.

1583. Bard, Morton. (444 E. 68th St., New York.) The use of dependence for predicting psychogenic invalidism following radical mastectomy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 152-160.—20 white females between 28 and 57 years of age who were to undergo radical mastectomy were studied to determine the relationship of dependence to psychogenic invalidism. The Rorschach Test, Thematic Apperception Test and a focused interview were used to study dependence. It is concluded that there is a demonstrable relationship between the extent of dependence and extension of post-operative invalidism.—N. H. Pronko.

1584. Block, William E. (New York U.) Operational principles for counseling the disabled. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 256-263.—Counseling is considered as "an integrated part of the total rehabilitation program for the mentally and physically disabled." The stated purpose of this paper is "to adumbrate some tentative operational principles to present relevant clinic data, and to discuss implications for the training of counseling psychologists." Stress is placed upon the holistic approach. 22 references.—M. M. Reece.

1585. Bonk, Edward Carl. Counseling implications of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory for blind people in selected occupations. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2095.—Abstract.

1586. Elstad, Leonard M. Communication problems of the deaf; the Gallaudet College approach. Washington, D. C.: Gallaudet College, 1956. 17 p.—Discusses special problems of deafness which constitute a handicap, how speech is taught to small deaf children, idiosyncrasies of the English language

which make learning difficult for the person without hearing, and the difficulty deaf persons have in communicating with others. The second half of the article describes Gallaudet College and its approach to education of the deaf.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1587. Franklin, George William. **An evaluation of counseling and employment activities of disabled Negro veterans.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2287-2288.—Abstract.

1588. Frisina, Dominic Robert. **A psychological study of the mentally retarded deaf child.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2288.—Abstract.

1589. Getz, Steven. (Calif. Sch. Deaf, Berkeley.) **Environment and the deaf child.** Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1956. xvi, 173 p. \$3.75.—Two groups of boys (31 "adjusted" and 35 "maladjusted"), regarded as comparable chronologically and audiometrically, in an eastern residential school for deaf boys, were examined with respect to 7 variables believed to be related to the adjustment and maladjustment of the deaf. "The hypothesis that the greater maladjustment of deaf students is associated with negative environmental experiences is seen as tenable."—T. E. Newland.

1590. Goldstein Robert. **Detection and assessment of auditory disorders in children less than three years old; a critical review.** *Volta Rev.*, 1955, 57, 215-219.—An evaluation of some of the procedures for detection and assessment of auditory disorders in children less than 3 years of age. Existing procedures are examined for the benefit of parents, teachers and other professional workers who are not experienced in clinical techniques. Possible new approaches to the problem of detection and assessment are pointed out. 42 references.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.* . . . Handicapped.)

1591. Hipps, Herbert E. (1612 Columbus St., Waco, Tex.) **The use of the conditioned response in bracing.** *Orthop. Prosthet. Appliance J.*, 1956, 10, 1, 55-64.—". . . the conditioned response as a corrective force in bracing was first used in the back-knee brace described in 1954 in the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*. So successful has been this new function of a brace that we have since then designed and used other braces which employ this same conditioned response mechanism in the correction of other types of deformities and undesirable muscle habits . . . additional conditions for which we have designed and used conditioned response braces are: (1) round backsway back postural abnormality, (2) neck flexion-round back postural abnormality, and (3) scoliosis. . . ." Comments, case histories and illustrations are included to aid in the construction and application of such braces.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1592. Hoffman, Julius. (318 E. State St., Columbus, O.) **Facial phantom phenomenon.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 143-151.—Because of the lack of reference to phantom facial parts after facial disfigurement or operation, the author presents case reports as a preliminary effort in that direction. On the basis of his presentation, the author expresses the opinion that phantom facial parts do appear as frequently as limb phantoms and discusses them in accordance with psychoanalytic principles.—N. H. Pronko.

1593. Howarth, A. E. (Middlesex Hosp., London, Eng.), & Lloyd, H. E. D. **Perceptive deafness in hypothyroidism.** *Brit. med. J.*, 1956, No. 4694, 431-432.—A report of the investigation of 7 cases of deafness associated with hypothyroidism which was found to be of the perceptive type. Improvement in hearing with thyroid medication occurred in 4 cases; in 2 cases improvement was striking.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1594. Johnson, Ralph Haakon. **Factors related to the success of disabled veterans of World War II in the rehabilitation training program approved for mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicle.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2460.—Abstract.

1595. Laguaite, Jeanette K. (Tulane U., New Orleans 12, La.) **The importance of the team approach to the rehabilitation of cleft palate cases.** *J. La. State med. Soc.*, 1956, 108, 4, 119-123.—Essential services for cleft palate cases include those of pediatrics, surgery, dentistry, orthodontia, prosthodontia, speech therapy, otolaryngology, psychology, and social service, with other services added as needed. The peculiar responsibility of each member of the "team" is discussed. ". . . The value of such a team approach will be shown by methods which produce better speech, less personality maladjustment, improved cosmetic effects, and more understanding and cooperation from the patient and his family. . . ."—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

1596. Larguèze, J. **Le reclassement des défectifs. Bilan d'une année dans un département de l'Est.** (Reclassification of the handicapped. A year's survey in a department of the East.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1955, 4, 363-369.—A follow-up study was conducted after 77 tuberculous workers had received rehabilitation counseling. It was found that one out of three had followed the recommendations. No specific variable was found to explain this deficiency. In conclusion special attention is drawn to the importance of such surveys and to the necessity of perfecting the practical means of rehabilitation of disabled workers.—V. Sanua.

1597. Larr, Alfred Louis. **An experimental investigation of the perceptual and conceptual abilities of children in residential schools for the deaf.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2482.—Abstract.

1598. Lerner, Ruth S., & Martin, Marion. **What happens to the college student with a physical handicap?** *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 80-85.

1599. MacFarland, Douglas C. **A study of work efficiency of blind and sighted workers in industry.** New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1956. 58 p. 70¢.—38 totally blind industrial workers in 5 states, over 90% of the population meeting the criteria of the study, were studied in an attempt to answer the question "Are blind industrial workers as efficient as their sighted competitors?" No significant differences between the blind and the sighted were found in six factors determining work efficiency, in annual earnings, in production rating, in days absent, and in safety records. A statistically significant difference in favor of the blind workers was revealed in tardiness. The intelligence test scores of the blind group were significantly higher than those of the sighted group.—B. Lowenfeld.

1600. Miller, Maurine R., & Ketron, Freeman D. (*Good Will Industries, Indianapolis, Ind.*) **Measuring the job potential of the disabled.** *J. Rehab.*, 1955, 21(6), 10-11; 14-15.—These on-the-job appraisals afford opportunity to study the ability to learn, improvement on the job and judgmental abilities and are the basis of a Work Exploratory Plan which allows more certain bases for vocational training and placement and should be of benefit to the disabled individual seeking vocational training and preparation and for the potential employer as well.—M. A. Seidenfeld.
1601. Odell, Charles E. **The problem of placement.** *J. Rehab.*, 1955, 21(6), 6-8; 16-17.—If the disabled are to be successfully employed there is greater need for consideration of selective placement than has heretofore been practiced. Odell offers a chart to serve as a guide to the appraisal of the disabled person. Consideration must be given both to the psychological and physical demands of the job. "In achieving proper placement, the entire community, public and private, lay and professional, employer and worker, must become working partners on the team" if rehabilitation is to be successfully accomplished.—M. A. Seidenfeld.
1602. Oyama, N., & Shin'ya, S. (**The visual field of blindness and amblyopia.**) *J. clin. Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 9, 421-423.—In Japanese with English abstract. (See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 843.)
1603. Ritter, Charles G. **Technical research and blindness; some recent trends and developments.** New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1956. 40 p. 50¢.—An attempt to describe and evaluate how modern scientific achievements influenced and may in the future influence various areas in which the blind need special aids. Developments are discussed in the following fields: braille, talking books, reading machines, optical aids, guidance devices, study aids, aids in daily living, homemaking aids, work aids, recreational aids, prosthetic and medical aids.—B. Lowenfeld.
1604. Sorsby, A., Benjamin, B., & Yudkin, J. **Incidence of defects in visual function in children and adults.** *Brit. J. prev. soc. Med.*, 1955, 9, 1-9.—(See *Ophthalm. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 839.)
1605. Sortini, Adam John. **The effects of certain verbal stimuli upon the autonomic equilibrium of hearing handicapped, emotionally handicapped, and non-handicapped adolescents.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2603-2604.—Abstract.
1606. U. S. Civil Service Commission. Standards Division. Test Development Section. **Tests for blind competitors for trades and industrial jobs in the Federal civil service.** Washington, D. C.: Author, 1956. vi, 72 p.—"The purpose of the study was to provide tests in which blind or sighted workers in the same kind of jobs, doing their work at the same level of efficiency, would receive equivalent scores—the blind workers in the version of the test for blind workers and the sighted workers in the regular test." A list of 97 job titles in which test and job analysis results were secured for blind workers is appended as well as directions and definitions for use of the job analysis blank.—B. Lowenfeld.
1607. Watron, J. B. **A suggested performance test of intelligence.** *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1956, 50, 115-121.—This experimental study was planned in 3 parts: (1) to construct an adequate adaptation of Kohs-type blocks which could be manipulated conveniently by blind subjects; (2) to test a group of blind subjects with these materials and compare their performance with a known criterion of intelligence and (3) to test the hypothesis that the blind would surpass a matched group of sighted subjects in the "adapted blocks test" of tactual-kinesthetic perception.—N. J. Raskin.
1608. Wendland, Leonard V. (*Rancho Los Amigos, Hondo, Calif.*) **A therapeutic group with husbands and wives of poliomyelitic patients.** *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 25-32.—Husbands and wives of poliomyelitic patients were invited ostensibly to attend a series of discussions concerning rehabilitation of the patients; whereas, the members actually participated in group therapy. By means of discussion and role playing, hostilities toward medical personnel and anxieties concerning the future were ventilated and reduced.—A. E. Harriman.

(See also abstracts 92, 361, 502, 521)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1609. Brezinka, Wolfgang. **Psychagogik oder Erziehung?** (Psychagogy or education?) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1955, 3, 389-404.—The aims of the new psychagogues are identical with those of educators. At the same time the training for psychagogy resembles that of the diplomate psychologist. It is important that educators and teachers have the help of modern psychology, but for those who would assist psychologically in educational work the regular training for the diploma in psychology is preferable. Despite their shared interests, education and psychology should not be confused as they tend to be in "psychagogy."—E. W. Eng.

1610. Grace, Harry A. (*Grinnell Coll., Iowa.*) **Leadership: the educator's challenge.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1956, 41, 416-430.—The author analyzes the essentials of leadership, the nature of power in leadership, the necessity of integration, the place of differentiation, and democratic leadership.—S. M. Amatora.

1611. Grey, Loren. **A comparison of the educational philosophy of John Dewey and Alfred Adler.** *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 71-80.—Among the similarities between the 2 men was their concern with man as a social being and his social relationships, their attitudes toward individual differences and their views regarding the aims of education. An "apparent" disagreement is noted in their positions on life goals.—A. R. Howard.

1612. Jordan, A. M. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) **Educational psychology: growth and learning.** (4th ed.) New York: Henry Holt, 1956. viii, 600 p. \$5.50.—There are substantial changes from previous editions of this text (see 16: 3783). Sections on physical, intellectual, social and emotional growth describe the major growth changes in each of these areas. The interrelations of these 4 aspects of growth are stressed, as well as total personality development. New material concerning the role of the teacher and school and personality development has been added, and concepts concerning the adjust-

ment of the backward and the gifted have been included. Tests and measurements form a substantial part of this text. Individual differences are emphasized throughout.—E. F. Gardner.

1613. Lefkowitz, Edwin F. **The validity of pictorial tests and their interaction with audio-visual teaching methods.** *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-49, 18 p.—Actual equipment, if available, should be used to evaluate teaching methods. However, realistic pictorial tests, too, may serve. Pictures should resemble teaching aids employed. A sample photograph and a drawing of identical equipment are shown.—R. Tyson.

1614. Métraux, Rhoda. **Implicit and explicit values in education and teaching as related to growth and development.** *Merrill-Palmer Quart.*, 1955, 2(Fall), 27-34.—Looking at education as a cultural anthropologist, the author sees "...our valuation of the uniqueness of the individual, our sense of the whole, our sense of continuity which does not necessarily imply continuity of content, our sense of the open-endedness of learning, our belief in the possibility of change and in its beneficence—as important themes in American culture which are expressed in various ways in education as in other aspects of living."—L. S. Blackman.

1615. M'rom, Mey. **Haheter bahinuh ma mishmauto.** (What is the significance of permissiveness in education.) *Urim*, 1954/55, 12, 373-378.—Permissiveness of parents and other educators is usually based on the opinion, as if every demand of a child were an evidence of a real need; therefore it is forbidden to oppose it. But the question is when it is allowed to be permissive, and to what limits. Permissiveness is not an educational Weltanschauung, but a kind of behavior in certain psychological situations and in a proper manner.—H. Ormian.

1616. Ottaway, A. K. C. **The educational sociology of Émile Durkheim.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 213-227.—During the whole of his teaching life at the Universities of Bordeaux and Paris, Durkheim taught educational theory and practice as well as sociology. Educational practices are social facts to Durkheim. They have the characteristics of being external to the individual, and of having the power of exercising some constraint upon him. "The man which education is obliged to make of us is not the man as nature made him, but as society wishes him to be." The social nature of education was no new discovery, but Durkheim was among the first to recommend the comparative study of educational systems, and teaching methods, from a modern sociological point of view, and as a part of the science of education. 36 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1617. Ross, James. **Shiksha manovigyan ki rooprekha.** (Foundations of educational psychology.) Agra, Shiv Lal Agrawal & Sons, 1955. 385 p. Rs. 5/—Hindi translation of 1931 edition.

1618. Ryan, W. Carson. **Mental health in education.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1956, 112, 544-545.—The preceding year's contributions to the literature of mental health in education are briefly reviewed. 10 references.—N. H. Pronko.

1619. Seagoe, May V. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **A teacher's guide to the learning process.** Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Co., 1956. viii, 309

p.—A practical guide for the teacher to use in his daily work, the book presents these topics: the role of the teacher in the learning process; motivation; level of aspiration; social and emotional aspects of motivation; the learning process; remembering and forgetting; transfer of learning; learning theory. At the beginning of each chapter the author states problems which are common to all teaching situations, and then proceeds to show, by drawing upon published research, and teacher anecdotes, how the problem can be handled. Principles of learning are stressed in their specific application to classroom problems of teaching. Extensive bibliographies.—F. Costin.

1620. Stephens, J. M. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **Non-deliberative factors underlying the phenomenon of schooling.** *Educ. Theory*, 1956, 6, 26-34.—The thesis is that, along with deliberate or quasi-deliberate forces, there have been automatic, spontaneous forces which have brought about schooling and which keep that process directed into survival-favoring channels. The author postulates groups of "blind, primitive tendencies": (1) the playful, manipulative cluster, (2) the discursive, conversational cluster, (3) the approving, applauding cluster, (4) the disapproving, corrective cluster, (5) the tendency to tolerate the unusually communicative person. Directive efforts "must be imposed on these spontaneous tendencies that will continue to operate no matter which ideology may inspire our rational decisions."—A. E. Kuenzli.

1621. Williamson, E. G. **The fusion of discipline and counseling in the educative process.** *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 74-79.

(See also abstract 764)

SCHOOL LEARNING

1622. Alpert, Harvey. **The relationship of empathy to reading comprehension in selected content fields.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2093.—Abstract.

1623. Auble, Donavon; Hurst, Francis M., & Mech, Edmund V. **Partial reinforcement related to massed and spaced training in a classroom situation.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 239-249.—In a classroom situation, the authors report that differential reinforcement schedules yielded no differences in acquisition. Massed training yielded better acquisition than spaced. Resistance to extinction is greater with 100% reinforcement than with 50%. With spaced training, different reinforcement schedules do not affect resistance to extinction. Massing and 100% reinforcement are said to increase probability of correct responses.—Z. Luria.

1624. Beatty, Dorothy Marie. **A comparison of two methods of teaching spelling.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2110-2111.—Abstract.

1625. Bernart, Emanuel. **Die Sprechspur.** (The marks of speech.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 45-51.—The effectiveness of an important intermediate step in teaching children to write is discussed. This step, consisting of a short-hand-type of graphic expression, enables the child to express the rhythm of speech in simple, graphic marks. Thus, the child soon identifies the rhythm of speech with the rhythm of writing so that learn-

ing to write will be greatly facilitated. This method is also the favored one in teaching speech and writing to handicapped or mentally retarded children.—*E. Schwerin.*

1626. **Bladergroen, Wilhelmina J.** *Über die Diagnostik und Therapie von Lesehemmungen.* (Concerning the diagnosis and treatment of reading difficulties.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 6-14.—The use of the term "wordblindness" is misleading in that it may easily become associated with visual limitations. Instead, the term "legasthenia" (Ranschburg) is proposed. It refers to specific difficulties of children in reading, language, and spelling, although adequate ability in other academic subjects may exist. The literature now distinguishes between 3 types of legasthenia: endogenous or congenital; acquired (alexia, dyslexia) by adults; and developmental legasthenia, where slowness in acquiring reading skills is related to either exogenous or endogenous factors. Suggestions for diagnosis and treatment are given. 19 references.—*E. Schwerin.*

1627. **Campbell, W. J.** (*U. Otago, New Zealand.*) *The influence of sociocultural environment on the progress of children at the secondary school level.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 140-146.—Children progressing at a greater rate than expected in secondary school are approximately equivalent in intelligence to children making normal progress but have significantly higher sociocultural scores. Some misplacements in English secondary schools "can be attributed to favourable and unfavourable environments respectively."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

1628. **Capobianco, Rudolph J.** (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) *Studies of reading and arithmetic in mentally retarded boys. II. Quantitative and qualitative analyses of endogenous and exogenous boys on arithmetic achievement.* *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1954, 19(1), 101-142.—A battery of 4 arithmetic tests was administered to 35 endogenous and 29 exogenous institutionalized male subjects between 10 and 26 years with IQ's ranging between 41 and 78. Results showed no significant differences between the groups on arithmetic computation, reasoning, or the general areas of achievement measured by the test battery. The exogenous group performed more closely to the level established for its mean MA. No differences were found between the groups on rigidity, reversals or concept of zero. The number of reversal errors differed for the subjects with higher and lower IQ's in each group. 75 references.—*M. C. Templin.*

1629. **Cooper, William Hickerson.** *Interrelationships among general and specialized reading abilities and general and specialized vocabularies.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2467.—Abstract.

1630. **Curry, John Foster.** *The effect of reading instruction upon achievement in seventh grade arithmetic.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2059.—Abstract.

1631. **de Hirsch, Katrina.** *La dyslexie spécifique.* (Primary reading disability.) *Enfance*, 1954, 7, 163-169.—Reading disability is secondary when it is associated with inferior capacity for learning. Primary dyslexia implies a marked contrast between reading level and attainment in the other areas of school work. It must not be confused with delayed reading

readiness. The family frequently shows language difficulties. Severe cases usually reveal immaturity in small-muscle co-ordination, and in perceptual and abstract behavior. The basic trouble may possibly lie in the functioning of the Gestalt. A psychogenic explanation seems hardly satisfactory. A functional appraisal of each child must be made before a treatment plan can be formulated.—*E. P. Benoit.*

1632. **Dekto-Wilker, G.** *B'ikvot mehkav ehad.* (In paths of one study.) *Urim*, 1954/55, 12, 210-214; 283-286.—A critical evaluation of Feitelsohn-Shur's study about "Causes of scholastic failures with 1st graders" (see 28: 3199). The rather negative evaluation of this psychological study is based mainly on the evaluator's general and educational attitudes and experiences, on her negative attitude to statistical treatment of psychological problems and on the fact that first of all intellectual abilities have been searched.—*H. Ormian.*

1633. **Dunn, Lloyd M.** (*George Peabody Coll. Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.*) *Studies of reading and arithmetic in mentally retarded boys. I. A comparison of the reading processes of mentally retarded and normal boys of the same mental age.* *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Developm.*, 1954, 19(1), 7-99.—Comparative data for 20 mentally retarded white boys in special classes and 30 mentally normal boys selected from regular classes in the same school system are presented for the reading processes themselves and for factors related to these such as arithmetic and spelling achievement, auditory acuity, visual problems, handedness and teacher ratings. The retarded group scored lower on silent and oral reading, spelling and arithmetic reasoning than their MA's on the Stanford-Binet, but up to MA capacity on arithmetic fundamentals. 139 references.—*M. C. Templin.*

1634. **Enke, W.** *Mehrdimensionale Diagnostik bei erziehungsschwierigen Kindern.* (Multidimensional diagnosis of children with learning difficulties.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 260-275.—Study of over 800 children with learning difficulties suggested the special importance of the following partial factors: (1) disturbances of development from diencephalic-pituitary lesions; (2) disturbances in the harmony of various drive functions, leading to social and learning difficulties. Other factors of significance were: endogenous weakness of the c.n.s., weakened subcortical-diencephalic function, endogenous or exogenous hormonal insufficiency, and disturbances from the environment. 55 references.—*E. W. Eng.*

1635. **Florander, Jesper.** (*Denmark's Pedagogical Institute, Copenhagen.*) *Børns serielaesning. Et forsøg på en belysning af årsagsforholdene.* (Children's reading of comics. An attempt to explore causative factors.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1955, 7, 188-211.—14 boys and 16 girls of a fifth grade in the public school in Copenhagen were studied during 6 hours of free reading, where they could choose from 74 good books, 30 poor books, 17 ordinary magazines, 8 poorer magazines, and 22 comic books. There was a perfect negative relationship between quality of reading material and the extent to which it was chosen, from 54% for good books to 100% for comic books, boys exceeding the girls. Comic book readers differed from the others only with respect to per-

sonality and reading habits at home. Their reading of comics was considered symptomatic of maladjustment as well as a habit acquired from their parents. 13 short case studies; 16 references.—*B. Karlsen.*

1636. Frain, Thomas J. **Administrative and instructional provisions for rapid and slow learners in Catholic secondary schools.** Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1956. xi, 143 p. \$1.75.—A survey of practices in 328 high schools shows identification procedures more advanced than curricular, and there are many more rapid than slow learners in these grades. Greater curricular differentiation is made in mathematics than in English or religion. Catholic private high schools seem to make provision for rapid learners and Catholic central high schools for slow learners. 80 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

1637. Fullerton, Craig Kerr. **A comparison of the effectiveness of two prescribed methods of teaching multiplication of whole numbers.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2126-2127.—Abstract.

1638. Furness, Edna Lue. (*U. Wyoming, Laramie.*) **Factors in spelling readiness.** *Educ. Adm. Suprv.*, 1956, 41, 440-445.—The concept of spelling readiness implies that a number of conditions must be obtained before success can be reasonably assured. The author quotes a number of studies and then discusses some of the psychological factors. All factors include spelling readiness, physical factors, and personal and emotional factors, and these are highly significant at all levels and in all areas in spelling instruction.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1639. Galifret-Granjon, N. **Comparaison d'enfants dyslexiques et normaux à une épreuve de motricité manuelle.** (Comparison of children with and without reading disability on a manual dexterity test.) *Enfance*, 1954, 7, 179-194.—A test of card sorting at maximum speed was administered to children with and without dyslexia, ranging in CA from 6 to 13. Fastest were the right-handed with their right hand and then the left-handed with their left hand; the ambidextrous approximated the speed of the non-dominant hand in the other groups. Children with dyslexia were slower with both hands. Zazzo's inference of a pathological left-handedness due to an encephalopathy seems to be supported. The difference is not explainable on the basis of general mental retardation alone. Motor proficiency appeared related to lateral dominance, the slower children tending to be ambidextrous. Inter-hand differences between the quick and the slow were great at all ages. The data supported the hypothesis that dyslexia is associated with a poorly established laterality.—*E. P. Benoit.*

1640. Glock, John William. **The relative value of three methods of improving reading-tachistoscope, films, and determined effort.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2072-2073.—Abstract.

1641. Gogolewski, Jean Isabelle. **Auditory perception of word elements in beginning reading through visual and kinesthetic speech clues.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2128.—Abstract.

1642. Greenhill, L. P. **The evaluation of instructional films by a trained panel using a film analysis form.** *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-57, 68 p.—Two analysis forms, one for film production personnel and the second for

trainees in the subject matter of the film, were developed to permit pre-production or pre-release evaluation. Predicted teaching effectiveness on this basis was high. The two forms, recommended to production and training agencies, are presented.—*R. Tyson.*

1643. Hollow, Mary Kevin. (*St. Mary College, Xavier, Kans.*) **Listening comprehension at the intermediate-grade level.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 56, 158-161.—Participating in the experiment were 285 children in grades 4, 5, and 6. Complete item analysis of the test forms was made. The resultant revised forms yielded an *r* of .88. Following this pilot study, the larger one included 302 5th grade pupils in 8 schools in the experimental group and 300 5th grade pupils in 8 comparable schools. A total of 344 different television programs was listed by the questionnaire respondents. Statistical analysis of the data is given in full and conclusions are pointed.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1644. Hurst, Paul M., Jr. **Relative effectiveness of verbal introductions of kinescope recordings and training films.** *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-42, 24 p.—The earlier conclusion that a group told it would view a kinescope learned more than a group told it would see a film no longer holds true. The temporary value of a novelty in the learning situation has worn off.—*R. Tyson.*

1645. Jadoulle, A. **La collaboration du personnel enseignant et du laboratoire à propos de l'enseignement de la lecture.** (Collaboration of teachers and the laboratory in the teaching of reading.) *Enfance*, 1954, 7, 171-177.—In examining 3 children of markedly different reading ability, teachers' marks varied up to 40%; the use of standard tests diminished variability to 10%. Assisting in group testing proved helpful in drawing the teachers' attention to vocabulary limitations, the need of developing oral before written language, and the use of children's typical phraseology in the teaching of reading.—*E. P. Benoit.*

1646. Krumboltz, John Dwight. **An investigation of the effect of three teaching methods on motivational outcomes in a how to study course.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2470.—Abstract.

1647. Leedy, Paul D. (*New York U.*) **Reading improvement for adults.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. viii, 456 p. \$4.50.—Designed for those who, working on their own, wish to improve speed and comprehension. Principles governing the development of these two factors are discussed, exercises directed toward specific skills are provided along with a wide variety of reading selections. Tests covering these selections are given by means of which the reader can measure his progress.—*M. Murphy.*

1648. McAllister, Jane Ellen. (*Jackson Coll., Mich.*) **They learn what they live.** *Educ. Adm. Suprv.*, 1955, 41, 364-374.—The author lists 4 major challenges and then discusses each in detail. These include: (1) learning to know ourselves and others; (2) learning to live, to think, and to work together; (3) learning to solve social problems through integration and cooperation; and (4) learning to grow, through an awareness of the realities of the local, national and world scene, and coming face to face with the ideas and ideals of men.—*S. M. Amatora.*

1649. McCarthy, Daniel Justin. Pre-entrance variables and school success of underage children. *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1955, 25, 266-269.—Abstract.
1650. McCoy, Edward P. An application of research findings to training film production. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-44, 29 p.—Research dealing with trouble spots, commentary, size of shots, camera angle, and other factors was applied to production of marksmanship training films. Economy in training time, ammunition, and general effectiveness resulted. Training film research defines problems and critical areas to be studied in addition to supplying detailed findings. The learner's viewpoint and instructional efficiency should be stressed by producers.—R. Tyson.
1651. Marvel, John A. Acquisition and retention of reading performance on two response dimensions as related to "set" and tachistoscopic training. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2132.—Abstract.
1652. Milano, Rachel. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Educational therapy in a case of reading disability. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3(2), 75-82.—Report on an elementary school age girl with reading difficulties and poor scholastic progress. In addition to history, treatment procedures, and work with girl's mother, the report also describes these test results: Stanford-Binet, reading tests, Rorschach summary and protocol, Children's Apperception Test and human figure drawings.—F. Costin.
1653. Mills, Robert Edward. An evaluation of techniques for the teaching of word recognition. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2471.—Abstract.
1654. Mitzel, Harold E., & Medley, Donald M. Pupil growth in reading. New York: Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, Division of Teacher Education, Office of Research and Evaluation, 1956. (Res. Ser. 32.) iv, 18 p.—The classes of 49 beginning teachers of grades 3, 4, and 6 in 19 elementary schools were given a reading test and a mental maturity test in the fall and equivalent forms of the reading tests the following spring. Analysis of variance and covariance was used to estimate the average effectiveness of each teacher in stimulating her pupils to learn to read. The authors conclude that there are substantial differences among beginning teachers in New York City Public Schools in effectiveness in stimulating pupils to learn to read, and that these differences cannot be attributed entirely to differences among schools nor to differences in pupils' learning ability or previous achievement.—S. M. Amatora.
1655. Moore, Walter James. A laboratory study of the relation of selected elements to the skimming process in silent reading. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2103.—Abstract.
1656. Nelson, H. E., & VanderMeer, A. W. The relative effectiveness of differing commentaries in an animated film on elementary meteorology. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-43, 19 p.—Stimulated by the finding that the sound track accounts for a large portion of the effectiveness of training films, the sound accompaniment of one film was improved in several ways. Learning increased so slightly that extensive effort to refine sound tracks beyond "good practice" seems uneconomical.—R. Tyson.
1657. Norman, Martha. Three methods of teaching basic division facts. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2134.—Abstract.
1658. Norman, Ralph Paul. An experimental investigation to determine the relative effectiveness of two different types of teaching methods in engineering drawing. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2442.—Abstract.
1659. Nunnally, Nancy. Primary films as a factor in promoting conceptual and factual learnings in kindergarten children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2490-2491.—Abstract.
1660. Peterson, Miriam Elizabeth. Reading preferences and interests of pupils in the Chicago public elementary schools, grades V-VIII. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2492.—Abstract.
1661. Rimland, Bernard, McIntyre, Charles J., & Sherck, H. Dennis. Effectiveness of several methods of repetition of films. *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-45, 25 p.—A film teaching a simple knot-tying task served in a study of optimum methods of repetition. Results favor "repetition of . . . material within a film instead of making modified repetitions." An "over-the-shoulder camera angle" is recommended. Actual practice between film repetitions is ineffective. Applications to more complex tasks remain to be investigated.—R. Tyson.
1662. Robinowitz, Ralph. (U. Texas, Austin.) Attributes of pupils achieving beyond their level of expectancy. *J. Pers.*, 1956, 24, 308-317.—The study examined ways in which a group of pupils with high achievement relative to ability differs from control groups. 3 methods are presented and results are discussed. 19 references.—M. O. Wilson.
1663. Shanley, Don C., & Smith, Robert G., Jr. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) An evaluation of the language arts aspect of the basic training program. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-36, vi, 13 p.—3 training programs, one including 45 hours of instruction on reading, writing and spelling with military subject content; the second, a control with 45 hours of instruction on parallel military information without language arts teaching; and the third, the regular Air Force basic training program for recruits, were compared. Subjects were 420 basic trainees with AFQT scores in Category IV (percentile ranks of 10 through 30), grouped in 6 flights of 70 each. 2 flights were randomly assigned to each training program. The results showed that the language arts course increased mean reading comprehension significantly more than the other two programs.—S. B. Sells.
1664. Shropshire, LeRoy. An investigation of the relationship between some properties of closure and reading performance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2473-2474.—Abstract.
1665. Stauffer, Russell G. (U. Delaware, Newark.) Developmental approach to reading. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 338-348.—The author discusses some objectives of a developmental reading program. The program aims to develop in all individuals at all levels of instruction all the varied and complex reading skills they need. This involves

skill in word recognition. Pupils must learn methods of attacking new words, use of context clues, and word analysis. Effective communication through reading involves reading and semantics. The authority of experience over language is unquestionable. Books and children must be brought together in such a way that the pupils will acquire a *desire* for further reading.—S. M. Amatora.

1666. Stokes, Maurice S. (*Savannah State Coll., Ga.*) **Instructional techniques and devices: the need and purpose.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 361-363.—For four consecutive days variations in methods were used with 45 college sophomores. These included panel discussion, panel discussion with recordings, film discussion, and film strip discussion. The author concluded that the comparison between recordings, film, and film strip is important. It offers potentialities for experimentation under a variety of conditions.—S. M. Amatora.

1667. von Staabs, Gerhild. **Schulschwierigkeiten in tiefenpsychologischer Sicht.** (Learning difficulties from a depth-psychological point of view.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 40-45.—The importance of insight into the psycho-dynamics of functional learning difficulties in reaching educational objectives is stressed. This point of view is illustrated by case examples.—E. Schwerin.

1668. Vris, Thomas. **A comparison of principles training and specific training using several types of training devices.** *USN Spec. Dev. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. SDC 269-7-102, 28 p.—Training for operation of a motion picture projector served to compare instructional methods. Resulting recommendations are: (1) principles as well as task specifics should be taught when "generalizable" learning is desired; (2) 3-dimensional devices are favored for 3-dimensional tasks; (3) 2-dimensional aids should not be employed to teach complex motor skills. 7 photographs of apparatus and procedures.—R. Tyson.

1669. Wall, W. D. **Le retard scolaire en Grande-Bretagne.** (School backwardness in Great Britain.) *Enfance*, 1954, 7, 113-118.—Retardation is distinguished from backwardness; the former term is defined as implying an IQ of less than 85, whereas the latter term denotes a school achievement of less than 85% of the norm for individuals of the same mental age. The studies of Burt and others between the 2 world wars indicated that up to 10% of the children were backward in school achievement, and that of these 15% were mentally normal or even superior. According to investigations conducted during war II, more than 20% were below par. By 1948 mean scores were returning to their pre-war level. More boys than girls were behind schedule in the major areas of school work.—E. P. Benoit.

1670. Wall, W. D. **Les facteurs sociaux et affectifs dans le retard scolaire.** (Social and emotional factors in school backwardness.) *Enfance*, 1954, 7, 119-129.—In a study of 2 groups (A, 45; B, 60) of scholastically backward children, there was evidence of prolonged absence of the parents from the home, faulty parental attitudes toward school work and/or the child, poor health, parental discord; also, on the part of the children, absenteeism, emotional instability, self-consciousness, etc. Group A, of superior intelligence, showed considerably more

backwardness than group B, of average intelligence. Treatment was worked out through the collaboration of the psychologist, the teacher, and the parents.—E. P. Benoit.

1671. Youngert, Eugene. **Giving the bright student a break.** *Atlant. Mon.*, 1956, 197, 39-41.—The superintendent of a coeducational high school presents the model system used in his school for bright students. Special courses are offered consistent with the abilities and motivations of this student group, in mathematics, English, languages, science, and history. Many of these courses are of a college level.—R. Colgin.

1672. Yuthas, John S. **A questionnaire study of voluntary drop-outs from Purdue's 1950 freshman engineering class.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2068.—Abstract.

1673. Zedler, Empress Young. (*Southwest Texas State Teachers Coll., San Marcus.*) **Effect of phonic training on speech sound discrimination and spelling performance.** *J. Speech Hear. Dis.*, 1956, 21, 245-249.—117 pupils from the second grade public school of 5 Texas towns were compared to 115 controls. Tests of speech sound discrimination and written spelling performance were administered to the groups before and after the experimental group had received 14 hours of phonic training. Written spelling performance improved significantly with this method of training. Speech-sound discriminative ability increased significantly. Written spelling and speech-sound discrimination are significantly related variables.—M. F. Palmer.

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INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

1674. Albrecht, K. **Wesensbild einer grosstädtischen Volksschulklasse von vierzehnjährigen Jungen.** (Essential character of an urban elementary grade of 14 year old pupils.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 1, 24-26.—This is the first of two articles giving an anecdotal account of the adjustment difficulties of the 14 year old pupils in an elementary grade. They compare most unfavorably with high school boys of the same age, because of the elementary pupils' lack of interest in achieving, impulsive, infantile behavior, and avoidance of responsibility. The high school boys who come from better cultural milieus, show more initiative and interest in their schoolwork.—E. Schwerin.

1675. Bardis, Panos Demetrios. **Dating attitudes and patterns among foreign students at Purdue University.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2329.—Abstract.

1676. Beaver, Alma P. (*Santa Barbara Coll., Calif.*) **Interests and attitudes of the student nurse.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 59-64.—A 154-item multiple choice inventory was administered to 72 student nurses and 87 education majors. 79 of 84 choice differences between the two groups were found to be statistically significant. Student nurses tended to like science, be emotionally stable, dislike verbal activities, and to have narrow perspective on life.—C. H. Ammons.

1677. Bowles, J. W., & Torr, Donald V. (*Lackland AFB, Tex.*) **An attitude survey of AFOTC**

cadets. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTC-TN-55-40, viii, 45 p.—An attitude survey questionnaire was administered to 58 AFROTC units throughout the country to determine current attitudes of AFROTC students toward flight training, the AFROTC program and its instructors. In addition, the experimental design provided for testing the effects of type of personnel administering the questionnaire (civilian contractors vs military instructors) and of anonymity on responses. Significant differences were found among units in proportion of men intending to volunteer for flight training, with a trend of diminishing proportions as graduation is approached.—S. B. Sells.

1678. Braen, Bernard Benjamin. The measurement and validation of theoretically derived manifest rigidity in a group of college students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2573-2574.—Abstract.

1679. Cross, Theodore Ryland. An exploratory investigation of the personality and background factors characterizing entering college men who possess a low intensity of vocational interests. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2467-2468.—Abstract.

1680. de Wit, Fred. The measurement of values by means of analysis of judgments. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2568-2569.—Abstract.

1681. Empey, LaMar Taylor. Relationship of social class and family authority patterns to occupational choice of Washington high school seniors. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2591.—Abstract.

1682. Funk, Ruth Anne. A survey of religious attitudes and manifest anxiety in a college population. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2569.—Abstract.

1683. Goldman, Morton. Alternative classroom standards concerning management of hostility and effects of student learning. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2098-2099.—Abstract.

1684. Gronlund, Norman E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Generality of sociometric status over criteria in measurement of social acceptability. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 56, 173-176.—Data used were collected during a previous investigation in which a sociometric test was administered to 1,258 pupils in 40 6th-grade classes, ranging in size from 15 to 43 pupils. Means, standard deviations, and correlation co-efficients were computed in analyzing results. The findings indicate that sociometric status based on a criterion of a general nature provides a fairly reliable index of social acceptability of pupils in classroom groups. However, there was considerable variation between sociometric results on general criteria and on those criteria based on more specific activities.—S. M. Amatora.

1685. Hagie, Daryl Glenn. A comparative study of junior college students with students in lower divisions of colleges having only undergraduate programs. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2438.—Abstract.

1686. Kauffman, Merle Maurer. Expressed interests of children in relation to a maturity-age index in grades four through eight. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2074.—Abstract.

1687. Krein, Theodore James. The relationship between perceptual performance and a criterion of adjustment in school children. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2570-2571.—Abstract.

1688. Lippitt, Rosemary. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.), & Clancy, Catherine. Psychodrama in the kindergarten and nursery school. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 262-290.—"The aim of this project was to investigate some reasons for, and the procedures of, using role playing and psychodrama in the kindergarten and nursery school." A series of 19 weekly sessions consisting of either role playing or psychodramas was held with 7 kindergarten children; another series of 12 sessions was conducted for 18 nursery school children. Summaries and evaluations of many of the sessions are presented. Advantages ensuing from role playing and psychodramas are itemized, and a number of procedural techniques are discussed.—A. E. Harriman.

1689. Montgomery, Gertrude Eileen. An experimental study to explore the relationship between rigidity and stagefright among college students. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2577-2578.—Abstract.

1690. Nichols, Hildred. Role-playing in primary grades. *Group Psychother.*, 1954, 7, 238-241.—A first grade teacher comments upon her experience with the effectiveness of role-playing activities in developing empathy, positive social attitudes, and interest in class subjects.—A. E. Harriman.

1691. Oppenheim, A. N. Social status and clique formation among grammar school boys. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 228-245.—"... whereas in America the adolescent's popularity and friendship groupings are closely bound up with the socio-economic status of his family, this is not the case with London Grammar School boys. We also find no differences between our Grammar Middle Class and Working Class boys when considering spontaneously given friendship criteria. On the other hand, when specifically probed for those friendship values which are considered by parents in the U.S.A., most of the class differences in our sample conform to expectation; but these differences do not seem to lead to any consistent class bias in the actual choice of playmates.—R. M. Frumkin.

1692. Powell, Frank Vavasor. A comparison between the vocational interest patterns of students in five colleges of a State university. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2471-2472.—Abstract.

1693. Rao, G. P. Krishna. Problem of student discipline. *Ind. J. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 16, 176-191.—Factors that appear to figure in student discipline are: activity in politics, overcrowding in universities, low economic and prestige level of, and consequent lack of interest on the part of, instructors, irresponsibility of the students themselves, a faulty examination system, failure of universities to organize leisure time activities, misuse of student unions, and failure to channel energies of students into some useful social work. It is concluded that rules and regulations should be framed democratically by the students together with the authorities, staff and professors.—R. Schaef.

1694. Reeder, Thelma Adams. A study of some relationships between level of self-concept, academic achievement, and classroom adjustment. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2472.—Abstract.

1695. Reid, Alice Ruth. The contribution of the freshman year of physical education in a liberal

arts college for women to certain personality variables. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2091-2092.—Abstract.

1696. Rutherford, Jean May. The measurement of certain selected aspects of social group structure within sixth-grade classrooms through utilization of the social need rating scales. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2472-2473.—Abstract.

1697. Schuhle, William, Jr. Normative homogeneity in a social group: a measurement of agreement and understanding in a small college. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2590-2591.—Abstract.

1698. Shapiro, Charlotte Heller. Personal-social problems of a selected group of mentally retarded junior high school pupils. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2136.—Abstract.

1699. Siegel, Joseph. The club: an aspect of community. *Autonomous Groups Bull.*, 1955, 10(4), 6-20.—A case history of a club composed of 14 boys in the age range of 19 to 21, reported by a member who describes the autonomous character of the club.—A. W. Halpin.

1700. Slinger, George Edward. Freshman problems and academic achievement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2474.—Abstract.

1701. Smith, Jackson A. (U. Nebraska, Omaha.) Sororities, a psychiatric appraisal. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 122, 603-605.—The thesis is developed that sororities have an effect on students who are not sorority members as well as on their members. The role of the university in this regard is discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

1702. Smoke, E. Eileen. A comparison of the graduates and non-graduates of the class of 1951 at Indiana University. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2445.—Abstract.

1703. Snoko, Martin L. A study of the behavior of men students of high and low measured hostility under two conditions of goal clarity. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2475.—Abstract.

1704. Spigle, Irving Samuel. The cumulative effect of selected educational motion pictures on the attitudes of high school boys and the relationship of attitude changes to selected personality and intelligence factors. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2066.—Abstract.

1705. Sternberg, Carl. (Queens Coll., New York.) Personality trait patterns of college students majoring in different fields. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(18), (No. 403), 21 p.—A total of 270 college students selected from 9 different academic fields were given the Kuder Preference Record, Form BM, the Allport-Vernon Study of Values, 1931 edition, and the MMPI group form. Correlations were made of the various scales in these tests and the matrix data factor analyzed by the Thurstone Centroid Technique. Of the seven factors found, six of them were bipolar in structure. It was found that each of the academic sub-groups differed from each other significantly in mean factor scores on at least one factor in every instance, while broad areas of study such as aesthetics, social science, the humanistic sciences and natural science gave evidence of broader differences. These differences were not great enough however to allow for individual prediction though a fair degree

of accuracy in group prediction appears likely.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1706. Weigand, George, & Blake, Walter S., Jr. (U. Maryland, College Park.) College orientation: a study skills manual. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1955. ix, 149 p. \$2.50.—This manual is so designed so that parts of it can be used in individual study without supervision, or in its entirety as a textbook in group instruction situations. It covers the areas of social, academic, and personal orientation to college life. 46 references.—P. W. Sullivan.

1707. Werner, Emmy Elisabeth. Social competence of kindergarten and fifth grade children as evaluated by the Vineland scale. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2108-2109.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 685, 1598)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

1708. Chiappo, Leopoldo Hipolito. Investigación experimental acerca del proceso configurativo noético-perceptivo en los afásicos. (An experimental investigation on neotic-perceptive schematic alteration in aphasic patients.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1955, 18, 304-342.—Experiments with neotic-perceptive alteration suggest that no altered psychological function can be considered as fundamental in aphasia. 67 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1709. Frampton, Merle., & Gall, Elena D. (Eds.) (Teach. Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Resources for special education. Boston: Porter Sargent Publisher, 1956. 250 p. \$3.30.—This is a reprint of all bibliographies, agency lists, and other resource materials for the three volumes of *Special Education for the Exceptional* (see 30: 6303 for Vol. I).—T. E. Newland.

1710. Gruver, Margaret H. Educating the profoundly deaf child. *Volta Rev.*, 1955, 57, 243-247.—An article concerned with the child who is so severely deaf that he is unable to understand speech through hearing, with special emphasis upon those who have almost no hearing, or none, in the speech range. The author discusses the speech potential, language problems, abstract concepts, social isolation, and interpersonal relationships. Needs of the profoundly deaf child are stated.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

1711. Havighurst, Robert J., Stivers, Eugene, & DeHaan, Robert F. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A survey of the education of gifted children. *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1955, No. 83, vi, 114 p.—Criteria for a good program of education for gifted children are given together with examples showing how five criteria are met. Relationships between types of programs for gifted children and types of communities are traced. The survey includes summaries of programs in 45 schools, school systems, and projects for gifted children. These exemplify the major details, showing what is actually done to assist talented youth. 54 references.—S. M. Amatora.

1712. Jenks, William F. (Ed.) (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) Individual differences in elementary and secondary school children. Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press,

1956. vii, 224 p. \$2.75.—The proceedings of a workshop: The 17 chapters include such topics as psychological diagnosis, identifying and planning for exceptional children in elementary and secondary schools, integrated therapy for the physically and mentally handicapped, the place of the residential treatment center, the speech correction program, the responsibility of all teachers in meeting individual differences, mental health, psychological principles underlying motivation, the socially maladjusted and the control of delinquency, and the personality growth and development of exceptional children.—S. M. Amatora.

1713. Konrat, W. *Über die Zusammenarbeit des Lehrers mit Eltern entwicklungsgestörter Kinder der Normalschule.* (On the cooperation of teachers and parents of emotionally disturbed children in public school.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 63-65.—The importance of parents and teachers working together in gaining an understanding of the problems of emotionally disturbed children in the classroom is discussed.—E. Schwerin.

1714. Levine, Edna S., & Groht, Mildred A. *Nursery school and the deaf child.* *Volta Rev.*, 1955, 57, 5, 199-209.—A discussion of the psychological background of the very young deaf child, the psychological value of nursery schools for deaf children, the choice of a nursery school, its admission policies and physical plant, and techniques adapted to the deaf child's needs, as well as brief advice concerning the residential school for 3- and 4-year-old deaf children.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Cur. Lit.* . . . *Handicapped.*)

1715. Miller, Ann. *The educable mentally handicapped child in the secondary school.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2454.—Abstract.

1716. Pietrowicz, B. *Die Vorbereitung entwicklungsgehemmter Kinder auf ihren Berufseinsatz.* (Preparation of retarded children for vocational goals.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 60-63.—In preparing retarded children for gainful occupations the methods of instruction must take into consideration the retarded child's need to learn by doing and imitating.—E. Schwerin.

1717. Schonell, F. Eleanor. *Educating spastic children; the education and guidance of the cerebral palsied.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. ix, 242 p. \$6.00.—Written primarily "to provide first-hand information of an educational and psychological kind for all concerned (parents, administrators, psychologists, or therapists) with the education, upbringing and general welfare of the cerebral palsied," the book contains detailed data obtained in the study of 354 cerebral palsied children in Birmingham, England, recommendations on the provision of facilities for such children, and observations on the psychological and social aspects of their behavior and needs.—T. E. Newland.

1718. Stullken, Edw. H. *Chicago's special school for social adjustment.* *Fed. Probation*, 1956, 20, 31-36.—"Unadjusted children, truants, incorrigibles, behavior deviates, etc., who are more vulnerable than others to delinquency" are funneled to the Montefiore school. The principal describes the curriculum and characteristics of his pupils. Case history.—R. W. Deming.

1719. Watson, Charles W. *The education of visually handicapped children in California.* *Calif. Schs.*, 1956, 27, 3-11.—Describes programs of special education for the blind and partially sighted children under California's provision for their educational needs. Methods of discovering visual handicaps, their definition and classification, and the primary responsibility for special education facilities are discussed. The financing of facilities, preschool education, and trends in special education for the visually handicapped are covered; data on the number of estimated visually handicapped in California and their actual enrollment in the public schools within the state are given.—(Courtesy of *Rehab. Lit.*)

(See also abstracts 1572, 1586)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1720. Albrecht, K. *Wesensbild einer grossstädtischen Volksschulklasse von vierzehnjährigen Jungen.* (Essential character of an urban elementary grade of 14 year old pupils.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 4, 51-56.—In his second of two articles (see 31: 1674), the author continues to critically evaluate the adjustment problems of 14-year-old boys in an elementary grade.—E. Schwerin.

1721. Arnstein, E. (*Vocational Guidance Centre, "Hadassah," Jerusalem.*) *Ratson v'etsa.* (Will and advice in vocational guidance of elementary school leavers.) Jerusalem: Hadassah Vocational Education Services, 1955. 8 p. (Mimeo.)—Comparison of expressed choice and advice given to 3,146 elementary school leavers (1,521 m + 1,625 f) in Jerusalem, Haifa and some small towns and villages during 4 years. 53% of them (41% m; 63% f) chose secondary general education, 38% (47% m; 31% f) vocational education, 9% (12% m; 6% f) labor. The advice given was: 22% (24% m; 21% f) were sent to a secondary general school, 56% (m and f) to a vocational school, and 22% (20% m; 24% f) to labor.—H. Ormian.

1722. Daboo, Jer Dosabhai. *The need for providing an organized program of guidance services for the high schools of urban India.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2082-2083.—Abstract.

1723. Felleman, Carroll. (*Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.*) *Vocational guidance of an unadjusted adolescent.* *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1953, 3(2), 69-74.—Study of a 17-year-old boy who was referred to the clinic by his high school because he lacked vocational goals. Report includes these test results: Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board Test, Brainerd Occupational Preference Inventory, Thematic Apperception Test, Rorschach summary and protocol, and figure drawings.—F. Costin.

1724. Good, Carter V. *Personnel problems at the college level.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 252-260.

1725. Hoyt, Kenneth B. *What should be the pupil load for the school counselor?* *Personnel Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 86-88.

1726. Jones, Worth Roosevelt. *A study of the affective tolerance and the typical problems of married and unmarried undergraduate college students.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2325-2326.—Abstract.

1727. Kirk, Barbara A. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **Counseling Phi Beta Kappas.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1955, 2, 304-307.—The reactions of Phi Beta Kappa students requesting counseling and those of their counselors were examined. The analysis led to the conclusions that "superior students are not necessarily socially and emotionally well adjusted . . . judgments based upon student behavior and upon counselor and counsellee statements indicate that counseling is of value to the highly superior student. . . ."—M. M. Reece.
1728. Kubis, J. F., & Hunter, G. P. **Evaluation of the client in placement work.** *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 94-98.
1729. Mahler, Clarence Angus. **A study of student and faculty reactions to student personnel work.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2571.—Abstract.
1730. Marzolf, Stanley S. (*Illinois State U., Normal.*) **Psychological diagnosis and counseling in the schools.** New York: Henry Holt, 1956. xiv, 401 p. \$4.00.—This volume is designed for a variety of personnel workers in elementary and secondary school, especially psychologists, guidance counselors, and social workers. It presents what the author feels is a common body of knowledge required by the personnel worker in schools, regardless of what educational level he operates on and what professional title he bears. This content is presented in 4 main parts: (1) Foundations of Diagnosis and Counseling (4 chapters); (2) The Case Study (3 chapters); (3) The Case Study: testing (4 chapters); and (4) Improving Adjustment (5 chapters). Chapter summaries and supplementary reading lists.—F. Costin.
1731. Schmidt, Margaret L. Stockwell. **An analysis of certain factors in visiting teacher referrals and their relationship to the normal developmental patterns of children.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2444-2445.—Abstract.
1732. Stasek, Erwin Daniel. **The effects of specialized educational counseling with selected groups of underachievers at the secondary school level.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2107.—Abstract.
1733. Tayal, Shanti S. B. **Cost of guidance services.** *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 171-175.—Many Indian sources recognize the importance of guidance services in secondary schools. Delays are usually attributed to high costs, a move by Indian school administrators which the writer considers "reactionary in character, prejudicial in form and dilatory in consequence." Inertia in the face of something new is more the issue than budgets. USA costs per pupil are quoted. The author suggests, as a start, a levy of 2 annas per month per pupil to get the program under way. In the end the government will see the value of such a program and will then provide the necessary financing.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.
1734. Traxler, Arthur E. (Ed.) **Selection and guidance of gifted students for national survival.** Washington: American Council on Education, 1956. viii, 164 p.—The papers contained in this volume are from addresses given at the Twentieth Educational Conference held in New York in October, 1955. The following papers are included: A long-term view of liberal education in the light of manpower needs, Dael Wolfe; Selection for the professions, Henry Chauncey; Looking ahead: crucial issues in education, Harold C. Hunt; The problem of scholarship planning, Charles R. Langmuir; A proposed national scholarship program, Carl Elliott; The college scholarship service, Frank H. Bowles; Scholarship assistance to able students in schools, Gordon O. Thayer; The ten year itch, Eugene S. Wilson; College freshmen tell their story, Burton P. Fowler; The new anti-intellectualism, Francis H. Horn. Reports of panel discussions on reading and the use of tests are also included.—W. Coleman.
1735. Tuma, Abdul Hussain. **An exploration of certain methodological and client-counselor personality characteristics as determinants of learning in the counseling of college students.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2067-2068.—Abstract.
1736. Weeks, James Sanders. **The relationship between expressed affect in the counseling responses of high school senior boys, and counselor style, talk ratio, and their perceptions of the counselor.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2477-2478.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 1190)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

1737. Baker, Paul Cleo, II. **Experiments in variable selection for prediction of academic achievement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2565.—Abstract.
1738. Beaver, A. P. (*U. California, Santa Barbara.*) **Psychometric data and survival in a college of nursing.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 223-226.—A comparison of abilities and personality attributes of nursing students on the basis of pre-entrance testing data is made for a graduating group ($N = 49$) and a drop-out group ($N = 40$). The most effective single index was L or T percentile of the ACE. Predictive error was fairly small.—C. H. Ammons.
1739. Bloomberg, Marvin. **The prediction of scholastic success through the use of a forced-choice problems-and-attitudes inventory.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2566.—Abstract.
1740. Boyce, James Edward. **Comparison of methods of combining scores to predict academic success in a cooperative engineering program.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2286.—Abstract.
1741. Bridge, Edward M. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) **External examinations in medical sciences.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1956, 31, 174-180.—Objective tests of the National Board of Medical Examiners were used, by student vote, as the sole examinations in Pharmacology for a two-year experimental period. Lecture and laboratory attendance was not required. Comparative test results for these self-directed students and for the national, normative group of students, as well as more subjective evidence, indicated that the external examination was an encouraging step toward improved student motivation, self-discipline, and student-faculty relations.—J. T. Cowles.
1742. Calonghi, Luigi. **Tests e esperimenti: metodologia della ricerca pedagogico-didattica.** (Tests and experiments: Methodology of educational research.) Torino: Pontificio Ateneo Salesiano, 1956. 341 p. L. 1500.—Problems and methods of educational research are outlined to aid educators in interpreting experiments and applying methodological

tools. Part I deals with scientific method and experimental design. Part II presents a foundation in elementary statistics. Part III discusses the construction and use of achievement, intelligence, and personality tests. There are numerous references to American literature in this area.—*G. M. Della-Piana.*

1743. Canning, William Mathew. **A psycho-educational study of a group of adult, non-high school graduates matriculated in a college degree curriculum.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2095-2096.—Abstract.

1744. College Entrance Examination Board. **A description of the College Board achievement tests.** Princeton, N. J.: Educational Testing Service, 1956. 135 p. 50¢.—A description, designed for both teachers and students, of the types of items, variety of achievements, and method of construction of the 14 achievement tests prepared by the Board. The 14 tests include an English composition test, a social studies test, a spatial relations test and tests in the areas of foreign language, mathematics, and science. The goal is to present enough information and illustrative items to indicate how the test works without too much indication of any specific content of the test.—*R. L. McCornack.*

1745. College Entrance Examination Board. **A description of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test.** Princeton, N. J.: Educational Testing Service, 1956. 61 p. 50¢.—The College Board Aptitude Test Committee; information for the student; reasons for having the SAT; how the SAT is made; SAT scores; how to prepare for the SAT; when to take the SAT; what to remember before taking the test; what the test is like; sample questions; an answer key; and a sample answer sheet are included.—*G. C. Carter.*

1746. Cox, John A., Jr. (*Lackland AFB, Tex.*) **The development and validation of MDAP English Proficiency Examination Form A.** *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1955, No. AFP-TRC-TN-55-17, vi, 20 p.—The development and validation of a test of English comprehension, for use with foreign nationals scheduled to attend USAF pilot training schools, is reported. The operational form contains 90 written and 24 oral items; both parts have satisfactory reliability. Both construct and predictive validity were demonstrated.—*S. B. Sells.*

1747. Daniel, Lark Owen, III. **Self-reported academic achievement as related to personal data, study mechanics, and knowledge of learning principles.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2568.—Abstract.

1748. Educational Testing Service. **An annotated bibliography on measurement and evaluation.** Princeton, N. J.: Author, 1955. (ETS Evaluation and Advisory Service Series, No. 1.) 12 p.—Drawing from relatively non-technical sources an annotated bibliography in measurement has been prepared for educators. The 37 references have been classified under the following headings: basic sources, evaluation, general principles and measurement theory, guidance programs, statistics, teacher use of tests, test construction, and testing programs.—*W. Coleman.*

1749. Faterson, Hanna. (*State U. N. Y. Coll. Med., New York.*) **The Figure Drawing Test as an adjunct in the selection of medical students.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1956, 31, 323-327.—A brief report is given of six years' experience with the Machover Figure Drawing Test as a psychological screening test for applicants to medical school. Quantitative scores are not obtained, but it is felt that the test serves a useful function, through the clinical judgments of a psychologist, in identifying those applicants who show inadequate personal stability and therefore warrant a special interview with a psychiatrist for further exploration. It also provides the psychologist with impressions for every candidate, which supplement the data from other admissions instruments. Spanish summary.—*J. T. Cowles.*

1750. Fisher, Joseph Thomas. **The value of tests and records in the prediction of college achievement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2097.—Abstract.

1751. Friedhoff, Walter Hobart. **Relationships among various measures of socio-economic status, social class identification, intelligence, and school achievement.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2098.—Abstract.

1752. Gerberich, J. Raymond. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs.*) **Specimen objective test items: a guide to achievement test construction.** New York: Longmans, Green, 1956. xi, 436 p. \$4.75.—This book is designed to serve the classroom teacher as a guide to achievement test construction and to provide for the test specialist several systematic classifications of instruments and techniques used in achievement testing. After discussing major concepts, the author presents 227 specimen items classified variously by subject educational level, form, type, learning outcome, type of mental activity required, and in other ways. Some consideration is given to non-test instruments. Over 1,600 classified references and a 400-item glossary.—*R. L. McCornack.*

1753. Hotyat, F. **Quelques considérations relatives au quotient intellectuel de retardés de l'enseignement primaire.** (Comments on the IQ of backward children at the primary school level.) *Enfance*, 1954, 7, 131-138.—A French translation of the Terman-Merrill revision of the Binet (years 8-11 inclusively) was used to test 113 children who were at least 2 years behind their expected school grades. Among those with IQ below 80, success was high on items based on experience, low on verbal reasoning; more than 65% were 3 years behind in vocabulary. The influence of ill-health, absenteeism, school changes, unfavorable family conditions was evaluated; children with IQ's above 80 were more affected by these factors than those below. Results suggested an effort to cope with the various frustrations likely to lead to school failure.—*E. P. Benoit.*

1754. Humphry, Kenneth Harlan. **An investigation of amount-limit and time-limit methods of measuring rate of reading.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2100.—Abstract.

1755. Kooker, Earl W., & Williams, Chester S. (*North Texas State Coll., Denton.*) **Standards versus evaluation.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1956, 41, 385-389.—Standards may become confused and an individual labeled incompetent when, in the light of

his real needs, he may not be so at all. The ability to withstand failure is not developed only by having failed. There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the role the school is to play in our society, but if diplomas are to be meaningful, both personality development and academic achievements must be considered.—S. M. Amatora.

1756. Larson, Robert Eugene. Age-grade status of Iowa elementary school pupils. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2452-2453.—Abstract.

1757. Levinson, B. M. (Yeshiva U., New York.) Rethinking the selection of intellectually gifted children. *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 127-130.—There is general agreement that intellectually gifted children should be encouraged to develop their potentialities. However, evidence indicates that currently used intelligence tests are not equally efficient in detecting high levels of ability in the various social classes. It is proposed that the highest in each class should be selected for special training.—C. H. Ammons.

1758. Lipton, Robert L. (Long Island U., Brooklyn, N. Y.) A study of the effect of exercise in a simple mechanical activity on mechanical aptitude as is measured by the subtests of the MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability. *Psychol. Newsstr, NYU*, 1956, 7(3), 39-42.—Two groups of male college students were used to determine the influence of exercise in a simple mechanical activity on the subtest scores of the MacQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability. A small but highly significant increment in the tapping subtest scores followed the given mechanical exercises. A small decrement in the scores of location and blocks subtests was, also, found to occur.—D. S. Leeds.

1759. McCreight, Russell Winslow. A study of the measurement of spelling. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2064.—Abstract.

1760. McGauvran, Mary Elizabeth. A study of the relationship between attitude toward school and scholastic success at the high school and college level. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2482-2483.—Abstract.

1761. Mueller, Karl Junior. Success of elementary students admitted to public schools under the requirements of the Nebraska program of early entrance. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2103-2104.—Abstract.

1762. Nayak, Raghubhai. Some observations on cumulative record card. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2, 163-166.—Bombay State has taken a step in the right direction by establishing a vocational guidance bureau and by requiring all secondary schools to maintain a cumulative record card. Criticisms and suggestions in the use of this card are offered plus observations on the Indian educational scene which make its effective use doubtful. Teachers are overworked, teaching 21 hours per week and doing many extra chores as well; "headmasters can never raise their heads from the table" because of the many circulars and forms which arrive daily. It would be better to let each school develop its own record form rather than to impose uniformity.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

1763. O'Leary, Maurice John. The measurement and evaluation of the work habits of over-achievers and under-achievers to determine the

relationship of these habits to achievement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2104-2105.—Abstract.

1764. Osborne, R. Travis, & Sanders, Wilma B. Differential decline in Graduate Record Examination scores with age. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1955, 87, 309-316.—"The rate of decline with age (on the Graduate Record Examination) varies among the different subject areas. Mean science scores, especially biology, fall off sharply with age increment while Social Science, Literature, and Fine Arts scores hold up well through the entire 19-65 range."—Z. Luria.

1765. Parres, John George. Prediction of academic success in the undergraduate schools of the University of Pennsylvania. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2105-2106.—Abstract.

1766. Phillips, Cecil King. Ability and scholastic success of high school business education students in high school and during their first year at Iowa State Teachers College. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2443.—Abstract.

1767. Rebhun, Albert M. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) The leveling-sharpening dimension as manifested in other perceptual or non-perceptual tasks. *Psychol. Newsstr, NYU*, 1956, 7(3), 43-46.—Elementary school students were given the WISC digits (forward and backward), picture completion and the Stanford-Binet verbal absurdities to discover the differences in performance between levelers and sharpeners. Significant results were obtained in the digits (forward sub-test). Several hypotheses were offered to explain the results obtained.—D. S. Leeds.

1768. Reed, Carl Eugene. A study of three groups of college preparatory students who differ in relative achievement. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2106.—Abstract.

1769. Sligo, Joseph Richard. Comparison of achievement in selected high school subjects in 1934 and 1954. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2136-2137.—Abstract.

1770. Sullivan, Ben A. A study to determine the characteristics of the potentially successful and unsuccessful freshmen students at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Extension Division, in the school year 1953-1954. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2107-2108.—Abstract.

1771. Williams, Robert Delbridge. Student mortality in the academic program at Olympic Community College. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2445-2446.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 48, 62, 64)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

1772. Barr, Arvil S., Eustice, David E., & Noe, Edward J. The measurement and prediction of teacher efficiency. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 261-269.

1773. Bart, Cilly. Hadraha k'vutsatit shel morim bahinuh ham'yuhad biv'ayot hatipul bayeled. (Group guidance for teachers of backward children in problems of treatment.) *M'gamot*, 1954/55, 6, 305-310.—The teacher has to learn how to observe backward children, first of all their social environment and personality disorders, in order to understand their problems and to find proper ways to treat

them. This work was carried out on 2 levels: (1) Enabling teachers to pick out problems involved in their own work. (2) Helping them to become consolidated as an active work group. The group discussion is based mainly on acquiring observation techniques and on studying concrete cases.—H. Ormian.

1774. Baumgarten, Franziska. **Beispiel einer Prüfung mit den evokativen Tests.** (An example of vocational evaluation with evocative tests.) *Rev. suisse Educ.*, 1956, 29, 85-91.—The author presents psychological test material on a 27 year old primary school teacher. The focus is on the interpretation of responses to the Book Catalog Test, Vocational Books Test, Proverbs, and Situations Test. It is shown that the evocative choice reactions to these semi-structured tests reflect vocational interests and are predictive of eventual job behavior.—H. P. David.

1775. Borg, W. R., & Hamilton, E. R. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Comparison between a performance test and criteria of instructor effectiveness.** *Psychol. Rep.*, 1956, 2, 111-116.—89 AF tactical instructors were rated for performance on team problems, and by basic trainees under their supervision, by supervisors, by other tactical instructors, and by themselves for overall teaching effectiveness. Inter-correlations indicated that: (1) None of the ratings of teaching effectiveness was significantly correlated with performance test ratings; (2) teaching effectiveness ratings showed fairly high intercorrelations; and (3) supervisor, self, and peer ratings were not significantly correlated with student ratings.—C. H. Ammons.

1776. Bretsch, Howard S., & Jacobsen, Gene S. **Recruitment, guidance, and screening of prospective elementary- and secondary-school teachers.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 204-212.

1777. Bromse, Gerald C. (New York U.) **A study of teacher's ability to accurately estimate the intelligence quotients of Puerto Rican children.** *Psychol. Newsltr, NYU*, 1956, 7(3), 37-38.—A study designed to determine the accuracy with which teachers are able to estimate the I.Q. of Puerto Rican children in a summer play school situation. The data of the study indicated that teachers were not able to estimate the children's intelligence with any degree of accuracy.—D. S. Leeds.

1778. Clark, David L., & Burke, Arvid J. **Economic, legal, and social status of teachers.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1955, 25, 239-251.

1779. Dever, Kathryn Imogene. **Positions in the field of reading.** New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1956. x, 165 p. \$4.25.—The volume is based on the results of 3,000 questionnaires sent to members of the National Association for Remedial Teaching and the International Council for the Improvement of Reading Instruction. The study revealed major functions to be teaching, testing and diagnosis, supervision, and counseling; lesser functions included administrative and clerical work, research, public relations, and community activities. The book is divided into 7 sections: (1) purpose of study; (2) special teachers; (3) supervisory specialists; (4) specialists in higher education; (5) specialists in clinical work; (6) other job classifications; and (7) implications for further development.—S. M. Amatora.

1780. Diekhoff, John S. (Hunter Coll., New York.) **The domain of the faculty in our expanding colleges.** New York: Harper, 1956. xiii, 204 p. \$3.00.—Both regular undergraduate colleges and those college programs which provide educational opportunities for adults in evening classes are faced with greatly increased enrollments, the first because of an increased birthrate, the second because of increased leisure time. The problems presented by the recruitment, selection, training, and assignment of faculty members under these circumstances are discussed with regard to both types of college education.—M. Murphy.

1781. Goodwin, George H. **A study of certain teacher activities and human relations with special reference to working patterns of school principals.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2073.—Abstract.

1782. Henderson, Richard L. (Emory U., Ga.) **Do teachers profit from self-directed child study?** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 56, 152-157.—6 experimental schools participated in investigating self-directed child study which produced, in the time allowed, few changes in teachers' attitudes toward child behavior, in teachers' understanding of the principles of child growth and development, or in classroom procedures consistent with these principles. The experiment proved that such programs can be self-directed and that they are administrative and financially practical. Teachers can broaden their understandings of possible causes of child behavior.—S. M. Amatora.

1783. Hertz, Lewis. **A study of the discriminative efficiency of statements expressing the self concepts of a group of teachers.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2469-2470.—Abstract.

1784. Johnson, Davis G. **What keeps the student personnel worker going?** *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 99-101.

1785. Kaback, Goldie R. (City Coll., New York.) **An examination of teacher reaction to adolescent needs.** *Education*, 1955, 76, 242-245.—The degree of self-satisfaction which any teacher derives from this role is closely related to his own personal needs. Once the teacher has become aware of the nature of his reaction to his adolescent students, then he can begin to fathom the complex relationships which develop between his physical, emotional, social, and intellectual needs and those of his students. The adolescent's need for a feeling of security and adequacy is related to his physical development. Emotional and personal needs must also be met if good adjustment is to follow. The social needs of the adolescent include a strong need to be identified with a group.—S. M. Amatora.

1786. Kearney, Nolan C., & Rocchio, Patrick D. **The relation between the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory and subject matter taught by elementary teachers.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 358-360.—This study investigated the differences in MTAI scores between elementary teachers of self-contained classrooms and teachers of special subjects using 92% of the teachers in grades kindergarten through eight of a public school system in a mid-west city of 300,000 population. Statistical significance at the 1% level was found for the two groups. Teachers who have pupils throughout the day are not only interested in subject matter but are con-

cerned with the pupil's whole personality, his home background, his physical and mental health, and his outside activities. Teachers of special subjects think in terms of subject matter to be covered rather than the development of self-directing personality in their pupils.—S. M. Amatora.

1787. Kidd, John W. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) **Clinical sociometry, its application to college residence halls.** *Group Psychother.*, 1955, 8, 33-37.—During a 6-year period, sociometric ratings have been found to be a valuable aid in the selection of resident assistants in the residence halls for men at Michigan State College.—A. E. Harriman.

1788. Lieberman, Myron. (*U. Oklahoma, Norman.*) **Education as a profession.** Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1956. xviii, 540 p. \$6.00.—Aims to provide a comparative, critical, and problematic treatment of the problems in professionalizing education. Emphasis is on education at the elementary and secondary levels. Among the 14 chapters are chapters on teachers and their characteristics, professional ethics, and occupational status. 329-item bibliography.—A. J. Sprow.

1789. MacDonnell, John F. F. **A job analysis of selected city-wide directors of guidance in the public schools of the United States.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2075.—Abstract.

1790. Manney, W. Darrell. **The professional preparation and personal characteristics needed by junior high school principals.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2075-2076.—Abstract.

1791. Medley, Donald M., & Klein, Alix A. (*Bd. of Higher Education, N. Y.*) **Studies of teacher behavior: inferring classroom behavior from pupil responses.** New York: Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, Division of Teacher Education, Office of Research and Evaluation, 1956. (Res. Series 30.) iii, 16 p.—The authors report a method proposed for controlling halo in order to get accurate behavioral information from pupils. It consists in constructing an inventory in which some items are designed to measure halo and other items are designed to measure certain aspects of behavior. The scale, consisting of 47 items ranged in haphazard order, comprises 4 intrascales: halo, disorder, supportive behavior, and traditionalism. The scale was administered to classes of 49 elementary school teachers.—S. M. Amatora.

1792. Mitzel, Harold E., & Gross, Cecily F. **A critical review of the development of pupil growth criteria in studies of teacher effectiveness.** New York: Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, Division of Teacher Education, Office of Research and Evaluation, 1956. (Res. Ser. 31.) 28 p.—The authors analyze and discuss critically 20 qualitative studies involving the development of a pupil growth criterion for teaching efficiency. These are divided into 3 groups: (1) Those showing raw gain, (2) Those employing regression methods; (3) Those using achievement quotient. The authors show how many of these studies could have been improved by the use of more vigorous procedures. The critical analysis led the authors to raise questions concerning defining the criteria of growth, the control of experimental conditions, and the method of analysis.—S. M. Amatora.

1793. Richter, Charles Oscar. **The development of a standard interview technique which identifies the superior elementary school teacher.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2454-2455.—Abstract.

1794. Rogers, James L. **Prospective teachers' attitudes toward freedom of information.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1955, 32, 169-176.—686 students in teacher-training schools were given 3 scales designed to measure attitudes toward newspapers. At least a third of the group held strongly negative attitudes, while a fourth to a third held strongly favorable attitudes. The attitudes of at least 40% were susceptible to change in either direction.—D. E. Meister.

1795. Saunders, Jack O. L. (*New Mexico Western Coll., Silver City.*) **Teachers evaluate supervisors too.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1956, 41, 402-406.—The study was based on 127 elementary teachers, 157 secondary teachers, 18 college teachers, and 10 non-classified teachers. They responded to 4 questions concerning the behavior of their supervisors, each provided with 5 alternative answers to which they were to assign numbers 1 through 5. Analysis of data and results of the study are given.—S. M. Amatora.

1796. Schoonover, Thelma Irene. **The relationship between teaching satisfactions expressed by teachers and judgments of their ability.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2291.—Abstract.

1797. Seaga, Edward P. G. **Parent-teacher relationships in a Jamaican village.** *Soc. econ. Stud., Jamaica*, 1955, 4, 288-302.—A village school with five teachers is described and the status of teachers and the school itself with the parents is discussed. While teachers have social status in the upper levels the parents of children are suspicious of them and are demanding on the results, academic and social, which they expect. A variety of aspects of the parents' attitudes towards teachers are considered.—C. M. Louttit.

1798. Sundet, Stanley Alto. **An attitude inventory for teachers of vocational agriculture.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2475-2476.—Abstract.

1799. Xydias, N. **Attitude du corps enseignant de Vienne (Isère) vis-à-vis de divers traits de comportement des écoliers.** (Attitudes of the teaching staff at Vienne (France) concerning various behavior traits of the pupils.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 249-256.—31 teachers answered questionnaires concerning discipline and the punishments and rewards given, and were also asked to rate the seriousness of various types of offense such as lying, disobedience, rudeness, etc. Lying, impoliteness, indecent language, bad manners were the four worst-rated conduct items. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstracts 140, 601, 1004, 1654)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

1800. Albahary, C. **Les affections allergiques d'origine professionnelle. Caractères particuliers. Nécessité d'une législation appropriée.** (Allergic affections of professional origin. Particular characteristics. Need of appropriate legislation.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1955, 4, 339-345.—Major areas of allergic risk of workmen are cutaneous and respiratory. Identification is somewhat dif-

ficult since allergic reactions are strictly individual. The author urges prevention by a medical and clinical study of the workers and studying the supposedly noxious matters. He considers the professional future of workers having incurred allergic reactions.—V. Sanua.

1801. Berkeley, Marvin H. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Comparison of supervisor, co-worker, and self-ratings of WAF job performance.** *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1955, No. AFP-TRC-TN-55-25, v, 25 p.—This report, one phase of a study of attitudes, job satisfaction and job performance among enlisted WAF personnel, describes the development and analysis of a brief job-rating survey form that covers 8 areas of job performance. No differences in mean rating of job performance were found between supervisors and co-workers of both sexes. Ratings by supervisors tended to be job oriented, however, while those of co-workers tended to be motivation oriented. Homogeneous scales developed from item intercorrelation matrices were different for self-ratings than for supervisor and co-worker ratings.—S. B. Sells.

1802. Blocker, Clyde E. **The age factor in employees' job problems.** *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 353-356.—The method developed by one life insurance company to explore the relation between employee interview content and employee age may be of general value to firms wishing to discern trends within their own interview results. An existing interviewing system's records were analyzed and their content categorized in 5 groups: salary, attendance, transfer, job performance, and miscellaneous. A tabulation was made of the number of times each of these factors was discussed in an interview. The percentage distribution of clerical employees by 4-year age groups and the percentage of times each subject was mentioned were related in tabular form. Inspection then showed readily that there were concentrations of problem areas within each age group.—D. G. Livingston.

1803. Coates, Charles Hunter. **The achievement of career success in executive management: a community study of comparative occupational mobility.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2330-2331.—Abstract.

1804. Erdélyi, M. "Human relations" und die "schwierigen" Fälle im Betriebsleben. ("Human relations" and the "difficult" cases in industry.) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1955, 7(5-6), 1-17.—Understanding of dynamics of human behavior is the most effective tool in the approach to problems in human relations. Specific methods of handling individual cases are discussed.—E. Schwerin.

1805. Fine, Sidney A. **A structure of worker functions.** *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 34, 66-73.

1806. Forssman, Sven. **L'absentéisme dans l'industrie.** (Absenteeism in industry.) *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 505-512.—Records on absenteeism should be uniform. In order to evaluate absenteeism "it is necessary to know about the social and economic conditions . . . such as social security, sickness benefits, and the situation in the labor market." A study of "absenteeism will reveal information on the health standards of the group and where to direct preventive measures to give maximum efficiency." English summary.—J. C. Franklin.

1807. Fortuin, G. J. (N. V. Philips Co., Eindhoven, Netherlands.) **Sickness absenteeism.** *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 513-541.—"The distribution of sickness absence among workers appears to be . . . similar to that of a chance event (Poisson distribution). This conclusion applies to pre-war years as well as to the post-war period. Although in the latter period . . . absences per worker are much greater . . . all workers (no special group) are equally responsible." The "fact that social insurance has concealed the consequences of disabling illnesses from the doctor as well as from the patient is one of the reasons why physicians have tended to relax their disability standards" for sickness absenteeism. A close examination "allows the conclusion that it is in the power of medicine to reduce sickness absenteeism substantially without damaging the workers' health" through improvement of disability diagnosis and research.—J. C. Franklin.

1808. Glantz, Oscar. **Occupational strata and political differences.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2331-2332.—Abstract.

1809. Gomes Penna, Antonio. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) **Psicologia aplicada às forças armadas.** (Psychology applied to the armed forces.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1954, 4(11-12), 1-12.—A resumé of a series of lectures: (1) The concept of leadership; (2) Evolution of studies on leadership; (3) Types of leadership; (4) Theories about the nature of leadership; (5) The formation of leaders. 19 references.—J. M. Salazar.

1810. Koekebakker, J. (Inst. Preventive Med., Leyden, Netherlands.) **Mental health and group tensions.** *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 543-550.—The demands for change within industry including the "more-technical roles" of workers requires "special attention be paid to communication between persons" in industry. Mental health workers in industry must prevent tensions by improving communication and aiming "at a concept of productive collaboration within a factory." The author describes "a procedure of investigation—diagnostic and therapeutic—within a factory, commencing with a phase of introduction, a pilot study, extensive individual interviewing, and a more specifically therapeutic phase, in which groups or specific individuals are enabled to talk their problems out." French summary.—J. C. Franklin.

1811. Leplat, J. **Quelques aspects de la formation professionnelle à des tâches manuelles.** (Some aspects of professional training involving manual work.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1955, 4, 393-407.—There are many publications on training but they are mostly descriptive and contain no hypothesis. They mostly demonstrate the superiority of a system as against no system, but not the superiority of a system over another. Industry is not taking yet full advantages of the possibilities of such studies. To these external difficulties, there should be added the internal difficulties of the complexity of factors involved. Psychologists should become more interested in participating with the efforts of the industries in vocational training. 70 references.—V. Sanua.

1812. Ling, Thomas M. (Roffey Park Inst., Horsham, Sussex, Eng.) **La santé mentale dans l'industrie.** (Mental health in industry.) *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 551-559.—Increased ab-

sentecism is related to illness related to "nervous disorders" and unsatisfactory social relations at work. "Employers can contribute to the improvement of the workers' mental health by keeping factories to reasonable proportions—the worker is happier in homogeneous groups but lost among anonymous collectivities." The worker "should be given the opportunity to air his grievances, and an interest should be taken in him as an individual. An atmosphere of stability and cooperation should be established in the factory by the example of the employer." English summary.—J. C. Franklin.

1813. Lyman, Elizabeth L. Occupational differences in the value attached to work. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 61, 138-144.—While previous studies have shown that persons at the upper end of the socioeconomic scale place less emphasis upon economic factors and more emphasis upon satisfaction from the work itself, no attempt has been made to control for possible differences in amount and source of job satisfaction. A sample survey study was designed using 250 employed men from either the Chicago or Rockford areas selected using a compromise of the quota and probability methods. The results "... lend support to the hypothesis that the differences between occupational groups ... are a reflection of differences in the value attached to aspects of work."—H. P. Shelley.

1814. Lynch, Edith. The personnel man and his job: An AMA survey. *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 487-497.—450 conferees at the AMA Midwinter Personnel Conference completed a questionnaire designed to explore personal facts about personnel men: ages, salaries, education, frustrations of the job, experience and goals. Responses to each category are summarized, with the warning issued that the responses are perhaps overly-gloomy (since favorable aspects of the job were not requested) and unrepresentative ("since AMA conferences attract the more progressive companies").—D. G. Livingston.

1815. Mack, Raymond W. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) The prestige system of an air base: squadron rankings and morale. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-74, 7 p.—Reprinted from *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 19, 281-287.

1816. McNaughton, Wayne L. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Use of the post-exit questionnaire. *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1955, 2, 103-112.—A post-exit questionnaire was returned by 625 of 3,604 former employees of an aircraft producer. 38.2% gave materially different reasons for quitting than they gave when being separated. At the "later date, there was a strong tendency to give repellent internal factors as reasons for leaving."—H. Silverman.

1817. McNaughton, Wayne L. (U. California, Los Angeles.) When the employee decides to quit. *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 525-532.—447 usable questionnaires were completed by a sample of recent terminators from a large aircraft company. Among other things, the questionnaires were designed to determine time lag between decision to quit and actual termination; relation of time lag to marital status, age and other factors; and possession of a new job at time of quitting. Management learned from the study that there was generally a sizeable body of probable

quitters on the payroll at any given time (which poses morale and productivity problems) and that remedial action could be instituted since there was often a fairly long time lag between decision to quit and termination and no other job is in view for many who quit.—D. G. Livingston.

1818. Martin, Leslie Leon. Correlates of leadership ratings in the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of Kentucky. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2102.—Abstract.

1819. Mindus, Erland. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) Outlines of a concept of industrial psychiatry. *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 561-574.—The task of industrial psychiatry "is one of preventing emotional maladjustment and the more serious mental disorders in the industrial population, and of treating early cases of emotional disorders." The preventive functions are "giving emotional first-aid, holding psychiatric consultations, and training in mental health. The function of the psychiatrist is to concentrate on patients who are too difficult to be handled by the industrial medical officer, his nurse, or the psychologist, and to train management and medical staff to collaborate in preventive mental health activity."—J. C. Franklin.

1820. Morse, Nancy C., & Weiss, Robert S. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The function and meaning of work and the job. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 191-198.—Interviews with a national sample of about 400 employed men indicated that for most men working functions as more than just a means of earning a livelihood. Most would work even if it weren't economically necessary. Class differences were found. To men in middle-class occupations working means having a purpose, gaining a sense of accomplishment, expressing himself. To men in working class occupations or farming, working means having something to do, keeping occupied. For the farmer, however, the boundaries between work and home life are not sharp, and life without work is difficult to consider.—H. E. Yunker.

1821. Pigors, Paul, & Myers, Charles A. (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.) Personnel administration. (3rd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. xi, 711 p. \$6.00.—This third edition (see 22: 2765) follows the plan of the first two editions and presents a comprehensive discussion of "all" aspects of personnel administration. The central theme again is "although personnel administration is a staff function, it is a line responsibility." In addition to the new material which has been added, there is an additional chapter—organizational planning and executive development—which recognizes the importance of personnel planning within the management organization to improve management competence. Part I covers the range of recognized personnel activities while Part II emphasizes the value of case study in management development and furnishes representative case material to illustrate the wide range of interrelated personnel problems. Approximately 900 references.—C. G. Browne.

1822. Powell, John Norman. Personnel administration in government. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1956. xi, 548 p. \$6.50.—An introductory text on public personnel administration which considers personnel activities within a historical, political, and social context. Includes two chapters

on the role and setting of personnel administration, four chapters on special aspects such as ethics, security and the merit system, 14 chapters on ideas and processes in public personnel administration. Among the latter are chapters on recruiting, selection, classification, employee relations and communications. Chapter references.—*A. J. Spector.*

1823. Ratner, Leo. *The individual psychology of proper training for the job.* *Amer. J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1954, 11, 23-33.—A program is outlined which aims to "de-emphasize efficiency and re-emphasize the importance of the individual human being's welfare. . . ." What is needed is a program designed to increase individual satisfaction and co-operation. Although this may result in increased productivity and efficiency, these latter factors must remain of secondary importance.—*A. R. Howard.*

1824. Schultz, Richard S. *Executive manpower.* *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1955, 2, 49-55.—Executive development is the responsibility of top management. Executives have to be grown and developed; they are difficult to find "ready-made." An organizational atmosphere in which men can be developed must be maintained. Executive development can best be accomplished by the use of regular staff, with outside consultants responsible only for "advising or assisting."—*H. Silverman.*

1825. Yoder, Dale. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *Personnel management and industrial relations.* (4th ed.) Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1956. xvi, 941 p. \$9.35.—There are 23 chapters in this 4th edition (see 16: 4516) covering a range of industrial personnel activities from job analysis, testing, and training to organization planning, union relations, and communications. Short case studies have been added to each chapter. New material added in this edition centers around some of the increasingly important topics in personnel relations—legislation, executive development, communication, guaranteed annual wage, employee benefits and services, and organization planning.—*C. G. Browne.*

1826. Zander, Alvin. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*), & Gyr, John. *Changing attitudes toward a merit rating system.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 429-448.—In a program to change employee attitudes toward a merit rating procedure, two experimental methods were used: (1) consultation, in which the crew members counselled their supervisor on desirable practices and (2) explanation, in which the foremen explained to their crews the methods followed to insure impartiality in ratings. Two control groups were also used: (1) a feedback—frequency control group in which the supervisors held no prior group meetings with their crews but (like the experimental groups) reported monthly instead of semi-annual appraisals and (2) an over-all control group continuing the usual practices. An attitude questionnaire was administered before and after the six-month study. The first three groups exhibited a favorable change in attitude, while the over-all control group did not. Possible interpretations of the findings are given.—*A. S. Thompson.*

(See also abstracts 702, 799)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

1827. Abruzzi, Adam. (*Stevens Inst. Technology, Hoboken, N. J.*) *Work, workers and work meas-*

urement. New York: Columbia University Press, 1956. xvi, 318 p. \$7.50.—Various work measurement procedures are described with emphasis on application and result rather than on technical detail. A new theory of work embodies ideas on work fatigue and work skill and is based on the recognition that an employee's behavior is the result of influences within and outside of the working situation. Therefore, "the behavior of an individual at the workplace—and out of it, too—has an expected, relatively constant component that can be standardized and an occasional, continually varying component which develops in response to the work environment." The new theory is applied to operations in a factory with automation. About 150 references.—*C. G. Browne.*

1828. Barry, John R., Fulkerson, Samuel C., & Sells, Saul B. *Adaptability screening of flying personnel: research on the McKinney reporting test.* *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1956, No. 56-5, 7 p.—The McKinney Reporting Test, a 315-item, paper-and-pencil test requiring simple perceptual-motor responses under nonspeeded and speed-stress conditions, was administered to 428 co-pilots entering B-29 combat crew training as part of an experimental personality screening battery. The criteria for these studies were various measures of adjustment in training. A scoring procedure was developed and cross-validated which permitted the accurate screening of a significant proportion of the research samples. The findings justify the further consideration of this test as part of an operational screening battery.

1829. Berlioz, L. *Étude de la reproductibilité des questions d'un test.* (Study on the reproducibility of the questions of a test.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1955, 4, 379-391.—A valid coefficient without taking into account the distribution of the scores, is suggested, and used for a study of the reproducibility of the 36 questions of the mechanical test published by the Center of Applied Psychology of Paris. The influence of test-time limitation on this coefficient has been investigated. A preliminary study with a sample of 1,153 test-protocols of candidates for professional training of building workers will be carried on with the same population.—*V. Sanua.*

1830. Collins, L. T., Jr. *Height and weight as predictors of metal polishing efficiency.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 461-467.—In a study of seven metal polishers, criterion measures of the quantity and quality of job performance were correlated with height and weight. Height was found to be an important factor.—*A. S. Thompson.*

1831. Forssman, Sven. *Pre-employment and periodical health examinations, job analysis and placement of workers.* *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 495-503.—"A short survey is given on the purpose and methods of pre-employment and regular exams and job analysis. Placement of workers from the health point of view must be carried out according to the physical and mental demands of the work and the qualifications of the individual to fulfill those demands. Although the principles of the placement process are known, there is a great need for research into some leading problems."—*J. C. Franklin.*

1832. Hausman, Howard Jay. *An investigation of the "halo effect" and over-all evaluation in su-*

pervisory ratings. *George Washington Univ. Bull.*, 1955, 55(2), 38-45.—Abstract.

1833. Hertzka, Alfred F., & Anderson, Adolph V. Selection requirements for underwater demolition team training. *USN Bur. Nav. Pers. tech. Bull.*, 1956, No. 56-4, vii, 28 p.—Using age, one swimming measure, and two physical fitness measures as predictors, a multiple correlation of .61 was obtained with the criterion. The swimming measure made the greatest contribution. Cutting score analyses indicated that the use of specified hurdles on three measures—age, GCT, and swimming ability—would eliminate over 50% of the failures without substantially reducing the number who would complete training. Personality measures were not found to be particularly useful as predictors.

1834. Lipton, Mortimer B., Rockberger, Harry, & Efron, Herman Y. The screening of student psychiatric nurses by means of a group projective inventory. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1955, 29, 197-208.—The inventory can aid in ascertaining those personality trends which augur poorly for success in nursing schools. "Selection techniques should perhaps reflect the particular school setting within which the student will function; and predictive items . . . should be validated by correlation with practical working criteria . . . rather than through comparison with generally accepted normative concepts."—D. Prager.

1835. McNamara, W. J., & Hughes, J. L. The selection of card punch operators. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 417-427.—The validity of various types of tests for selecting card punch operators is reviewed. A new test for the selection of card punch operators, the Card Punch Aptitude Test (CPAT) is described. It consists of two parts, letter-digit substitution and name checking. Letter grade norms for female operators are available. For five samples of operator trainees totaling 532 cases, the CPAT had validities of .23 to .44 with training course letter grades. For three samples of employed operators totaling 89 cases, the CPAT correlated .45, .50, and .67 with supervisor ratings.—A. S. Thompson.

1836. U. S. Naval Personnel Research Field Activity. A review of current screening standards for Recruit Preparatory Training. *USN Bur. Nav. Pers. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-3, vi, 13 p.—Scores on verbal, non-verbal, and reading tests were compared with performance in Recruit Training (RT) and in Recruit Preparatory Training (RPT) units for men with low General Classification Test scores. The verbal and reading tests were the best predictors of Final Achievement Test scores in RT, while the non-verbal tests were best for predicting success in both RPT and RT as measured by company commander ratings and graduations from RT. The results indicate there is room for improvement in the present RPT screening standards. Foreign recruits present only a minor screening problem.—H. P. Kelley.

1837. Winkler, Werner. Zur Psychologie des Verkehrs. (Psychology of traffic.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1955, 6, 274-283.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

1838. Aspley, John Cameron. (Ed.) *The handbook of employee relations*. Chicago: Dartnell

Corporation, 1955. 1,391 p. \$12.50.—There are 69 chapters on topics ranging from the trend in human relations, employee relations research, and labor relations in the plant, to job analysis, employee counseling, and the company picnic. There is much detailed material and discussions of programs and procedures in various business organizations. The appendices include a labor relations calendar from 1933-1954; a corporation union contract; and the amended National Labor Relations Act. List of 65 publishers and approximately 575 references arranged under 20 topics.—C. G. Browne.

1839. Bailey, Joseph K. The essential qualities of good supervision: a case study. *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 311-326.—There is no one answer to the question, "What does it take to be a good supervisor in this particular organization?", because organizations, like individuals, differ. The present study was intended to determine for one organization—Kelly Air Force Base—what qualities its supervisors should possess. These qualities were determined by a questionnaire survey of 769 civilian employees. The 16 factors found to be "most important" are discussed in detail and in relation to such variables as education, length of service, etc.—D. G. Livingston.

1840. Baldwin, George B., & Shultz, George P. (Mass. Inst. Technology, Cambridge.) *Automation: a new approach to old management problems*. *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1955, 2, 83-97.—Automation is not new; however, the emphasis on the total process and on electronics is new. It will affect office occupations and control functions as well as manufacturing. The problems of automation are those of any major technological or economic changes. Automation's greatest social problem is the displacement of labor—this shock must be cushioned.—H. Silverman.

1841. Bendix, Reinhard. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Work and authority in industry; ideologies of management in the course of industrialization*. New York: John Wiley, 1956. xxv, 466 p. \$7.50.—This book is divided into 3 parts and 5 principal chapters. Part 1 deals with entrepreneurial ideologies during the early phase of industrialization in England and in 18th and 19th century Russia. Part 2 discusses the bureaucratization of economic enterprises while part 3, the American experience and managerial ideologies in the Russian orbit. Generally the material has to do with the relations of men to men and with the question of the desirable structure and spirit of contemporary industrial civilization. Its concern is with supervisory and non-supervisory employees, and with the ideologies of the former, and the authority relation between them.—C. G. Browne.

1842. Bennett, Willard E. The lecture as a management training technique. *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 497-507.—The purpose of any training technique for management development is to imbue the manager with a professional concept of his job and then to help him to upgrade and develop his professional proficiency. The lecture method has been in disfavor for this purpose because of poor experience with lecture content and methods. After the introduction of "outside" speakers and emphasis upon the theoretical aspects of relatively narrow subjects, one

company reports general approval for the lecture among management personnel.—D. G. Livingston.

1843. Brown, Milton. **Conference leader's guide to effective supervision.** New York: Macmillan, 1956. v, 72 p.—This supplement to a book on effective supervision is intended to assist the conference leader in conducting training sessions for supervisors. It is divided into outlines for 12 training sessions of 90 minutes each. Each outline is specific, gives detailed suggestions for what should be said and what conclusions should be reached, and indicates amount of time to be spent on each topic. There are handouts for most of the sessions consisting of a problem or a case study for discussion. A section of general suggestions to a conference leader is included.—C. G. Browne.

1844. Bruce, Martin M. (Dunlap & Assoc., Inc., Stamford, Conn.) **Foremen's attitudes, pre- and post-strike.** *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1955, 2, 98-102.—The Science Research Associates "Employee Inventory" is administered to 16 foremen of a contract manufacturer of small metal parts and assemblies employing 500 people before and after the only strike in the firm's 60 years of operation.—H. Silverman.

1845. Bursk, Edward C. (Ed.) (*Harvard Business Review, Cambridge, Mass.*) **Human relations for management; the newer perspective.** New York: Harper, 1956. ix, 372 p. \$5.00.—Seventeen articles appearing in the Harvard Business Review during the past 5 years on various aspects of the human relations problem in business are included. They are divided into 5 sections: general, communication, administration, supervision, personnel relations. The authors include psychologists, business consultants, and businessmen. Some of the articles are academic and theoretical, while others present practical applications.—C. G. Browne.

1846. Calhoon, Richard P., & Kirkpatrick, C. A. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*) **Influencing employee behavior.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. 312 p. \$6.00. Text ed., \$4.00.—There are 10 chapters written with a practical viewpoint and in non-technical language, with such chapter headings as why employees behave as they do, removing resistance and opposition, and writing more effectively. The material is intended for group and individual study with role playing situations at the end of chapters for training purposes. It is intended to present discussions to show supervisors how to be more effective in their relations with employees. There are descriptions about how the supervisor works with other persons and groups in his company and helps for the supervisor in setting up a long-range program for his own development.—C. G. Browne.

1847. Dalton, Melville. **Managing the managers.** *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(3), 4-10.—The increasing cost of maintenance in a local manufacturing plant was met by the central, home office instituting new procedures which threatened to curtail the autonomy of operation of the local plant. Local management developed techniques for formally satisfying the home office and maintaining symbols of local autonomy through informal means. The ability to recognize and handle the informal aspects of plant organization as well as the formal leads to

a typology of "strong" versus "weak" executives.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1848. Davis, Louis E. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **The supervisor and productivity.** *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1955, 2, 56-74.—Productivity depends much on the effectiveness of workers. A production improvement plan necessitates an integrated approach. Employees should be involved in the acceptance of improvements. Experimentation, good communication channels are desirable as opposed to an authoritative status quo. Workers should have a feeling of security, and supervisors are the key representatives of the organization.—H. Silverman.

1849. Decker, Robert Lee. (*Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **A study of three specific problems in the measurement and interpretation of employee attitudes.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1955, 69(16), (No. 401), 11 p.—A report of research on three problems: (1) Weighted vs. unweighted job satisfaction indices; (2) the relationship between dissatisfaction with and importance of specific job aspects; and (3) the extremes of attitudes and the variability of response. 310 regular full-time employees of a large metropolitan department store were administered a questionnaire designed to throw light on attitudes in these areas. "The results of the study indicated that there is, on the average, a constant and fairly regular increase in variability as the over-all attitude moves from satisfaction toward extreme dissatisfaction." 34 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

1850. Dormeau, Gisèle, & Latouche, G. **Quelques aspects particuliers des problèmes humains du travail en Afrique Equatoriale Française.** (Some particular aspects of labor problems in French Equatorial Africa.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1955, 4, 345-361.—Differences are pointed out between work in primitive tribal surroundings and work in a modern economy. Factors which would motivate the uncultured man to seek a salary are determined. A different attitude is found with workers having had some schooling. The author further discusses the instability and lack of adaptation of European supervisors and how their adjustment could be improved.—V. Sanua.

1851. Fogarty, Michael P. **Personality and group relations in industry.** London: Longmans, Green, 1956. ix, 341 p. \$6.00.—Starting with a basic analysis of the human personality, the author utilizes fundamental principles of psychology, sociology, social anthropology, economics, and politics to show how personalities function in groups and how organized groups are interrelated to the industrial and general community at large. "An anatomy and physiology of Industrial Relations rather than a clinical study."—H. Silverman.

1852. Friedman, Joseph. **A modified screening questionnaire for servicewomen.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1956, 7, 81-84.—A psychiatric screening questionnaire designed for male recruits was evaluated for use in screening servicewomen. Item analysis of questions from the original questionnaire and of new questions designed to sample problem areas of female personnel indicated 42 items which discriminated psychiatrically "suspect" women from psychiatrically "clear" women at the .05 level of significance. An additional 15 items, significant at

the .10 level, were also incorporated in the modified questionnaire for servicewomen.—G. H. Crampton.

1853. Gilman, Glenn. **Human relations in the industrial Southeast: a study of the textile industry.** Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1956. xii, 327 p. \$5.00.—Sociological knowledge indicates the existence of deep-rooted conflict between the demands of industrial society and the worker's ability to maintain a "human way of life." The history of industrial relations is the history of attempts to mitigate this conflict, yet successful solutions have been rare. This study of Piedmont region cotton textile workers-industry relations describes one successful solution to the general problem, indicating how the solution grew within the context of the history, massways and folkways of the region. If the "nature of man" is assumed constant, comparability of the "Piedmont Solution" to industrial relations efforts in other regions and industries is possible.—D. G. Livingston.

1854. Guest, Robert H. **Foremen at work—an interim report on method.** *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(2), 21-24.—Here is described a method of recording and quantifying aspects of foreman's work over an eight-hour day.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1855. Guest, Robert H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Of time and the foreman.** *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 478-486.—The improvement of supervisory effectiveness—by training or any other means—demands knowledge of the conditions and emergencies with which the foreman must deal, yet there is rarely complete knowledge of the foreman's job. Detailed observation and description of the work-days of 56 supervisors show considerable differences between what they should do and what they can do. If the supervisor's time is devoted to reducing conflicts caused by factors beyond his control (e.g., those created by a manpower shortage), he "has neither the time nor inclination to practice the fine precepts he is exposed to in human relations training . . . [and] such training may serve only to compound his own frustrations."—D. G. Livingston.

1856. Gullvåg, Harriet. **Posisjon og instillinger hos industriarbeidere.** (Status and attitudes of industrial workers.) *Nord. Psykol. Monogr.*, 1955, No. 6, 54 p.—A descriptive interview study of 636 industrial workers' attitudes toward management, various aspects of their work, and other workers, comparing the regular worker with those workers chosen as representatives in dealing with management. Significant differences were found between these two groups, the representatives having a less correct picture of the opinions of other workers with respect to wages, working conditions and management, considering them more dissatisfied than they were; the representatives felt farther apart from management and wished for more changes. They were, however, more strongly in favor of increased production and rationalization, and felt more job security. The psycho-social aspects of industry are discussed in some detail. 22 references.—B. Karlsen.

1857. Halpin, Andrew W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **The leadership ideology of aircraft commanders.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. APTTC-TN-55-57, 3 p.—Reprinted from *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 82-84 (see 30: 1740).

1858. Hershey, Robert. (Bulova Watch Co., Maspeth, N. Y.) **Heed rumors for their meaning.** *Personnel J.*, 1956, 34, 299-301.—Rumors develop when there is lack of facts. Three types of rumors occur in shops, namely the anxiety rumor, the wish-fulfillment rumor and the wedge-driving rumor. At middle-management level, "rumor-like" reports sometimes spread regarding the reactions and feelings of employees to company's policies and plans. To effectively combat rumors, the cause of the anxiety or attitude should be analyzed and the tension relieved by correcting the cause.—M. B. Mitchell.

1859. Hope, John. (Fisk U., Nashville, Tenn.) **Equality of opportunity, a union approach to fair employment.** Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1956. xii, 142 p. \$3.25.—The United Packing House Workers of America undertook a self-survey of its own practices and attitudes regarding minorities in order to plan more intelligently for improving human relations in plant, union hall, and community. On the basis of these findings which are presented, an anti-discrimination department was set up to assist locals in removing discrimination. Segregated membership meetings have been eliminated in the South as well as the North, and through grievance machinery, discriminatory practices in plants have been eliminated at many points. However, as a result of the policy against discrimination, some locals have disaffiliated.—G. K. Morlan.

1860. Jasinski, Frank J. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **Human relations training: The missing link.** *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 508-515.—Human relations "training of foremen is only one—and perhaps a minor—step." It is also important to establish the environment which will tolerate a change in the foreman's behavior. The chief forces opposing change are the attitudes of higher-level supervisors (who may insist upon employee "control," without regard for how it is obtained) and the workers' own feelings. Among the reasons why workers oppose change in foremen's behavior is that the latter may make promises which cannot be fulfilled in the absence of higher-level support.—D. G. Livingston.

1861. Jehring, J. J. **Succeeding with profit sharing; the experiences of profit sharing companies in communicating their plans to their employees.** Evanston, Ill.: Profit Sharing Research Foundation, 1956. viii, 163 p. \$4.00.—The most important concept in the idea of profit sharing is that of gaining the willing cooperation of the entire organization in the achievement of the goal of the enterprise. Effective communication is a prerequisite of successful experience with profit sharing. Based on a communication questionnaire survey of 202 companies, and case studies in 18 companies, the experiences of profit sharing companies in communicating their plans to their employees are reported.—P. Ash.

1862. Juran, J. M. **Improving the relationship between staff and line: An assist from the anthropologists.** *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 515-524.—The UNESCO publication, *Cultural patterns and technological change*, provides a set of principles which might well constitute a code of practices for industry's staff specialists confronted with the problems of introducing technological change. Psychological sources of resistance to change are described, and anthropological knowledge of techniques to overcome

resistance is presented within the framework of industrial "culture."—D. G. Livingston.

1863. Korb, L. David. **How to determine supervisory training needs.** *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 335-352.—A needs survey provides essential information about the nature of underlying organizational and personal problems, clarifies training objectives, indicates priorities to be observed in training, helps set the content of the course, and provides the criterion against which training will be evaluated. Step-by-step description of the conduct of a needs survey is furnished.—D. G. Livingston.

1864. Landsberger, Henry A. **Interaction process analysis of professional behavior: a study of labor mediators in twelve labor-management disputes.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 566-575.—The purpose of the study was to show that professional role behavior of labor leaders is capable of being described in terms which are both quantitative and meaningful within a theoretical framework. Results indicated the extent to which the mediators combined the role of task leaders with that of social-emotional leadership. There was also an attempt to measure situational influences. Finally individual differences in the mediator roles and reactions to the roles were examined.—H. E. Yunker.

1865. Lockwood, David. **Arbitration and industrial conflict.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 335-347.—"The essential point is that arbitration is a symbol of the community of interests among those who freely make use of it. In principle, these interests range from merely negative, expediential, and *ad hoc* interests in avoidance of conflict, to positive, moral interests in the achievement of common goals. The two poles mark identifiable extremes of political and judicial arbitration. In actual practice, however, the form of adjudication mirrors the complexity of an industrial situation which calls for something more than institutionalized self-interests, and something less than managed coordination. Above all, the problems faced by arbitration underline most sharply the predicament of a society which is still trying to find distributive principles to fill the tremendous moral vacuum created by the end of *laissez-faire*." 30 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

1866. McGehee, William, & Gardner, James E. **Supervisory training and attitude change.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 449-460.—"An experimental group of 10 foremen were given intensive training in time study procedures; and changes in knowledge concerning time study, handling of time study problems in their departments and attitudes toward time study were compared with a control group of 11 foremen who did not receive the training. Significant improvements in knowledge, handling time study problems, and possibly attitudes toward time study occurred in the experimental group but not in the control group. The control group, subsequently given similar training, showed the same type of improvement as the experimental group. It is concluded that an intensive workshop course in time study can modify the behavior of foremen in their work with time study problems in their departments in the textile industry."—A. S. Thompson.

1867. Marchetti, Pietro V., & Malone, Robert L. **Understanding: a key to leadership?** *Personnel*, 1956, 32, 327-334.—"Understanding," defined as the

accuracy with which a supervisor can predict the questionnaire responses of employees, can be divided into "participant understanding" and "detached understanding." Measures of both were correlated with measures of leader effectiveness, employee attitudes, and other data in 20 retail food stores and 28 forestry and line crews. Among the results were these: better employee job attitudes and satisfaction were found among employees whose supervisors were highest in both types of understanding; participant understanding correlated .55 with food store efficiency ratings.—D. G. Livingston.

1868. Merrihue, W. V., & Katzell, R. A. **ERI—yardstick for employee relations.** *Harvard Bus. Rev.*, 1955, 34, 91-99.—To answer the question, "How well are we doing in our handling of employee relations?" there was developed over a three-year period the ERI (Employee Relations Index). The authors describe the indicators selected, how the index was devised, testing its validity, and specific uses. They covered as the principal indicators absenteeism, turnover, on-the-job dispensary visits, suggestions submitted, disciplinary actions, grievances, work stoppages, and participation in insurance plan.—(Courtesy of *Personnel Mgmt. Abstr.*)

1869. Miller, Glenn W., & Young, James E. **Member participation in the trade union local.** *Amer. J. Econ. Sociol.*, 1955, 15, 31-47.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2403.)

1870. Myers, Charles A. (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.) **Trade unions as wage decision-making units.** *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1955, 2, 39-48.—A review of 16 studies on wage determination under trade unions. The author indicates needed areas for research and presents hypotheses for empirical testing.—H. Silverman.

1871. Neel, Robert G. (U. Kansas City, Mo.) **Nervous stress in the industrial situation.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 405-415.—Based on an attitude questionnaire study of hourly workers in a heavy equipment manufacturing company, intercorrelations were obtained between job attitudes and feelings of nervous tension. Significant areas were supervisory practices, physical working conditions, job satisfaction, and attitudes toward company policies. It is concluded that a combination of both individual and situational factors contributes to poor mental health in industry and that industrial mental health programs should give more consideration to situational factors than has been the practice in the past.—A. S. Thompson.

1872. Rainio, Kullervo. **Leadership qualities; a theoretical inquiry and experimental study on foremen.** *Ann. Acad. Sci. fenn.*, Ser. B, 1955, 95 (1), 211 p.—The 4-year experimental study used 3 ratings and 1 work efficiency measure as criteria of leadership of 727 foremen. The criteria were related to scores on 24 tests. Factor analyses of the test results produced 4 factors: general intelligence, non-suggestibility, stability, and activeness. The experimental results are discussed in relation to the leadership theory presented in part 1. 150-item bibliography.—C. G. Browne.

1873. Research Council for Economic Security. **Absenteeism: a report of the discussions at the seminar and workshops, Highland Park, Illinois, November 22-23, 1954.** Chicago: Author, 1955. 87

p. \$3.50.—The seminar procedure is described briefly followed by the major topics: identifying and measuring absenteeism, evaluating the absentee records, control of absenteeism, controlling and preventing illness absence, and employee benefit plans. Based on data from various companies, approximately two-thirds of the publication consists of exhibits which include illustrations of attendance and absentee records; data on absence and types of illness; costs of absences; and employee benefit costs.—C. G. Browne.

1874. Rice, A. K. **Productivity and social organization in an Indian weaving mill. II. A follow-up study of the experimental reorganization of automatic weaving.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1955, 8, 399-428.—Some time after the initial reorganization of the mill there was a marked decrease in production and an increase in damage. The reasons for this are given in the present account; in general, they reduce to the inability to carry out the original program properly. The institution of minimum wage rates, restructuring of groups, closing down to provide training, etc., coincided with a drop in damage and a rise in production. The working principles leading to the original organization as well as the reorganization are held to be confirmed by the outcome. (See 30: 6420.)—R. A. Littman.

1875. Speroff, B. J., & Heydrick, Allen K. (Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.) **Union-management reactions to human relations training.** *Personnel J.*, 1956, 34, 292-294.—All management representatives from the foremen to the assistant mill managers and the union stewards in a large company were invited to attend a training course in human relations. It was conducted as group-centered conferences. At the last of the nine conferences, the trainees were asked to fill out a questionnaire aimed at determining the practical effects of the course. Both the management and union trainees thought applying the human relations principles would improve their relationships with their supervisors. A large percentage of management trainees also thought it would improve relationships between themselves and their subordinates and between subordinates. A much lower percentage of union stewards thought these relationships would be improved.—M. B. Mitchell.

1876. Walker, Charles R., Guest, Robert H., & Turner, Arthur N. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **The foreman on the assembly line.** Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1956. 197 p. \$4.00.—The role of the mass production foreman is discussed by showing the foreman's relationships with the non-supervisory employee, management, production, quality, and emergencies. Emphasis is given to the many intangible factors of a foreman's job, which, without thorough understanding, cannot be predicted as such factors as production and speed can be carefully engineered. Data were gathered by means of interviews and observation of foremen in an automobile assembly plant. A supplement gives the details of the observation of a foreman's day, including a minute by minute description of his activities. 60 references.—C. G. Browne.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

1877. Erdélyi, Michael. (U. Vienna, Austria.) **Einführung in die Wirtschafts- und Betriebspsychologie.** (Introduction to business and industrial

psychology.) Göttingen: Verlag für Psychologie, Dr. C. J. Hogrefe, 1955. 300 p. DM 28.80.—The introduction discusses the distinction between pure and applied psychology, the beginnings of modern business psychology, and the present task and scope of business psychology. Section one is on selection and suitability. It discusses principles of selection, the requirements of the work, the interview, tests, and other psychological methods of selection. The second section is on the relation of the worker to his work. The third section discusses leadership, communication, human relations, and difficult cases of dealing with people. The final section discusses expected developments in this field.—H. Wunderlich.

1878. Schneider, Elizer. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) **Psicologia e psicotécnica.** (Psychology and psychotechnic.) *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1955, 5 (No. 5-6), 5-15.—This article, based on a discussion in the *I Seminário Latino Americano de Psicotécnica*, proposes that the term 'psicologia' ('aplicada' or 'prática') should be used in Portuguese and Spanish, instead of 'psicotécnica.' Several reasons are given, one of them being the need to have similar vocabularies in different languages, and the tendency in Anglo-Saxon countries to use 'applied psychology' rather than 'psychotechnics' to describe the field.—J. M. Salazar.

(See also abstracts 2, 149)

INDUSTRY

1879. Aiken, Edwin G. **Combined environmental stresses and manual dexterity.** *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 225, ii, 18 p.—Environmental extremes of noise, illumination and temperature were found to depress significantly the motor skills involved in a simulated line maintenance task. Individual prediction for speed and accuracy of performance under stress is poor.

1880. Ancelin-Schutzenberger, Anne, & Moles, A. **Sociométrie et créativité.** (Sociometry and creativity.) *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1955, 5, 155-180.—A summary of various types of sociometric problems is given in terms of industrial applications. The concept of field leads the study of human beings in society to take account of the factual relationships and the personal emotional situation. The internal tensions within groups highly influence their creativity. A dynamic sociometry makes it possible to understand the total complexity which acts on individuals and transforms the social field. 21-item bibliography.—W. W. Wattenberg.

1881. Andlauer, P. **La variation de fréquence horaire des accidents du travail dans les industries à feu continu.** (Variation from hour to hour of accidents at work in industries with continuous fire.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 193-223.—Observed decreases in night shift accidents have never been satisfactorily explained, so here figures were collected for 3 metallurgical and 2 mining industries. Night accidents do occur less frequently than on day shift; and frequency tends to rise between the 3rd and 6th hour of a given shift. More accidents in summer, fewer in winter. Fatigue and temperature could not be correlated with accident frequencies. It is suggested that a depression of the upper nervous system may reduce likelihood of those disturbances which

predispose toward accidents. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

1882. Bahrick, Harry P., Fitts, Paul M., & Schneider, Ronald. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Reproduction of simple movements as a function of factors influencing proprioceptive feedback. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-33, 10 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 445-454 (see 30: 3608).

1883. Beadenkopt, W. G., Polan, A. K., Boek, W. E., Korn, R. F., & James, G. An epidemiological approach to traffic accidents. *Pub. Hlth Rep., Wash.*, 1956, 71, 15-24.—A fairly detailed discussion of the epidemiological approach and methods in the investigation of traffic accidents. The methods and results are reported in relation to such an investigation carried out at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—G. M. Hochbaum.

1884. Bonnardel, R. Étude sur les seuils d'audition en milieu industriel et sur la nuisance des bruits de fonderie et de forge. (Study of threshold of audition in an industrial environment, and on the annoyance by noise in a foundry and a forge.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 173-192.—1,162 applicants for employment, aged 14-60, were tested for auditory threshold. These remained virtually unchanged from 14 to 30; then rose, at first very slowly (2 db a year to 45), then more rapidly. In the forge a large proportion of workers showed slightly defective hearing, and a more pronounced deficiency in those who had worked ten years or more in the vicinity of power hammers. However, losses were not as severe as some had feared. English summary.—R. W. Husband.

1885. Bowen, John Haynes. The effectiveness of differential pre-training techniques on display-control processes. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2304-2305.—Abstract.

1886. Bradley, James V., & Stump, Norman E. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) Minimum allowable dimensions for controls mounted on concentric shafts. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-355, vi, 41 p.—A series of experiments is reported which investigated the minimum allowable dimensions of circular, nondetent knobs mounted upon concentric shafts when frequent inadvertent operation of adjacent coaxial knobs cannot be tolerated. A standard setting was used, and measures were taken of reach time, turning time and inadvertent touching of adjacent coaxial knobs. Manipulated variables were thickness, diameter and difference in diameter between the operated knob and the adjacent knobs. The precise minimum knob diameters are indicated assuming that 3 knobs are to be concentrically ganged. Conclusions concerning the panel space consumed by both nonganged and concentrically ganged knobs under varying conditions are also reported.—R. T. Cave.

1887. Bradley, James V., & Stump, Norman E. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) Minimum allowable knob crowding. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-455, v, 21 p.—Reach time, turning time and inadvertent touching of adjacent controls were measured using a standard setting with one of several closely spaced knobs. Variables manipulated were spacing between knobs, knob diameter and knob con-

figuration. Findings indicate that performance improves rapidly with increasing distance between knobs up to a distance of 1 in. between knobs. Knobs of .5 in. diameter appear optimal. The frequency with which a crowding knob is advertently touched is strongly affected by its angular position with respect to the operated knob. The report concludes with several recommendations based on the findings of these 3 experiments.—R. T. Cave.

1888. Briggs, Stewart James. A study in the design of work areas. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2567.—Abstract.

1889. Christensen, Julien M. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) The importance of certain dial design variables in quantitative instrument reading. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-376, vii, 61 p.—This experiment is the 2nd of a series intended to investigate the nature of certain variables involved in the design and use of instrument dials. The 6 variables considered were: S's exposure time, practice, pointer scale, clockwise scale and point of fixation. The results of the 2 experiments indicate that this change in subject set produced fewer errors, a different effect on 1 of the variables and a widespread effect on the nature of the interaction terms.—R. T. Cave.

1890. Cohen, Jerome, & Senders, Virginia L. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) Factors affecting the frequency of various final digits. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 55-371, iv, 13 p.—Numerical responses, obtained from an experiment on the effects of repeated exposures on scale reading, were analysed to determine the effects of several experimental variables (exposure time, exposure number, scale graduation, and the final digit of the pointer setting) on patterns of number preferences. The last 2 variables and their interaction proved to be the most influential. The results are discussed in relation to other work on number preferences, and recommendations are made concerning the design of scales and the methodology of scale reading experiments.—R. T. Cave.

1891. Drew, G. C., Colquhoun, W. P., & Long, Hazel. Environmental conditions and behaviour. Effects of drugs. The effects of alcohol on driving skill. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 26 (Inset), 6.—Abstract.

1892. Dunlap, Jack William. Human factors in the design of vehicle cab areas. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2287.—Abstract.

1893. Eckhardt, Paul K., Flanagan, John C., & Forbes, T. W. (American Inst. for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) Road elements and precipitating behaviors in turnpike accidents. *Univ. Tenn. Rec.*, 1955, 58(4), 53-58.—From more than 9,000 accident reports over the period 1940 through 1953 and from personal interviews with patrons of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, a breakdown of statistical data is presented which describes the conditions under which accidents took place. Incidence figures are presented for various classes of road elements. 9 categories of behavior precipitating the accidents are described. Relations between road elements and precipitating behavior are also pointed out, and suggestions for further objective analysis of accident data are made.—J. M. Vanderplas.

1894. Elliott, N., & Howard, E. F. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Effect of position upon warning light effectiveness.** *Percept. mot. Skills*, 1956, 6, 69-72.—19 Ss were presented with a flat display panel with 16 red lights on it. Their task was to depress a foot pedal as quickly as possible whenever a light came on, while at the same time performing a pursuit task with a hand control. Peripheral lights elicited slower responses, and the effect of peripheral location was greatest for the lights located on the upper portion of the display panel.—C. H. Ammons.

1895. Folley, John D., Jr., & Altman, James W. (AIR, Pittsburgh, Pa.) **Guide to design of electronic equipment for maintainability.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1956, No. 56-218, v, 174 p.—“A major problem faced by the military services is effective maintenance of complex electronic equipments despite shortages of highly skilled maintenance technicians. This guide is intended to help alleviate this problem by recommending design practices which will maximize the ease with which electronic equipments can be maintained. Factors to be considered in planning for maintainability are briefly reviewed. A schedule of steps to be taken in designing a maintainable system is presented. Specific characteristics are recommended for equipment and maintenance procedures.”—R. T. Cave.

1896. Fox, Meyer S. **Evaluation of hearing loss in drop forge workers.** *Laryngoscope*, 1953, 63, 960-971.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29, abs. 8650.)

1897. Frank, Joseph Henry. **An evaluation of closed circuit television for interceptor pilot training.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2060-2061.—Abstract.

1898. Gemelli, P. Agostino. (Catholic U., Milan, Italy.) **Le facteur humain des accidents du travail dans l'industrie.** (The human factor in industrial accidents.) *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 649-660.—“An impetus to the control of occupational accidents may be found in two new methods, creation of good human relations in industry and analysis of occupational accidents by the clinical method. As industry is at present organized the worker is a man whose time and work are bought to be placed at the disposal of a factory, and it is the factory, therefore, which must be responsible for protecting the life of the worker. Industries cannot fulfil this obligation by mere publicity methods; they must have recourse to clinical psychology which makes it possible to detect factors liable to threaten the safety of workers.” 57 references. English summary.—J. C. Franklin.

1899. Gibson, James J., Olum, Paul, & Rosenblatt, Frank. (Cornell U., Ithaca, New York.) **Parallax and perspective during aircraft landings.** With an appendix: **The optical expansion-pattern in aerial locomotion.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1955, No. AFPTRC-TN-55-75, 19 p.—Reprinted from *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 68, 372-385; 480-484 (see 30: 5368, 5369).

1900. Godard, J. **Facteurs humains et sécurité des travailleurs.** (Human factors and worker security.) *Bull. World Hlth Org.*, 1955, 13, 661-680.—Investigations in Great Britain and Germany show that “there is among individuals an unequal susceptibility to accident; this susceptibility is, in gen-

eral, persistent; and, it tends to become less evident as the occupation becomes more dangerous.” Sufficient attention has not been paid to the fact that the suspension of work is very often less a sign of the extent or seriousness of the injury than of the attitude of the injured worker, whose decision to absent himself or not is governed by very varying factors ranging from pride, professional conscientiousness, and team spirit to material interests.” 62 references. English summary.—J. C. Franklin.

1901. Herrick, Robert M., Adler, Helmut E., Coulson, John E., & Howett, Gerald L. (Columbia U., New York.) **The detection of separations between adjacent signals on a simulated PPI radar scope.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-424, v, 22 p.—A simulated Plan Position Indicator (PPI) scope was used to evaluate the effects of a number of visual variables upon the minimum signal required for the detection of a separation between two identical signals. The results indicate that all selected variables as well as their interactions proved to be statistically significant. 24 references.—R. T. Cave.

1902. Hixson, W. Carroll; Harter, George A., Warren, C. E., & Cowan, John D., Jr. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **An electronic radar target simulator for air traffic control studies.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-569, viii, 83 p.—A radar simulator designed for research on air traffic problems arising from the need to control large numbers of aircraft in the vicinity of a landing field is described in detail. The simulator provides independent control of speed and heading for 30 radar aircraft targets. The targets are displayed on a PPI-type radar display with simulated ranges of either 10 or 50 miles. The simulator has been designed to provide a high degree of accuracy in the generation of the target courses so that the characteristics of the human traffic controller will not be obscured by simulator inaccuracies.—R. T. Cave.

1903. Hollis, J. R. (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) **Evaluation of a vehicle rating scale.** *US Army Ord. Hum. Engng Lab. Tech. Memo*, 1954, No. 8, i, 19 p.—120 soldier truck drivers were required to fill in an experimental vehicle rating scale and indicate their feelings regarding the operation of army 2½ ton trucks. No items on the questionnaire were rated less than “good” by the Ss, yet subjective comments indicated that the scores lacked validity. It was felt that the questionnaire scale failed to pull information from the particular type of respondent using it as soldiers appear to be reluctant to answer such questions negatively; and the statistical analyses based upon this study lacked validity. Questionnaire reproduced.—M. I. Kurke.

1904. Hussman, Thomas Arthur, Jr. **The relationship between psychogalvanic activity and pilot performance under simulated instrument flying conditions.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 2310.—Abstract.

1905. Kurke, M. I. (Human Engng Lab., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) **The legibility of letter and number castings.** *US Army Ord. Hum. Engng Lab. Tech. Memo*, 1954, No. 10, ii, 11 p.—From this survey of the letter and number legibility problem, especially as it is affected by the casting process, it is apparent that: (1) No information specific to cast lettering is available; (2) Readability of

printed material improves in relation to the viewing angle with maximum legibility at 90°. The relative depreciation of casting legibility probably increases more than printed material as the viewing angle deviates from 90°; (3) Mackworth lettering and Antique type face are probably the most legible of existing characters for casting; (4) Other factors in legibility of printed material probably apply to castings. Empirical studies on legibility of cast characters are needed.—*M. I. Kurke.*

1906. Lee, William A., & Freitag, Melvin. (*U. Virginia, Charlottesville.*) **The concept of response restriction applied to dial reading.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-364, iv, 13 p.—The experiment was designed to learn the effectiveness of setting cues as an aid to accuracy of dial-checking when S's were simultaneously performing a competing visual-motor task. Degree of setting and sense channel of cuing were the experimental variables. The results indicate the dial-checking accuracy was significantly improved by the setting cues. Performance on the competing task was unaffected by the setting operations. Sense channel of cuing was not a significant factor.—*R. T. Cave.*

1907. Lerner, H. D., Bond, H. J., & Sleight, R. B. **The relation of toxic gases to equipment design.** *U. S. Army Ord. Hum. Engng Lab. Final Rep.*, 1954, No. DA-36-034-ORD-1638, vii, 109 p.—Part I considers the gases arising from operation of vehicle motors and from explosives. Their identity, manner of generation, and diffusion within the vehicle are described. In Part II the nature of the more important toxic substances is specified in detail and their psychological and physiological effects as a function of their concentration are discussed. Engineering methods and procedures whereby the discomfort and dangers of noxious gases are minimized are then indicated.—*M. I. Kurke.*

1908. Lévy-Leboyer, C. **Étude expérimentale des aspects objectifs et subjectifs de la fatigue pendant un travail monotone.** (Experimental study of objective and subjective aspects of fatigue during monotonous work.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 238-248.—(1) Subjective fatigue due to monotonous work does not necessarily show its presence by a drop in output; (2) When subjective fatigue is present there is often a greater irregularity in precision tasks; and (3) Some people are definitely unsuited to, maladjusted to, and unsuitable for, monotonous and chain work. Past experience and individual traits contribute to the behavior and attitudes of each worker when faced with monotonous and conveyor belt work, and their proneness to fatigue. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

1909. Loeb, Michel; Jeantheau, Gabriel, & Weaver, Lelon A. **A field study of a vigilance task.** *US Army med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1956, No. 230, i, 9 p.—Subjects in troop carriers were required to respond rapidly to obscure signals occurring randomly under conditions of heat; heat, noise and vibration; noise and vibration and under a control condition. Noise and vibration produced a significant increase in response time. Heat in combination with noise and vibration produced an additional but transitory decrement, but heat alone did not produce a significant change. No general temporal effect was observed.

1910. MacDonald, T. C. (*Brit. Air Ministry, London, Eng.*) **Changing concepts in aviation medicine?** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 463-466.—Two practical problems are reviewed as examples of evidence for the necessity in aviation medicine to find and use basic concepts in medical science in attempts at solving practical aviation medical problems. Difficulties of vision at high altitude and accidents to the Comet aircraft are cited as examples of application of basic modes of research to solve practical problems, linking together problems of basic science and of applied aviation medicine.—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

1911. McGuire, James C. (*Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.*) **The effect of target velocity and the area of error-tolerance circles upon performance in a two-dimensional compensatory tracking task.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-431, v, 32 p.—Human tracking performance on a two-dimensional task was investigated. Both target velocity and size of target area were varied. The instantaneous value of error was recorded as a function of time and was integrated over the trial duration. The results indicate that the displayed size of target had little effect on error. Target velocity produced significant variation in performance, with error increasing monotonically and with negative acceleration as target velocity increased. 53 references.—*R. T. Cave.*

1912. Mangelsdorf, John E. (*Ohio State U., Columbus, O.*) **Variables affecting the accuracy of collision judgments on radar-type displays.** *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-462, vii, 51 p.—The particular emphasis of this study was the variability of judgments as affected by experimental variables; distance-to-go, velocity, and angle of intersection of 2 simulated radar targets. Constant, average, and variable errors were calculated for each of the 112 problems used. The resulting functions were markedly regular, and the constant and average error functions were nearly identical. A mathematical model was developed to relate variable error and the 3 experimental variables. This model provides a theoretical framework for relating the findings from several earlier empirical studies. Both general and applied aspects of the mathematical model are discussed.—*R. T. Cave.*

1913. Mitchell, Robert. **What makes some workers more accident-prone.** *Personn. Mgmt.*, 1956, —, 464-465.—This research project covers a 15 year period and includes test results on some 4,000 workers from various industries. Regardless of what steps management takes, indications are that some workers will still encounter accidents. Over 30 different tests were used for the purpose of determining if there were any relationships between accidents and measureable psychological qualities as indicated by test scores. Over an extended period of time it appears that such relationship is positive and effective employee selection methods would reduce accidents.—(Courtesy of *Personn. Mgmt. Abstr.*)

1914. Revesman, S. L. (*Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.*) **Report on preliminary observations of human engineering problems under desert conditions.** *US Army Ord. Hum. Engng Lab. Tech. Memo*, 1954, No. 11, 17 p.—A human engineering survey of desert conditions as they affect the operation of ordnance materiel indicates that the main factors influencing operator efficiency are: localized

heat of controls and ambient temperature; dust; noise; and, glare and refraction of light due to heat waves. Preliminary data on the effect of these variables on human performance in the jeep, track-laying vehicles, and artillery were noted. 9 recommendations for further study of desert conditions are made.—*M. I. Kurke.*

1915. Savell, A. L. Visual effects of tinted windshields. *S. Afr. Refract.*, 1954, 1, 13.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1954, 8(5), abs. 4065.)

1916. Schipper, Lowell M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Prediction of critical events in contexts of different numbers of alternative events. *USAF WADC Tech. Note*, 1955, No. 55-744, iii, 7 p.—Predictions of the occurrence of a critical event were studied as a function of the relative occurrence of that event and the number of alternative events. The critical event and alternative events were flashes of light in different combinations. It is concluded that under instructions to classify events simply into critical and non-critical categories, S's behavior is not significantly influenced by the number of non-critical possibilities, but is significantly influenced by the proportion of occurrences of the critical event.—*R. T. Cave.*

1917. Sells, Saul B., Barry, John R., Trites, David K., & Chinn, Herman I. A test of the effects of pregnenolone methyl ether on subjective feelings of B-29 crews after a twelve-hour mission. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-11, 7 p.—Student B-29 crews were administered pregnenolone methyl ether or a placebo, in a balanced design, immediately after completing an all-night, overwater mission. A battery of psychological tests was administered twice to both groups, by crew, with an interval of from 63 to 94 minutes between pre-drug and post-drug test periods. No significant differences were found between drug and placebo groups, although the changes observed support the validity of the tests.

1918. Senders, John W. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) Tracking with intermittently illuminated displays. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 55-378, iii, 8 p.—Subjects performed a tracking task involving the simultaneous control of 2 indicators by the use of 2 controls. Their view of the indicators was periodically and simultaneously obscured. The data indicate that performance varies as a direct function both of frequency and relative length of the "on" portion of the cycle.—*R. T. Cave.*

1919. Senders, Virginia L., Cohen, Jerome, & Arginteanu, Mary. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) The effects of absolute and conditional probability distributions on instrument reading. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1955, No. 54-253, Part 2, iv, 33 p.—The readability of a log scale was compared with that of a linear scale. When grouped, the linear settings formed a rectangular frequency distribution and the log settings a skewed distribution. Results indicated that when error is expressed in scale units, the linear scale is superior to the log, the skewed distribution to the rectangular, and the regular order to the random. The use of a log scale is recommended where (1) tolerance is a constant percentage of the indication; and (2) many settings occur in the tail of the skewed distribution. The implications of the

findings for research methodology are discussed.—*R. T. Cave.*

1920. Sivadon, P., & Balier, C. Étude sur le travail rythmé. (A study of the rhythm of work.) *Travail hum.*, 1955, 18, 224-229.—The authors postulate rhythm of movements as a fundamental factor in causing nervous fatigue. Each worker has his own personal rhythm, and industrial work, such as assembly line, often violates these, as to both type and timing of motions. English summary.—*R. W. Husband.*

1921. Stolurow, Lawrence M., Bergum, Bruce; Hodgson, Thomas, & Silva, John. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The efficient course of action in "troubleshooting" as a joint function of probability and cost. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Rep.*, 1956, No. AFPTRC-TN-56-71, 16 p.—Reprinted from *Educ. psychol. Measmt*, 1955, 15, 462-477 (see 30: 7880).

1922. Trites, David K., Kubala, Albert L., Jr., & Sells, Saul B. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph AFB, Tex.) Aircraft accidents vs. characteristics of pilots. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 486-494.—"A study of the relationship of aircraft accidents in military aviation to personal characteristics of pilots was undertaken to investigate the widely-held assumption that accidents reflect unsatisfactory performance on the part of the pilot. Four measures of individual adjustment to flight training, two measures of flying aptitude, and age were analyzed in relation to accidents and accident exposure in a period of post-training operational flying. . . . The findings . . . support the hypothesis that those pilots who have a greater number of aircraft accidents than expected on the basis of exposure risk tend to be younger, better adjusted to their jobs and status, and more skillful than pilots who have fewer accidents. . . ."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

1923. van Susante, J. M. Bedrijfs-psychologie. (Industrial psychology.) *Soc. Kompas*, 1954/55, 2, 28-35.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1956, 4, abs. 2408.)

1924. Warrick, Melvin J. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) Effect of exponential type control lags on the speed and accuracy of positioning a visual indicator. *USAF WADC Tech. Note*, 1955, No. 55-348, iii, 12 p.—There is inherent in many controller systems a lag between the time that an operator positions his control and the time that the corresponding effect is achieved. This investigation was conducted to determine the effect of this lag on the human operator's ability to position a visual indicator rapidly and accurately. Conclusions indicate that any lag results in reduced speed and accuracy and becomes progressively more pronounced with increased lag. However, the human operator modifies his behavior, though not adequately, to compensate for an increased lag.—*R. T. Cave.*

1925. Webb, J. Standards of fitness among drivers of commercial vehicles. A socio-medical investigation based on wartime records of civilian medical boards. *Brit. med. J.*, 1955, 1, 515-517.—(See *Ophthal. Lit.*, 1955, 9(1), abs. 847.)

1926. Webb, Wilse B. The prediction of aircraft accidents from pilot centered measures. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1956, Proj. No. NM 001 106 100, Rep. No. 1, 9 p.—A review of studies attempting to determine the relation between

ability or aptitude measures on pilots revealed little relationship. Selection on such variables to reduce aircraft accidents is at present infeasible. Future analyses, it was suggested, must be directed toward transitory states of the pilot in contrast to the consistent states studied to date.

(See also abstracts 224, 258, 282, 362, 1054)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

1927. **Filipello, F.** (*U. California, Davis.*) **Factors in the analysis of mass panel wine-preference data.** *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 321-326.—Mass data on wine preferences obtained from State Fair visitors using several variants of the hedonic scale method were analyzed. With paired presentation there was a consistent bias toward preference for the first sample, but its extent was highly variable. When two samples were served, the ratings were positively correlated. Analyzing raw scores, the correlation between mean and variance across population subgroups was $-.952$. The differences between ratings given two wines by the same S at the same session were found to be distributed normally. Selected samples were evaluated by paired comparisons, with S rating the degree of difference, and analysis of variance was used to determine the significance of differences between samples.—*D. R. Peryam.*

1928. **Katona, George, & Mueller, Eva.** (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **Consumer expectations 1953-1956.** Ann Arbor, Mich.: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1956. 144 p.—The Survey Research Center interview surveys through which changes in the economic attitudes and expectations of the American people are brought together for the period 1953-1956 "to extend and enhance understanding of surveys concerned with psychological factors influencing consumer behavior." Data about when, how, and to what extent consumer sentiment has changed in the period are reviewed, analyzed, and evaluated against time series for consumer purchases. 21 references.—*P. Ash.*

1929. **McCloskey, Joseph F., & Coppinger, John M.** (Eds.) **Operations research for management. Volume II. Case histories, methods, information handling.** Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press, 1956. xxxvi, 563 p. \$8.00.—Volume I (see 29: 4838) provided a general introduction to operations research. There are 30 contributors to Volume II which includes case histories discussing operations in use and detailed discussions of operations research methods. There is a special section on information handling in organized groups. Case histories cover a wide variety of topics, including traffic delays at toll booths, queueing theory and cost concepts applied to a problem in inventory control, utilization of training aircraft. Methods range from how-to-do-it chapters on observation, experiment and measurement to the use of operational gaming in industry. A bibliography on queueing theory contains approximately 150 items.—*C. G. Browne.*

1930. **Simone, Marion; Leonard, Sherman; Hinner, Elly, & Valdes, Rose Marie.** (*U. California, Davis.*) **Consumer studies on sweetness of canned cling peaches.** *Food Tech.*, 1956, 10, 279-282.—Responses of 6,000 visitors at two California

State fairs who participated in paired-comparison preference tests on special samples of canned peaches established a definite optimum sweetness at 20° - 26° Brix. Men tended to show a higher preference than women for all the sweeter samples. Subjects under 18 and over 50 tended to prefer sweeter samples than those in the middle age groups.—*D. R. Peryam.*

1931. **Starch, Daniel.** **How to use comic strip ads successfully.** *Adver. Agency*, 1956, 49(13), 66-69.—"The more nearly the (comic strip) episodes approach actual experiences of real people, dealing with penetrating problems in which the product plays a natural vital part, the larger the reader audience is likely to be." Observation scores are slightly higher for display ads than for continuity ads, but thorough readership of continuity ads may be three times as high as that for display ads. Readership of continuity ads is substantially higher among teen-agers than among adults, but teen-agers readership of display ads is only moderately higher than that of adults. Men are more likely to read about episodes in which men are involved, just as women are more likely to read about women.—*D. W. Twedt.*

1932. **Starch, Daniel.** **How well do people read long advertisements?** *Adver. Agency*, 1956, 49(4), 66-67.—Size and color of advertisements were held constant in an analysis of readership. People do read long advertisements. With increase in length of text, readership declines only moderately. Scores for advertisements in the 51-100 word interval were indexed at 100. Index score for advertisements in the 0-25 interval was 253; for those in the 500-1,000 interval, 60.—*D. W. Twedt.*

1933. **Starch, Daniel.** (*Daniel Starch & Staff, Mamaroneck, N. Y.*) **How well-read are comic strip ads?** *Adver. Agency*, 1956, 49, 72-74.—Continuity advertising (human behavior scenes continued through 3 or 4 successive panels, as in comic strips) usually get smaller audiences than display ads. Continuity ads, however, tend to be read more thoroughly because of their "effective appeal to two powerful ingrained traits of human nature. One is the basic inherent interest of people in people, and the other is their dynamic interest in competitive struggle and combat."—*D. W. Twedt.*

1934. **Twedt, Dik Warren.** **How good are multi-page ads?** *Print. Inv.*, 1956, 255(8), 30-31.—The State Farm Mutual Insurance Company placed a 6-page ad in the January, 1956, issue of *Reader's Digest*. Telephone surveys of 1,000 subscribers were made before the ad appeared, and a comparable group of 1,000 subscribers was interviewed by telephone after the ad appeared. The gain in readers' awareness of, and favorable attitude toward State Farm, was statistically significant.—*D. W. Twedt.*

1935. **Van Bortel, F. J.** (*McCann Erickson, Inc., Chicago, Ill.*) **Motivation research and the confusing consumer.** *J. Home Econ.*, 1956, 48, 22-24.—Special techniques adapted from the social sciences are needed to get people to reveal why they feel as they do. Among these techniques are the depth interview and adaptations of projective devices. The task of the motivation researcher differs from the clinician in that the former has neither the time nor the interest to explore all personal secrets.—*J. Elinson.*

(See also abstracts 226, 227, 228)

PROFESSIONS

1936. Allen, Philip J. (*U. Virginia, Charlottesville.*) **Childhood backgrounds of success in a profession.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 186-190.—A group of successful Methodist ministers (in terms of salary) were compared with their less successful colleagues in terms of their answers to questionnaires. Many correlates of success were obtained, but these were not grouped. Two independent variables appear to be size of community of residence and occupation of father.—H. E. Yunker.

1937. Boek, Walter E., & Hilleboe, Herman E. **Role of a social scientist in public health.** *Hum. Organization*, 1955, 14(2), 25-27.—The duties, problems and dangers of a social anthropologist recently employed by a state public health service are depicted.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

1938. Choisy, Maryse. **Motivations fausses et vocations vraies.** (False motivations and true religious vocations.) *Psyché, Paris*, 1954, 9, 463-476.—The author examines the effects of psychoanalysis on student priests, outlining the case of a seminarist, when neurotic motivations did not prevent the development of a genuine religious vocation. She concludes that psychoanalysis would certainly weed out a large number of "false" vocations, but that priests undergoing it successfully would be of exceptional worth.—M. D. Stein.

1939. Frumkin, Robert M. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) **Hospital nursing: a sociological interpretation.** Buffalo: University of Buffalo Bookstore, 1956. 75 p. \$1.00.—The aim of this book is to give the nurse and nursing student insight into hospital nursing, its origins, ideology, folklore, development, present status, and its possible changes. There are chapters on the social organization of the hospital, its relation to the community, social interaction patterns in the hospital, and the status of nurses in relation to other hospital personnel.—R. M. Frumkin.

1940. Frumkin, Robert M. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) **The patient as a human being: the nursing student's guidebook to significant factors in human personality differences.** Buffalo: University of Buffalo Bookstore, 1956. 69 p. \$1.00.—A study of 5 fundamental factors in human personality development: race, religion, occupation, age, and sex. The concept of race as used in professional and popular circles is criticized and an attempt is made to give an objective biogenetic definition of race. Basic tenets of the Judeo-Christian faiths are presented and their relation to nursing practice discussed.—R. M. Frumkin.

1941. Harrison, Ross; Tomblen, Don T., & Jackson, Theodore A. **Profile of the mechanical engineer. III. Personality.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1955, 8, 469-490.—The personalities of 100 mechanical engi-

neers were investigated by means of projective techniques, a personality inventory, a personal history form, and a clinical interview. While a wide range of temperamental variation occurred, the following trends characterized the group: (1) emotional stability; (2) harmonious but casual interpersonal relations; (3) rare analytical interest in people; (4) avoidance of introspection and self-examination; (5) straightforward, direct and self-sufficient; (6) matter-of-fact and, outside their own field, often unimaginative; (7) energetic and advocates of the direct action approach; (8) goal-oriented, serious-minded, and conscientious; (9) like phenomena to be definitely structured; (10) social participation is normal in amount. 18-item bibliography. (See 30: 7890.)—A. S. Thompson.

1942. Moulin, Léo. **The Nobel prizes for sciences from 1901-1950—an essay in sociological analysis.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1955, 6, 246-263.—In the study of the social and national origins of 164 scientists who shared 148 Nobel prizes from 1901 to 1950, the following factors were analyzed: age, family life, nationality, occupation of fathers of winners, education, etc. "There seems little doubt that family environment exercises a preponderant influence in the development of scientists and that the habit of regular work, of strict discipline, and absolute probity learned from education and example in the family, are indispensable conditions of success in the field of scientific research."—R. M. Frumkin.

1943. Thorner, Isidor. **Nursing: the functional significance of an institutional pattern.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1955, 20, 531-538.—A discussion of three problems suggested by the patient-nurse relationship. "(1) Why and how do the variables, which pattern the role expectations of the nurse (and patient), function in relation to activities directed toward restoration of the patient's health? . . . (2) What are some of the dysfunctional consequences of the pattern variables, and how do they come about? (3) Is it possible to understand the process of differential role internalization in the medical professions in the same terms as the internalization of the patient's role."—H. E. Yunker.

1944. Wald, Arthur, & Kline, Milton V. **A university training program in dental hypnosis.** *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 183-187.—A program of training in dental hypnosis, developed under the joint sponsorship of the American Hypnodontic Society and the Institute for Research of Long Island University, is described. As a result of their experience to date it is suggested that an adequate training course can be obtained by a three semester program involving an introductory course, an advanced course, and a semester of individual control and supervision in the clinical use of hypnosis in dentistry.—E. G. Aiken.

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